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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCII.

VOLUME LXXII.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.
And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY).

P R E F A C E.

SUPERFICIAL observers may imagine, that, having this task of writing a Preface so frequently to fulfil, we must be at a considerable loss from want of novelty; that every subject of Literature, of Politics, or the result of the common occurrences of life, must have been repeatedly introduced and exhausted. The contrary is the fact; such a variety of objects crowd before us, in all that interests the attention, or exercises the passions of mankind, that selection creates the only difficulty.

We are called upon first to make our acknowledgments for the encouragement, the progressively increasing, kindness of the Publick, to us and our exertions. No tumults abroad, no jealousies at home, no vicissitudes of events, no prejudices, partialities, oppositions in Politicks or Learning, have turned the current of popular favour or attention from our unobscured exertions to contribute to the public stock of human improvement. And this declaration, prompted by a boast of honest and heart-felt pride, will serve only to stimulate us to greater and nobler efforts.

As our friends, if they whose memory we revere, under whose auspices this Publication first commenced, and by whose merits it rose to eminent distinction, could now discern the situation of Europe and of the world; Thrones and Empires, whom they venerated, "fallen from their high seats;" others exalted to the pinnacle of greatness, "wrote in vain, to borrow the high and emphatic language of the Eastern Sage, "they would have disdained to have written the eulogies of their flock;" what powers could be left to the poets?—For us, no changes that have occurred, or place, or that can hereafter happen, can diminish our attachment. Attachment to our Sovereign, veneration for the Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution of our Country, the help of our infancy, has incorporated with our feelings, and, strengthening with our strength, can only create when our vital powers are exhausted. With changes of the human mind, with the violence of parties, or the change of manners, and opinions of individuals, we have nothing to do. That our principles are firm, fixed, and permanent, shall be obvious and visible to every eye that perceives the truth. Our Knowledge and Constitution are the objects of our true affection and support.

With regard to Literature, perhaps, our prejudices are less easily removed. We would candidly seize an opportunity of discussing and answering all Literary Questions. We may and must be so polite, that our pages have afforded the

means of producing Truth to light from very dark and mysterious recesses, in questions profound and complicated, obscured by the artifices of sophistry, and enveloped by the gloom of error. Whilst we can boast among our correspondents, individuals of the most enlarged minds, the most exalted science, and the most extensive accomplishments, we can have little doubt of exhibiting what will both attract and deserve the countenance by which we have been so long and so honourably distinguished.

The improved facility of our communication with the Continent in consequence of the Peace (may it be perpetual!) will enable us to have a more familiar acquaintance with such Foreign Publications as may be more immediately deserving consideration. We shall constantly avail ourselves of this circumstance, and shall not fail to draw from it a new and increasing source of our Readers' gratification. The tumult of War has happily subsided; and Science begins to withdraw from her retreat, and to shew herself to the world with improved vigour and renewed charms. Even in France she speaks the language of cheerfulness, and calls to her Sister Muses on the British shores with the voice of friendship. We shall be vigilant on our part, and omit no opportunity of any kind, or from any quarter, of testifying our zeal in the cause of Learning.

The series of our volumes, continued for so long a period, and involving the history of events of the most momentous consequence to society, cannot possibly, in their future detail, excite a less earnest curiosity. The perpetual and important discoveries in Philosophy, Geography, and indeed every branch of knowledge, afford new incitements to the ardour of experiment, and the pride of genius. Such also is the present refined state of general society, that even the lighter departments of the Belles Lettres are distinguished by a grace, a polish, and an elegance, before unknown. This, is apparent from various popular productions every succeeding month; and not less so, we trust, from *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*. We shall, therefore, continue to assert our claim to public favour by a Miscellany intended to comprehend and to satisfy the variety of public taste. Our principles, as before observed, are well known and tried; from them we shall continue to act: no place will be found in our pages for any of those new-fangled principles and doctrines which distract the minds of individuals, interrupt the serenity of the public peace, degrade the purity of our faith,

fields. We assure the friends of Virtue and their Country, that there is at least in the Gentleman's Magazine an earnest desire to afford opportunity for the fair and honest investigation of Truth, for the display of known and approved talent, for the nurture of modest genius, for the followers and votaries of every Muse.

[Dec. 31, 1802.]

To SYLVANUS URBAN, on his finishing the SEVENTY-SECOND Volume of his MAGAZINE.

ADMONISHED by the solemn,
changeling year,
Urbane behold'st agone the jovial cheer
That Christmas with his way gambols
brings;

And now give in every corner rings;
While, age-oblivant of the passing hour,
His pipe record the act of his mirth powers;
Whether of public or private festivity,
Remote and quiet or in deaf-dreary;
For that he by Uxas was ere away'd,
And dely for the public good of play'd

Where, like grace in his little page—
Where Truth, unshelving to the glorious
and,

Exposes the rudiments of human kind—
Tear-stare and long gait, or part of time
the rage;

Then converse with the mighty dead, who
So late to British times and British land;
Who, prebly struggling, and in the virtuous
time

Which he is the State, and o'er the world

Thrice happy who it as wisely cheer the
time

Of his life's State, whole, delight,
The shade of his life, and the shade of his
time

For he is the Truth their darkness to
Bring to light, and to save the raging world,
Teaching the young and old, rights of
time

Or, as the young from a vulgar fate,
To the state of the young, and plunge
time

So, as the young from a vulgar fate,

To the state of the young, and plunge
time

Of wisdom and the state of the world,
Or, as the young from a vulgar fate,

Recording in the, great, and learned

Indignant Heaven has not the great
time

And, as the young from a vulgar fate,
The public scene of our great world,
time

At the state of the young, and plunge
time

Who, as the young from a vulgar fate,
Recording in the, great, and learned

Defy the threats to force from prose or
rhyme,

Or, as the young from a vulgar fate,
The admiration of the world's ring world,
Her swelling sails in every clime
time

And now shall she, to shrink before us—
Stop from her feet, adamant's throne;
Throw to capricious Tyrants of the globe
time

Her precious privilege, of Freedom's robe;
Or, in a hapless moment of false pride,
Induce her hands in fatal suicide!

Forbid it, gracious Heaven! Ye pa-
trist hand,

Nelson's great-inter-acted Vice unmann'd,
For, as the young from a vulgar fate,

Set, as the young from a vulgar fate,
of the day:

So shall you little find in the Sea
Remain the Rock of Freedom to the
Flee.

Father of Heaven and Earth, who bade
the light

Of radiant Truth (spring from thy sove-
reign mind,

Rise on the dark abysses of human-
The shade of Ignorance's shade, as morn-
time

Or, as the young from a vulgar fate,
To follow where thy wisdom points the
way

To public happiness, immortal day;
And teach us now, superior, to despise
time

Wherever Vice appears in Virtue's garb;
Of trapped to the state of the world,
time

Help us to thus gay Pleasure's tempting
time

To use our noblest gift of Freedom's
As Foreign Nations shall their want de-
time

From admiration to devotion rise,
At blessings which our present state sup-
time

That, as the young from a vulgar fate,
But, as the young from a vulgar fate,

And, as the young from a vulgar fate,
time

For, as the young from a vulgar fate,
time

And, as the young from a vulgar fate,

HARRY LAMONT.

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 Cumber. and
 Doncaster
 Dorchett. Deby
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 Hereford, Hull
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

and by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 502.

2 Meteorol. Diary for January.—Theatrical Register, &c.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1802.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'clk.	Noon.	11 o'clk.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Jan. 1802.
Dec.	0	0	0		
27	39	41	40	29.45	fair
28	41	45	47	29.50	cloudy
29	43	46	47	29.51	cloudy
30	36	39	35	29.28	fair
31	30	31	25	29.6	fair
Jan.	27	30	26	30.01	fair
1	28	35	35	29.75	rain
2	26	27	20	30.01	fair
3	28	31	28	29.10	cloudy
4	32	32	32	29.50	thaw
5	32	34	32	29.6	rain and snow
6	34	35	33	29.5	cloudy
7	35	37	33	29.80	foggy
8	34	34	26	29.8	cloudy
9	34	29	26	29.3	fair
10	33	31	26	29.2	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'clk.	Noon.	11 o'clk.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Jan. 1802.
Jan.	0	0	0		
11	22	29	23	29.53	fair
12	27	26	26	29.50	cloudy
13	24	30	21	29.86	fair
14	24	22	21	29.25	foggy
15	24	22	21	29.40	fair
16	24	22	21	29.40	fair
17	26	27	23	29.17	fair
18	28	28	24	29.10	fair
19	28	26	24	29.64	rain
20	26	23	20	29.2	fair
21	25	24	19	29.2	fair & wind
22	27	24	20	29.11	fair
23	29	29	20	29.10	fair
24	29	24	21	29.16	fair
25	24	24	20	29.10	fair
26	22	24	21	29.17	fair

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. King John—Don Juan.
2. The Duenna—Katharine and Petruchio.
3. Dingo—The Festival of Bacchus—The Anatomist.
4. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Ditto—My Grandmother.
5. The Devil's Mother—Ditto—Virgin Unmilk'd.
6. Antaxerxes—Katharine and Petruchio.
7. The Stranger—Festival of Bacchus—The Mock Doctor.
8. The Beggar's Opera—Don Juan.
9. King Henry the Fourth—Harlequin—Amulet.
10. Ditto—Festival of Bacchus—Amulet.
11. The Gamester—Of Age To-morrow.
12. Jack and Yanco—Don Juan.
13. Venice Preserv'd—Festival of Bacchus—The Citizen.
14. King Henry the Fourth—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
15. George Barnwell—Harlequin—Amulet.
16. Venice Preserv'd—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
17. Dido and Darius—Harlequin—Amulet.
18. King Henry the Fourth—The Doctor.
19. The Regent—Dido and Yanco—The Mock Doctor.
20. The Whore of Fortune—Ditto.
21. Othello—Ditto.
22. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.

27. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.

28. The Mourning Bride—Ditto.

29. Cymbeline—Ditto.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Chains of the Heart—Harlequin's Almanack.
2. As You Like It—Ditto.
3. The Revenge—Ditto.
4. Love and Volage—The Review.
5. Follow the Stars—Harlequin's Almanack.
6. Chains of the Heart—Ditto.
7. King Lear—Ditto.
8. Chains of the Heart—The Review.
9. The Revenge—Harlequin's Almanack.
10. Follow the Stars—Ditto.
11. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
12. See the Stars—Ditto.
13. Follow the Stars—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Follow the Stars—Ditto.
17. Chains of the Heart—Ditto.
18. Alibi—Ditto.
19. Follow the Stars—Ditto.
20. Chains of the Heart—Ditto.
21. Alibi—Ditto.
22. Follow the Stars—Ditto.
23. Chains of the Heart—Ditto.
24. Alibi—Ditto.
25. Follow the Stars—Ditto.
26. Chains of the Heart—Ditto.
27. Follow the Stars—Ditto.
28. Chains of the Heart—Ditto.
29. A Lesson—The Review.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 1, to Jan. 26, 1802.

Confirmed.	Exposed.	Between	Between
Between 781 and 861	Between 865 and 945	Between 945 and 1025	Between 1025 and 1105
Between 861 and 941	Between 945 and 1025	Between 1025 and 1105	Between 1105 and 1185
Between 941 and 1021	Between 1025 and 1105	Between 1105 and 1185	Between 1185 and 1265
Between 1021 and 1101	Between 1105 and 1185	Between 1185 and 1265	Between 1265 and 1345
Between 1101 and 1181	Between 1185 and 1265	Between 1265 and 1345	Between 1345 and 1425
Between 1181 and 1261	Between 1265 and 1345	Between 1345 and 1425	Between 1425 and 1505
Between 1261 and 1341	Between 1345 and 1425	Between 1425 and 1505	Between 1505 and 1585
Between 1341 and 1421	Between 1425 and 1505	Between 1505 and 1585	Between 1585 and 1665
Between 1421 and 1501	Between 1505 and 1585	Between 1585 and 1665	Between 1665 and 1745
Between 1501 and 1581	Between 1585 and 1665	Between 1665 and 1745	Between 1745 and 1825
Between 1581 and 1661	Between 1665 and 1745	Between 1745 and 1825	Between 1825 and 1905
Between 1661 and 1741	Between 1745 and 1825	Between 1825 and 1905	Between 1905 and 1985
Between 1741 and 1821	Between 1825 and 1905	Between 1905 and 1985	Between 1985 and 2065
Between 1821 and 1901	Between 1905 and 1985	Between 1985 and 2065	Between 2065 and 2145
Between 1901 and 1981	Between 1985 and 2065	Between 2065 and 2145	Between 2145 and 2225
Between 1981 and 2061	Between 2065 and 2145	Between 2145 and 2225	Between 2225 and 2305
Between 2061 and 2141	Between 2145 and 2225	Between 2225 and 2305	Between 2305 and 2385
Between 2141 and 2221	Between 2225 and 2305	Between 2305 and 2385	Between 2385 and 2465
Between 2221 and 2301	Between 2305 and 2385	Between 2385 and 2465	Between 2465 and 2545
Between 2301 and 2381	Between 2385 and 2465	Between 2465 and 2545	Between 2545 and 2625
Between 2381 and 2461	Between 2465 and 2545	Between 2545 and 2625	Between 2625 and 2705
Between 2461 and 2541	Between 2545 and 2625	Between 2625 and 2705	Between 2705 and 2785
Between 2541 and 2621	Between 2625 and 2705	Between 2705 and 2785	Between 2785 and 2865
Between 2621 and 2701	Between 2705 and 2785	Between 2785 and 2865	Between 2865 and 2945
Between 2701 and 2781	Between 2785 and 2865	Between 2865 and 2945	Between 2945 and 3025
Between 2781 and 2861	Between 2865 and 2945	Between 2945 and 3025	Between 3025 and 3105
Between 2861 and 2941	Between 2945 and 3025	Between 3025 and 3105	Between 3105 and 3185
Between 2941 and 3021	Between 3025 and 3105	Between 3105 and 3185	Between 3185 and 3265
Between 3021 and 3101	Between 3105 and 3185	Between 3185 and 3265	Between 3265 and 3345
Between 3101 and 3181	Between 3185 and 3265	Between 3265 and 3345	Between 3345 and 3425
Between 3181 and 3261	Between 3265 and 3345	Between 3345 and 3425	Between 3425 and 3505
Between 3261 and 3341	Between 3345 and 3425	Between 3425 and 3505	Between 3505 and 3585
Between 3341 and 3421	Between 3425 and 3505	Between 3505 and 3585	Between 3585 and 3665
Between 3421 and 3501	Between 3505 and 3585	Between 3585 and 3665	Between 3665 and 3745
Between 3501 and 3581	Between 3585 and 3665	Between 3665 and 3745	Between 3745 and 3825
Between 3581 and 3661	Between 3665 and 3745	Between 3745 and 3825	Between 3825 and 3905
Between 3661 and 3741	Between 3745 and 3825	Between 3825 and 3905	Between 3905 and 3985
Between 3741 and 3821	Between 3825 and 3905	Between 3905 and 3985	Between 3985 and 4065
Between 3821 and 3901	Between 3905 and 3985	Between 3985 and 4065	Between 4065 and 4145
Between 3901 and 3981	Between 3985 and 4065	Between 4065 and 4145	Between 4145 and 4225
Between 3981 and 4061	Between 4065 and 4145	Between 4145 and 4225	Between 4225 and 4305
Between 4061 and 4141	Between 4145 and 4225	Between 4225 and 4305	Between 4305 and 4385
Between 4141 and 4221	Between 4225 and 4305	Between 4305 and 4385	Between 4385 and 4465
Between 4221 and 4301	Between 4305 and 4385	Between 4385 and 4465	Between 4465 and 4545
Between 4301 and 4381	Between 4385 and 4465	Between 4465 and 4545	Between 4545 and 4625
Between 4381 and 4461	Between 4465 and 4545	Between 4545 and 4625	Between 4625 and 4705
Between 4461 and 4541	Between 4545 and 4625	Between 4625 and 4705	Between 4705 and 4785
Between 4541 and 4621	Between 4625 and 4705	Between 4705 and 4785	Between 4785 and 4865
Between 4621 and 4701	Between 4705 and 4785	Between 4785 and 4865	Between 4865 and 4945
Between 4701 and 4781	Between 4785 and 4865	Between 4865 and 4945	Between 4945 and 5025
Between 4781 and 4861	Between 4865 and 4945	Between 4945 and 5025	Between 5025 and 5105
Between 4861 and 4941	Between 4945 and 5025	Between 5025 and 5105	Between 5105 and 5185
Between 4941 and 5021	Between 5025 and 5105	Between 5105 and 5185	Between 5185 and 5265
Between 5021 and 5101	Between 5105 and 5185	Between 5185 and 5265	Between 5265 and 5345
Between 5101 and 5181	Between 5185 and 5265	Between 5265 and 5345	Between 5345 and 5425
Between 5181 and 5261	Between 5265 and 5345	Between 5345 and 5425	Between 5425 and 5505
Between 5261 and 5341	Between 5345 and 5425	Between 5425 and 5505	Between 5505 and 5585
Between 5341 and 5421	Between 5425 and 5505	Between 5505 and 5585	Between 5585 and 5665
Between 5421 and 5501	Between 5505 and 5585	Between 5585 and 5665	Between 5665 and 5745
Between 5501 and 5581	Between 5585 and 5665	Between 5665 and 5745	Between 5745 and 5825
Between 5581 and 5661	Between 5665 and 5745	Between 5745 and 5825	Between 5825 and 5905
Between 5661 and 5741	Between 5745 and 5825	Between 5825 and 5905	Between 5905 and 5985
Between 5741 and 5821	Between 5825 and 5905	Between 5905 and 5985	Between 5985 and 6065
Between 5821 and 5901	Between 5905 and 5985	Between 5985 and 6065	Between 6065 and 6145
Between 5901 and 5981	Between 5985 and 6065	Between 6065 and 6145	Between 6145 and 6225
Between 5981 and 6061	Between 6065 and 6145	Between 6145 and 6225	Between 6225 and 6305
Between 6061 and 6141	Between 6145 and 6225	Between 6225 and 6305	Between 6305 and 6385
Between 6141 and 6221	Between 6225 and 6305	Between 6305 and 6385	Between 6385 and 6465
Between 6221 and 6301	Between 6305 and 6385	Between 6385 and 6465	Between 6465 and 6545
Between 6301 and 6381	Between 6385 and 6465	Between 6465 and 6545	Between 6545 and 6625
Between 6381 and 6461	Between 6465 and 6545	Between 6545 and 6625	Between 6625 and 6705
Between 6461 and 6541	Between 6545 and 6625	Between 6625 and 6705	Between 6705 and 6785
Between 6541 and 6621	Between 6625 and 6705	Between 6705 and 6785	Between 6785 and 6865
Between 6621 and 6701	Between 6705 and 6785	Between 6785 and 6865	Between 6865 and 6945
Between 6701 and 6781	Between 6785 and 6865	Between 6865 and 6945	Between 6945 and 7025
Between 6781 and 6861	Between 6865 and 6945	Between 6945 and 7025	Between 7025 and 7105
Between 6861 and 6941	Between 6945 and 7025	Between 7025 and 7105	Between 7105 and 7185
Between 6941 and 7021	Between 7025 and 7105	Between 7105 and 7185	Between 7185 and 7265
Between 7021 and 7101	Between 7105 and 7185	Between 7185 and 7265	Between 7265 and 7345
Between 7101 and 7181	Between 7185 and 7265	Between 7265 and 7345	Between 7345 and 7425
Between 7181 and 7261	Between 7265 and 7345	Between 7345 and 7425	Between 7425 and 7505
Between 7261 and 7341	Between 7345 and 7425	Between 7425 and 7505	Between 7505 and 7585
Between 7341 and 7421	Between 7425 and 7505	Between 7505 and 7585	Between 7585 and 7665
Between 7421 and 7501	Between 7505 and 7585	Between 7585 and 7665	Between 7665 and 7745
Between 7501 and 7581	Between 7585 and 7665	Between 7665 and 7745	Between 7745 and 7825
Between 7581 and 7661	Between 7665 and 7745	Between 7745 and 7825	Between 7825 and 7905
Between 7661 and 7741	Between 7745 and 7825	Between 7825 and 7905	Between 7905 and 7985
Between 7741 and 7821	Between 7825 and 7905	Between 7905 and 7985	Between 7985 and 8065
Between 7821 and 7901	Between 7905 and 7985	Between 7985 and 8065	Between 8065 and 8145
Between 7901 and 7981	Between 7985 and 8065	Between 8065 and 8145	Between 8145 and 8225
Between 7981 and 8061	Between 8065 and 8145	Between 8145 and 8225	Between 8225 and 8305
Between 8061 and 8141	Between 8145 and 8225	Between 8225 and 8305	Between 8305 and 8385
Between 8141 and 8221	Between 8225 and 8305	Between 8305 and 8385	Between 8385 and 8465
Between 8221 and 8301	Between 8305 and 8385	Between 8385 and 8465	Between 8465 and 8545
Between 8301 and 8381	Between 8385 and 8465	Between 8465 and 8545	Between 8545 and 8625
Between 8381 and 8461	Between 8465 and 8545	Between 8545 and 8625	Between 8625 and 8705
Between 8461 and 8541	Between 8545 and 8625	Between 8625 and 8705	Between 8705 and 8785
Between 8541 and 8621	Between 8625 and 8705	Between 8705 and 8785	Between 8785 and 8865
Between 8621 and 8701	Between 8705 and 8785	Between 8785 and 8865	Between 8865 and 8945
Between 8701 and 8781	Between 8785 and 8865	Between 8865 and 8945	Between 8945 and 9025
Between 8781 and 8861	Between 8865 and 8945	Between 8945 and 9025	Between 9025 and 9105
Between 8861 and 8941	Between 8945 and 9025	Between 9025 and 9105	Between 9105 and 9185
Between 8941 and 9021	Between 9025 and 9105	Between 9105 and 9185	Between 9185 and 9265
Between 9021 and 9101	Between 9105 and 9185	Between 9185 and 9265	Between 9265 and 9345
Between 9101 and 9181	Between 9185 and 9265	Between 9265 and 9345	Between 9345 and 9425
Between 9181 and 9261	Between 9265 and 9345	Between 9345 and 9425	Between 9425 and 9505
Between 9261 and 9341	Between 9345 and 9425	Between 9425 and 9505	Between 9505 and 9585
Between 9341 and 9421	Between 9425 and 9505	Between 9505 and 9585	Between 9585 and 9665
Between 9421 and 9501	Between 9505 and 9585	Between 9585 and 9665	Between 9665 and 9745
Between 9501 and 9581	Between 9585 and 9665	Between 9665 and 9745	Between 9745 and 9825
Between 9581 and 9661	Between 9665 and 9745	Between 9745 and 9825	Between 9825 and 9905
Between 9661 and 9741	Between 9745 and 9825	Between 9825 and 9905	Between 9905 and 9985
Between 9741 and 9821	Between 9825 and 9905	Between 9905 and 9985	Between 9985 and 10065
Between 9821 and 9901	Between 9905 and 9985	Between 9985 and 10065	Between 10065 and 10145
Between 9901 and 9981	Between 9985 and 10065	Between 10065 and 10145	Between 10145 and 10225
Between 9981 and 10061	Between 10065 and 10145	Between 10145 and 10225	Between 10225 and 10305
Between 10061 and 10141	Between 10145 and 10225	Between 10225 and 10305	Between 10305 and 10385
Between 10141 and 10221	Between 10225 and 10305	Between 10305 and 10385	Between 10385 and 10465
Between 10221 and 10301	Between 10305 and 10385	Between 10385 and 10465	Between 10465 and 10545
Between 10301 and 10381	Between 10385 and 10465	Between 10465 and 10545	Between 1

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1802.

URBAN, *Close of Sarum,*
Jan. 1.

*** IDALIS, vol. LXXI.

* p. 1070, calls upon

F * me in terms so flat-

* tering and so polite,

*** that it may, perhaps,

*** seem contemptuous

again entirely inattentive to

ut which he is pleased, by

means, to throw out to me.

a little essay to which he al-

vol. LXXI. p. 4, was merely

casual effusion adapted to

uspicious season at which it

ritten. If it had any merit,

it be derived from its *prose*

of that Plenty and Peace

in the interim hath been so

y realized. As, however, the

gs even of Peace and Plenty

ail of their ultimate enjoy-

unattended by that consum-

i of all sublunary enjoyment,

: sound mind in a sound body,"

upon this occasion taken up

subject; which, to Fidalis

professes himself an invalid),

many others of your valetu-

rian readers, may possibly

salutary and important; and

thrown it into such a for-

s to render it perfectly in-

de to all such who may, un-

various complaints to which

scription is adapted, have

e to it; and to the efficacy

ch I beg to subscribe my

obatum est. BENEVOLUS.

ARTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

the Rheumatic—the Gouty—

ous—the Nervous—the Hypo-

ac—the Splenic—the Volup-

tulent—the Proud.

uticum, Catharticum, Catholi-

onne quod exit in un præter-

um.

pen the diseased find a cure, it

tant of gratitude not to inform

others where they may meet with a like relief. I, THOMAS IDLE, Gentleman, was lately afflicted with a long train of complicated nervous disorders, such as loss of sleep, appetite, &c. attended with a great degree of indolence, lassitude, and *enai*, &c. I had read in the Newspapers of many infallible remedies in such cases, but cannot say, with truth, that I tried them all in vain; for, Providence having been graciously pleased to preserve to me the use of my senses, I never touched any one of them.

"In this situation, rendered uneasy enough by the pains and anxiety of the disease, and the still more dreadful apprehension of the tormenting process of cure, I was visited by an old friend (a great snatterer in physick, though he never takes any), who thought he could do me service by a medicine, which, if it did me no good, should at least do no harm. This fortunate circumstance is so seldom known to happen, that I did not listen to him without some degree of diffidence; but, however, out of civility I begged he would proceed. It was then the spring season. Rise, says he, moderately early in the morning; and, when the weather will at any rate permit, either in your kitchen or flower garden, avail yourself of the following prescription:

Recipe. Your Spade, Rake, Hoe, and such like instruments of culture: pursue the use of them, at proper intervals, as long and in such a degree as your strength will permit. No particular regimen is necessary, but to avoid the bane of repletion.

I ventured to follow the old gentleman's advice; and though the medicine was so rough that I could bear but a very small dose of it at first, I soon became better reconciled to it, and found myself every day enabled to take it in a still larger proportion. To be short: I continued the course from that time to this. By the blessing of God, my complaints, both real and imaginary, are all vanished. I can eat like a greyhound; my nerves and spirits are in excellent order; and, as for

sleep,

reated in the University of Oxford, between Oct. 10 1659, and Oct. 10, 1800," having occasioned an enquiry concerning the commencement and progress of this useful work; the result may perhaps be acceptable to some of your academical readers.

From its first appearance in 1727 the following seems to be the exact date of the publication, its various successive portions chronologically arranged:

1. *Is that year* a volume was published containing the "Graduates" from Oct. 10, 1659, to Oct. 10, 1726; at the end of which were added those also from Oct. 1726 to Oct. 1727: the whole consisting of 256 octavo pages.

2. The "Catalogue" was continued from Oct. 1727 to Oct. 1735; in 32 pages.

3. It was again continued from Oct. 1735 to Oct. 1747; in 44 pages.

4. It was again continued from Oct. 1747 to Oct. 1760; in 52 pages; to which were added two leaves of "Errata." No separate continuation was published from Oct. 1760 to Oct. 1770: but in 1772, as your volume for 1787, p. 309, rightly sets forth, was published

5. "A Catalogue of all Graduates between Oct. 10, 1659, and Oct. 10, 1770;" consisting of 425 pages; in which the names in all the preceding parts are comprised in one alphabet: since which publication

6. The "Catalogue" was continued from Oct. 1770 to Oct. 1782; in 54 pages.

7. It was again continued from Oct. 1782 to Oct. 1792; in 65 pages; and

8. It was once more continued from Oct. 1792 to 1793; in 16 pages.

From this period I know of no separate continuation.

9. In the last year, 1801, a volume, consisting of 549 pages, was published; comprising all the former Catalogues "in one alphabet; for the greater convenience of those who have occasion to examine it."

The "Matriculations and Regents, from 1701 to 1800," are now, for the first time, added.

From this detail it appears that the publishers of the former editions of this work cannot complete their catalogues; no separate continuations having been published from Oct. 1760 to Oct. 1770, nor from Oct. 1793 to Oct. 1800. That such awkward chasms may not again occur, would not a regular publication of a *decade* of years be the most convenient mode of continuing the catalogue in future?

Such a work cannot, from the nature of it, be expected to be free from errors; the very corrections of which in the tables of "Errata" are not unfrequently erroneous. Some instances there are also of errors hitherto not pointed out; a few of which shall now be noted as continued in the late edition; where in p. 29 the second "Bateinan" should be "Edm." not "Edw.;" and in p. 62 we should read "Bristowe Duncombe;" and in p. 199 "Gulstford;" and the last "Hewett" in p. 223 should be "Huett." These are *MS* corrections occurring in a copy of the first edition in 1727, &c.

The following Omissions in the last edition in 1801 are to be supplied from the tables of "Errata" above referred to:

"Bond (Wentley) M. A. incorp. Dec. 17, 1772.

Champagné (George) Chr. Ch. incorp. M. A. Nov. 11, 1785.

Norris (Thomas) Chr. Ch. B. Mus. Nov. 15, 1765.

Stokes (John Whitley) C. C. C. incorp. M. A. June 18, 1789."

In this edition may also be observed the following Errata:

P. 135, l. ult. for "Benedict," read "Bennet."

P. 163, l. penult. for "John" read "Jon."

P. 372, l. 4 and 8, for "Hall" read "Ives." See your volume for 1798, p. 754. col. 2; and p. 1009.

If the table of "Errata" in p. 62 of the 7th publication, described above, is correct, the statement in

1.] Upton and Vincent?—Mrs. West?—Singular Epitaph. 7

is manner lively and elegant. son said, "it appears to me Huggins has ball without er, and Warton powder with- all."

Rev. Mr. Upton, Prebendary ocheester, Editor of *Spenser's Queen*. Ob. Dec. 2, 1760. our vol. XXX. p. 5. 4. See *P. Warton's Poems*.

Augustine Vincent, a member e Herolds College, and very d genealogist. Ob. 1825.

Yours, &c.

F. S.

MR. URBAN, *Salisbury, Jan. 11.*

WE are naturally interested in the history of those who, in publications, have contributed to our amusement or instruction and our gratification is doubtless heightened if the conduct and labour of an author exemplifies receipts. I have been much delighted with a work which lately made its appearance, "Mrs. West's Letter to her Son." The tender paternal feelings she expresses, the excellent rules she lays down in the manners of a young man, the deference and modesty with which she enters into abstruse subjects, and at the same time the clearness and precision with which she sends and explains our Church's doctrine; all these raised me in my estimation, and I immediately made enquiries concerning her situation and circumstances. I find she is the wife of a farmer near Harborough, and far from being above her station in life, she pays the greatest attention to her farm, manages her dairy, and even carries butter to market. Perhaps, by the favour of some of your correspondents, I may obtain a far more accurate account of Mrs. West. She must have received a liberal education, and may even on some object tear the wreath from the brow of the elegant and highly-esteemed Chesterfield, in whose letter the principle is too often laid aside for flattery; while Mrs. West's example proves, that true politeness

is inseparably united with principle, morality, and religion.

May I take the liberty of enquiring more particularly concerning the history of the French naturalist Dolomieu, of whom the following extract appeared in a London paper a short time ago: "The late French naturalist Dolomieu, has left behind him a most interesting work, nearly completed, on the philosophy of Mineralogy. It was written during his confinement. The black created by the smoke of his lamp, diluted with water, served him for ink; his pen was a small bone, which with infinite labour he ground on the flagstones of his cell; and the greater part of the work was transcribed on the margin and between the lines of the few books they allowed him to keep. Some extracts from this work have appeared in the *Mineralogical Journal*. It is to be regretted, that the author did not live to finish it, as he intended to introduce a new classification into the science, and to improve the ancient nomenclature."

I take this opportunity of sending you a singular epitaph in St. Edmund's church-yard, Salisbury, on three children, of the name of *Maton*:

"Innocence embellishes divinely complete,
To preference coherent, now sublimely
In the benign perfecting vivifying state!
So the vernal Guardian, occupy the skies,
The pre-existent God, omnipotent, all-wise,
He shall surpassingly immortalise thy name,
And permanent thy soul, celestial, supreme.
When gracious refulgence bids the grave resign,
The Creator's nursing protection be thine,
So each perspiring Ether shall joyfully rise,
Transcendently good, supereminently wise."

EPITAPHIENSIS.

MR. URBAN;

Jan. 19.

YOUR correspondent Q. (vol. LXXI. p. 892.) seems to think that the following words "Resurgere malent quam nosci," want an interpretation. I own it is strangely expressed; but the meaning, I think, is evident. I should explain it thus: "The desire of happiness in a future state occupied their minds much more than the love of fame in this world." C. D.

Mr.

8 Compliment to Shakespeare.—“Anecdotes of Bowyer.” [Jan.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12

THE poems enquired after, vol. LXXI. p. 1095, and which have probably been overlooked from their situation, are appended to an edition of “*Poems*,” written by W. Shakespeare, Gent., printed at London by Tho. Cotter: the title-page to which appears in some copies without a date, and in others with that of 1640. The volume is curious, from containing several encomiastic tributes to the memory of our “*admirable dramatic poet*,” one of which, as it is not given by his editors or commentators, I will transcribe:

OF MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
WHAT Jofeph's appearance, what a STEVEN?
And, *Isabel* like, now show'st thy isle
twice *Isabel*.

’Tis [Benedict] love that is to thee is
thy *love*.

The *Isabel* to love, the *Isabel* to love
These learned poems amongst the *Isabel*

That make the same *Isabel* on the
Which the *Isabel* of *Isabel* to love
The *Isabel* to love, the *Isabel* to love

Let *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* and *Isabel* *Isabel*
And *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel*
Yet *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel*

And with true judgement can *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel*
Will be *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel* *Isabel*
Amongst whose number let me still be
me.

JOHN WARRER.

The additional pieces by other gentlemen, printed after those of “*renowned Shakespeare*,” are thus intitled and figured.

H. Murelle drawn. B. I

H. Murelle. B. I

To Ben Jonson. F. B.

H. Murelle Shade.

Living walking in a frosty morning.

A Sign sent to his Murelle.

An allegorical Allusion of *Isabel*
chole Thoud to Ben. I. G.

The Prime of *Isabel* in the Poems
of *Isabel* and *Isabel*.

A Sign.

A Sign.

Orpheus Love.

Up in a Gentlewoman walking on
the Gr. B.

On *Isabel* going to Sea.

Two others, without titles, begin
with “*Am I despised because you*

• *Quid dicitur*—*Vide* *Isabel* *Isabel*.

† The *Isabel*.

say,” and “*Ask me no more where
Jove believes;*” the latter was
printed in the first edition of *Ci-
row’s* poems, 1642. T.P.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

AS you recently oblige your
Correspondents by inserting
their literary enquiries; permit an
old Associate to announce, that he
is committing to the press, after a
consideration of 20 years, a new edi-
tion of the “*Anecdotes of Mr.
Bowyer*,” the outlines of which
first appeared in your vol. XLVIII.
pp. 469, 447, 513; and which, to
say no more, was received by the
publick with a flattering indul-
gence (vol. LII. pp. 343, 582);
and had the approbation of Dr.
Johnson (vol. LIV. p. 803).—The
difficulties and the expense attend-
ing such a compilation are so well
illustrated by your Reviewers in
vol. LII. p. 554, that it must be
evident, pecuniary encumbrance, in
publishing the former volume, was
wholly out of sight. If it displeased
the Compiler’s gratitude to an early
and excellent friend, and added to
the stock of useful entertainment,
his wishes were fully answered.

As the intended new edition
will of course be considerably aug-
mented, and, it is hoped, propor-
tionably improved: the principal
reason of troubling you with this
address is, to request your many
critical and biographical readers to
furnish me with such particulars as
may lead to its correction, and ex-
tend its utility. Hints in particular
of any valuable work, printed by
either of the BOWYERS, which
have escaped my notice, with any
authentic anecdotes of the authors,
or lists of their writings, will be
particularly acceptable; as will also
any parts of the epistolary corre-
spondence of Mr. Bowyer, which
was frequent and valuable; it being
my principal desire to render the
work, in a considerable degree, a
HISTORY OF THE LITERATURE OF
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Yours, &c.

J. NICHOLS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

I SEND you a sketch (*Plate I.*) of the North side of Bodiam castle in Suffex. It is situated on the bank of the Rother, a small river which empties itself into the sea at Rye, about twelve or fifteen miles below the castle; it is very perfect in many of its parts, but uninhabitable except at some periods, when a cottager has been permitted to reside within its walls. It is the property of the Webster family; the late Sir Godfrey having a considerable estate in the parish of Bodiam, and the patronage of the rectory, if I am not mistaken. Accurate accounts of the castle may be found in the topographical accounts of Suffex, some of which I happen to have immediately at hand. From its low situation it could never command the country; but I am inclined to think it might be used as a defence against an attack from any invading enemy, for, from a view of the country, it appears as if the sea had gradually declined from that spot. J.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o I.

"Quid magis ad nos

Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agimus:
Utrumne

Divitiis homines, an sint virtutes beati?

Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, tra-
hat nos?Et quæ sit natura boni, summumque quid
ejus? Hor.

COMPARISONS have been so nearly exhausted to illustrate the difficulties with which he is surrounded who makes his first appearance as a periodical writer, that I shall omit any attempt to conciliate the favour or surprize the fancy of my readers with a lucky hit of the kind. It may be sufficient, I hope, in order to preserve the accustomed shew of modesty in writers, that I have ranked myself, by name, among a race of men the most despised of all human beings, and generally the most unfortunate; that I claim no other than that attention, almost worn out, which is usually bestowed on PROJECTORS, and that I acknowledge myself possessed of no better chance for success in my schemes, than they have had in theirs.

In such an act of voluntary humility, which some are welcome to consider as disguised vanity, I trust it will
GENT. MAG. January, 1802.

be owned I am not behind any of my predecessors. He that called himself a Tatler, a Rambler, or an Idler, might naturally expect support from that party whose qualities and pursuits were implied in his title, and which was neither few in numbers or in consequence, although he confessedly excluded himself from the favour of every other class of mankind. But in owning myself a PROJECTOR, without inviting the aid of any, I have alarmed the suspicions and the contempt of all; and my downfall, when it comes, will be so much in the natural course of things as to occasion neither wonder nor pity, for "it is what we must all come to," and "who could expect any thing else from a PROJECTOR?"

In truth, whether successful or unsuccessful, a PROJECTOR has in all ages been a character held in very low estimation. Pope ranks them in mighty forry company.

"Astrologers that future fates foretrow,
PROJECTORS, quacks, and lawyers not a
few."

Steele himself, who may be supposed much better acquainted with the subject, as he is the ARCH-PROJECTOR of this nation, and once conceived the stupendous plan of reforming its morals, which we have all been nibbling at since, says, "There cannot be a more ridiculous animal than one who seems to regard the good of others. He in civil life, whose thoughts turn upon schemes which may be of general benefit, without further reflection, is called a PROJECTOR." By the important words, "further reflection" this author undoubtedly means, without any advantage to themselves, which is said to be too frequently the case with the tribe of projectors, although I have known many of them whose schemes were, to say the least, as beneficial to themselves as to any one else. This would, perhaps, be of more use, if there were a *good understanding* between the party offering the scheme and the party accepting it.

Mr. Addison, who likewise ought to have mentioned men of my unfortunate name with more respect and commiseration, asserts that, at a coffeehouse, he found out a man to be a PROJECTOR "by the shabbiness of his dress, the extravagance of his conceptions, and the hurry of his speech." Features

tious already mentioned, it may not be altogether dishonourable to enlist in the band of PROJECTORS; and, among other inducements of a personal nature, I am encouraged in this attempt by the liberal sentiments of Dr. Samuel Johnson, himself a worthy member of the *corps*, who thus vindicates the genuine race of PROJECTORS; "By the unreasonable distribution of praise and blame, none have suffered offender than PROJECTORS, whose rapidity of imagination and vastness of design raise such envy in their fellow mortals, that every eye watches their fall, and every heart exults at their distresses." In another place this eminent author says, and a most consoling decision it is, "The folly of projection is very seldom the folly of a fool."

In forming a project like the present, it has been usual to bespeak the attention of the publick, sometimes by a description of the author's person, and sometimes by the genealogy of his family. With respect to the person of the PROJECTOR, it is of little consequence to give a description of what, by the constitution of periodical writings, is meant to be concealed. The best delineation is defective where there can be no opportunity to compare it with the original; and the circumstances of stature, complexion, and feature, have seldom much connexion with the movements of the pen. Disregarding precedents of this kind, therefore, I shall wear a short face or a long one as I find it convenient, and shall vary my age and shape according to the subject I may handle, or the character I may perform. *Gentlemen* seldom are curious in such matters; and if any *lady* thinks proper to enquire, I have instructed Mr. Urban to make me neither old nor ugly.

But as to family, were I to indulge so unjustifiable a passion as vanity, at my first appearance, I might assert, without the least hazard of contradiction, that the PROJECTORS are a family of great antiquity, and that there are few countries in which some branch or other of the race has not settled, if the word settled be applicable to person, of so various a turn that they are sometimes said even "to move heaven and earth." We are to be found however in all parts of the globe, and may with great confidence put the question, "*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris*?"

Not is the family more numerous than

the infinity of designs by which they have sought to raise their fame and fortune, and *consequently* benefit mankind. No substance, created or uncreated, has escaped their inventive or convertive powers. Body and mind are alike subjected to their experiments; art and nature are alike pregnant with materials for the ingenuity of their schemes: yet I must confess that this variety, however honourable to that universal genius which is the proud boast of some moderns, has tended in a great measure to confound the merit of Projectors, and throw an air of ridicule upon their labours when viewed in the lump. Most of our family have felt "the unreasonable disproportion of praise or blame;" and the high honours of philosophical research have sometimes been bestowed on the contriver of only a paltry convenience. Thus the name of the inventor of the telescope is little known to the generality of those who have agreed to keep in perpetual remembrance the illustrious character who first taught us to place a wine-glass on a square piece of linen. There are disputes among the learned relating to the right of Galileo, while that of Dowlley is acknowledged by universal suffrage. And the memory of the parliamentary renown of a late eminent statesman is fast going into the land of oblivion, while it will never be forgotten that he was the first who placed a slice of ham between two slices of bread and butter. More recently still, a young nobleman has thrust himself into the rank of PROJECTORS, by no other merit than that of bringing skin into disrepute, and changing the full-length of a great coat to the size of a kit-cat.

Again it must be remarked, for I do not wish to gloss over the little infirmities of our order, that Projectors, like poets, are liable to fall into the *bathos*, when they attempt too many things, when they mix heroism with bombast, and the grave with the familiar. It is really whimsical to see a plan for introducing lax principles of religion in the same volume with directions for transplanting hedges; and the same man contriving to make coach-lamps stationary, who had just before written on the perpetual motion. Yet thus it always is with our numerous family; and it must frequently remind the publick of Horace's composition of a man, a horse, a fish, and a woman.

In this versatile humour of "putting our

publick; but he seems to have wasted his fortune in projects*."

Samuel Hartlib was the son of the King of Poland's merchant, who, when the Jesuits prevailed in that country, was obliged to remove himself into Prussia, where he settled and built the first house of credit at Elbing, which cost him many thousand of rix-dollars in those cheap days. Hence his grandfather, the deputy of the English company at Dantzick, brought the English company to Elbing; and that town came by trade to the splendour and result which it afterwards attained †.

"My family," says Hartlib, "was of a very ancient extraction in the German empire, there having been ten brothers of the name of Hartlib. Some of them have been privy counsellors to the Emperor, some to other inferior princes; some Syndics of Ausperg and Norimberg. But they passed afterwards not so strictly for Udallants in the Empire, when some turned merchants, which is derogatory to the German nobility. I may speak it with a safe conscience, that I never, all the days of my life, reflected seriously upon my pedigree, preferring my heavenly birth above all such vanities; and afterwards studying more, to this very day, to be useful to God's creatures and serviceable to his church, than to be rich or honourable ‡."

He was the issue of a third wife, his father having married two "Polonian ladies, of noble extraction." This third wife seems to have been an English woman, for she had two sisters very honourably married here; one, first to Mr. Clark, son of a lord mayor, and afterwards to a "very rich knight, Sir Richard Smith, one of the king's privy council, the bringing him a portion of 10,000*l*.; after his death, she married a third time Sir Edward Savage, and was made one of the ladies of honour to the king's mother. Her daughter married Sir Anthony Irby at Boston, "a knight of 4 or 5,000*l*. sterling a year." The other sister married Mr. Peak, a younger brother §.

Warton says, Hartlib came over into England about 1640. In 1641, he published "A relation of that which hath been lately attempted to procure ecclesiastical peace among Protestants." Lond. 1641. See Bibl. Bodl. I. 554.

In 1645, he published "The Discourse of Flanders Husbandry." 4to. about 24 pages; not then knowing who was the author: the "Legacy" to his sons, which relates also to the cultivation of their estates, consists of three quarto pages, and was written on the author's death-bed 1645. The author was Sir RICHARD WESTON, whom Harte apprehends to be the Sir Richard Weston "who was ambassador from England to Frederick V. elector Palatine, and king of Bohemia, in 1619, and present at the famous battle of Prague, concerning which a curious relation of his, by way of letter, is still preserved in MS. ||." It is remarked in the Philosophical Transactions, that England has profited in agriculture to the amount of many millions, by following the directions laid down in this little treatise, which has always been looked upon as a capital performance in husbandry ¶.

About 1750, a piece was ignorantly published under Sir R. Weston's name, entitled "A treatise concerning the Husbandry and natural history of England." 8vo. Which performance is a poor jejune abridgement of "Hartlib's Legacy **."

It seems that Hartlib afterwards, in order to enlarge and better explain this famous discourse, published another edition, and annexed Dr. Beati's annotations to it. In his epistle dedicatory to the edition 1655, 4to. he says, "Agriculture is one of the noblest and most necessary parts of industry, belonging to a commonwealth, the first ground of mutual trading between men, and the well-spring of wealth in all well-ordered societies ††."

In 1652, Hartlib published "His Legacy, or an enlargement of the discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders." Lond. 4to ‡‡. This famous work was only drawn up at

* Warton's Juvenile Poems of Milton, first edition, p. 596.

† Hartlib's account of himself, in a letter dated Aug. 3, 1660. K. Ann. Reg. 368.

‡ Ib. 869.

§ Ib. Sir Richard Smyth was third brother of Sir John Smythe, of Ossenanger, in Kent, and married, according to the Irish Peerage, iv. 275. [one daughter and heir of John White. Margaret his daughter was second wife of Sir Anthony Irby, ancestor to Lord Boston. Coll. Peer. viii. 88.

|| Harte's Essays, II. 53.

¶ Ib.

** Ib.

†† Ib. I. 22, 23.

‡‡ Bibl. Bodl. I. 554. Also "An Appendix to the said Legacy." Ibid.

Hartlib's request, and passing through his correction and revision was published by him. It consists of one general answer to the following query, namely, "what are the actual defects and omissions, as also the possible improvements, in English husbandry?"

The real author of this work was ROBERT CHILD. To it are annexed various correspondences from persons eminent for skill in agriculture at this time; as C. D. B. W. R. H. T. Underhill, Henry Crompton, W. Potter, &c. as also the "Mercurius Laminarius;" and 20 large experiments by Gabriel Plattes; together with annotations on the *Legacy* by Dr. Arnold Beat, and replies to the animadversions by the author of the *Legacy*.*

In the preface to the "*Legacy*," Hartlibaments greatly that no public director of husbandry was established in England by authority; and that we had not adopted the Flemish custom of leasing farms upon improvement. Cromwell, as Hartlib says, in consequence of this admirable performance, allowed Hartlib a pension of 100*l.* a year; and it was the better to fulfil the intentions of his benefactor, that he procured Dr. Beat's excellent annotations before-mentioned, with the other valuable pieces from his numerous correspondents†.

Hartlib says himself, "As long as I have lived in England, by wonderful providences, I have spent yearly out of my own between 3 and 400*l.* a year, sterling; and when I was brought to public allowances, I have had from the parliaments and councils of state a pension of 300*l.* sterling a year, which as freely I have spent for their service, and the good of many‡."

He says he "erected a little academy for the education of the gentry of this nation, to advance piety, learning, civility, and other exercises of industry, not usual then in common schools."

This probably occasioned Milton's "Treatise on Education," which is addressed to him; and "Two letters to him on the same subject," by Sir William Petty. London, 4to. 1677, 1678.

Walter Blythe, the author of "The Improved Husband," 4*to*. 1674, says, that Hartlib's own library contained

Speed in his house, whilst he composed his book of improvements in husbandry*.

"About the time," observes Hartlib, "when this author flourished, seems to be an era, when English husbandry rose to high perfection; for the preceding wars had made the country gentry poor, and in consequence thereof indolent; though sometimes the reverse of this happens in many kingdoms. But these wise men found the cultivation of their own lands to be the very best posts they could be fixed in. Yet, in a few years, when the Restoration took place, all this industry and knowledge were turned into idleness and heedlessness; and their books were patted almost entirely into the hands of farmers.

Hartlib wrote a little treatise "on Setting Land," which is much valued, and some attribute to him "Adam's Art Reviv'd," though that work seems to belong more properly to Sir H. Platt;†.

He also wrote "A tree and ready way to learn the Latin Tongue," 4*to*. 1654. "A Vindication of Mr. John Durie," 4*to*. 1660, 3 sheets; and published "Twelve doubting Conscience resolved," 8*vo*. 1625‡.

Besides these, he was author of "The reformed Common-wealth of Essex, with the reformed Virginian Silk-worm," Lond. 1655, 4*to*. And of "Consideration on concerning England's Reformation in Church and State," 1647, 4*to*.

He was consulted in a book called "Chemical, Medicael, and Chirurgical Addresses to Samuel Hartlib," Lond. 1655, 8*vo*. and again in a pamphlet "On Motion by Engines," 1661. There were also "Letters to Hartlib from Flaners," 1660, 4*to*.

Dary, Hartlib's friend, whom Whitlock calls a "German by birth, a good scholar, and a great traveller," was appointed in 1664 deputy librarian at Whitlock, of what had been a royal library. Dary was Milton's friend and correspondent¶.

As lengthen the Restoration brought with it evil days to Hartlib, as his public services were forgotten. In D. 1662, his pension was taken away; and, in a letter to Lord Herbert, he complains "he has nothing to keep him alive, with two ruinous mortgages

* H. 1. 2. p. 13. † H. 1. 2. p. 13.
† H. 1. 2. p. 13. ‡ H. 1. 2. p. 13.

* H. 1. 2. p. 13. † H. 1. 2. p. 13.
† H. 1. 2. p. 13. ‡ H. 1. 2. p. 13.
¶ Walton, 577.

ter and a nephew, who were at-
ing his ſickly condition *.” About
the time he preſented a petition to
ouſe of Commons, by the name
maſter Hartlib, ſen. ſetting forth
ſervices, and praying relief; in
1, among other things, he ſays,
or thirty years and upwards he
erted himſelf in procuring “rare
tions of MSS. in all the parts of
ng, which he had freely imported,
ribed, and printed, and ſent to
is were moſt capable of making
them; alſo the beſt experiments
bandry and manufactures, which
oting he hath publiſhed for the
t of this age and poſterity †.”
event of theſe applications, and
ne of the death of this ingenious
is unknown.

at, in his history of the Royal
y, ſays nothing of Hartlib, who
to have been an active promoter
it institution. Nor is it leſs re-
ble, that he never mentions Mil-
“Tractate of Education,” al-
h he diſcuſſes the plan of Cow-
hilophical college. *Warton.*

te intended to republiſh Hartlib’s
and thoſe with which he was
ned; and Warton had ſeen his
ion. See T. Warton’s Milton,
i. 596, who refers alſo to MSS.
rtlib and Drury. Brit. Muſ. Sl.
4364, 4365.—MSS. Letters from
b to Dr. Worthington, from
to 1661, at Cambridge. MSS.
, vol. XXIX, p. 163; and Cata-
of Pamphlets in Bibl. Harl. p. 23.
to Prynne’s Laud, p. 301. See
rch’s Hiſt. Rev. Soc. IV. 444.

FERD. STANLEY.

URBAN. Jan. 5.

E following extraordinary narra-
ive of a recluſe is ſeleſted from a
uriſt in Ireland, in a deſcription
cruſs Abbey, on the lake of Kil-
; “Going Eaſtwards,” ſays our
; “the painfulſa of Mucruſs of-
elf to the view; it is one of the
laces I have ſeen, on account of
equering of woods and plains; it
lers nearly about two miles. The
ble ruins of the Abbey inſpire a
ent of religious horror by no
unpleaſing; the view in the mid-
it covers it entirely with its
ies, and hardly admits the paſſ-
a few rays of light, which fall

on the tombs and bones at the foot of
it. The common people believe that
the raſh mortal who would dare to cut
it, or even to pierce it, would inevita-
bly periſh that year, &c. &c. Some
years ago an old well-looking man came
to reſide in one of the old chambers of
this abbey. He made a bed for him-
ſelf with ſome of the boards of the col-
ſins, and placed it in one of the win-
dows, the only place ſheltered. He
ſoon got a reputation for ſanctity; the
peaſants brought him provisions; and
the gentry invited him ſometimes, to
their table, where he behaved like a
perſon accuſtomed to good company.
When aſked the reaſon of his penance,
he answered, “that he could never do
enough for his ſins.” He was a hand-
ſome man, and once obſerving a lady
looking attentively at him, “take care,”
ſaid he, “ thoſe eyes have done much
harm.” He lived about two years in
this melancholy ſolitude, and at length
diſappeared. People have formed many
conjectures, and invented ſeveral ſtories
about him, but they are probably the
ſuggeſtions of fancy. The beauties
and the enchanting ſcenery of the lakes
of Killarney, have been celebrated by
ſeveral touriſts in proſe and verſe *, but
“the enthuſiaſtic and happy proſe de-
ſcription given by Dr. Smith, in his
history of Kerry, is yet unrivalled.”

H. K. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 7.
Y OUR Correspondent, LXXI. p. 892,
is not ſingular in lamenting “the
depredations committed by a large ivy
baſh on one of the venerable painted
glaſs windows of Malvern Church.”
He, and your numerous readers, will
ſee, and I think with painful pleaſure,
that a poet of no common powers has
uttered his ſweet “Complaint” on the
ſame ſubject: but whether either com-
plaints have got the evil removed,
though I live within eight miles of it,
I cannot tell. Yet, I believe I may
with confidence ſay that it will be re-
moved, a gentleman having ſucceeded
Mr. Phillips to the living who is likely
to look a little after theſe matters. The
poet, above alluded to, is Dr. Booket;

* By Mr. Leſlie, in 1772, and Mr. At-
kinſon, in 1798. “Both writers,” ſays
the author of “Living English Authors,”
have done themſelves credit, though both
have failed in doing juſtice to the ſcenery
of Killarney—a ſcenery which, as all agree,
would baffle any powers of deſcription.

and

16 *The Windows of Malvern Church.—Life of Burke.* [Jan.

and the Complaint is very properly made in his "Malvern," a descriptive and historical Poem,* that bids fair to live as long as the Language in which it is written, or the mountains which it celebrates shall stand; "mountains," as he justly says,

"Of pastoral beauty, spotted o'er
With happy flocks, and clou'd with liveliest green," [long:]

Where oft resounds the shepherd's rustic
Mountains, surveying trees of richer bloom
Than Tempe boasts, or Apennine beholds;
Wales more abundant,—fields of kinder soil,—

Woods more umbrageous of imperial Oak,
A nation's bulwark, ornament, and pride.

What marvel, that a scene so rich, so grand,

Should admiration e'en in Royal breasts
Awaken?—Admiration, that inspir'd
Of old, for yonder venerable pile,
Devotion, and munificence, and zeal,
To rear these richly-tinted Windows, now,
Alas! with ivy, and with weeds, weeps
O'ertruss'd, hung: some, by the gully wind,
Or straggling—thoughtless in their boyish sport—

Fractured, and headless, by hand uncouth,
With ill according workmanship repair'd.
—Such—once their grandeur—they, in sequence, told

Man's his primal and too speedy fall;
His various fortunes in Time's earliest age,
Recorded in Jehovah's ancient tome;
Actions mysterious wrought in Holy Land,
Not less mysterious those, by God's own Son
In later time perform'd, depicted there:
His restoration of the sick and lame
To health and soundness,—of the deaf and blind

To hearing and to sight—the dew to life!
His conquest o'er grim Death, by dying gain'd;

And o'er a monster far more dire than
Soul-dominating Sin!—These (with ev'nil truths

Counsell'd, and of concernment great to
Mankind) beg us to take heed, and

* The Librarian Mrs. Corbett, Malvern Bazar, has the tradition was first admired by Henry VII. his Queen, and their two sons, Prince Arthur and Prince Henry, and to induce them to beautify the church with stained glass windows to agree the mid-tone of the greatest ornaments of the nation. "These windows," says the MS. "I am a man who can we may see how to be use, love, and do." It then enumerates the great multitude of sacred subjects depicted: one of which, a representation of the Descent into Hell, is said not to be then inferior to the paintings of Michel Angelo." See Dr. Nash's Hist. article *Malvern*."

In order due, magnificently there
Were picture'd—no effluient as the Sun,
Now, like the Moon obscured, but dimly seen.

Rest, O Piety of modern times!
Reflect them to their pride. What ancient zeal,

The generous zeal of better days bestow'd,
At least preserve, and let not Kilm's tooth
Insatiate prey on pearls. Away! away!
With all that is unseemly from God's house.
Endure not there what would be no more
deem'd

[Mute,
With: your own; nor let the obervant
Who so much all around sees fit for praise,
There only censure, where not e'en the sound

Of Censure's voice shou'd pain the pious

In the same strong, poetic—and, let me add—pious spirit, the author goes on, invoking the inhabitants to restore the "noble, neglected edifice" to its pristine beauty; and concludes his too generally merited reproofs on other neglected churches with this just reflection:—

"How lost to Piety, to Virtue lost,
Who, with superfluous pageantry and pomp,
Adorn their mansions, and neglect their God!

Their own a palace.—His, the Lord of all,
Dropp'd, (scandal, I suppose, a sepulchral cave."
Warcester. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Jan. 8.*
I learn with much pleasure, that there is a life of the late Edmund Burke preparing for the press. I hope the plan is a good one; that is, I trust the biographical productions of Jordan, Mason, or Hayley, may be the model which the author means to follow. As Burke's correspondence was very extensive, the work may be enriched with several of his letters, and several passages from his speeches and pamphlets, illustrative of his life, may be introduced: so that he may be, in a great degree, his own biographer. On his early life a good deal, I presume, might be learned from the son of his old schoolmaster. The Rev. Mr. Todd, in his valuable edition of Milton's *Prose Works*, gives an account vol. I. p. ciii. of a literary club in Dublin, to which Burke belonged when he was, probably, a student in the college of that city. In Dr. Campbell's *Sketches on the History of Ireland*, there is a letter of this great man to General Vallancey, which merits the notice of his biographers. Nor should Mr. Pies's observations on his *Treatise on the Sublime*



Fig. 6.



Gent. Mag. Jan^y 1802. Pl. II. p. 17.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



live and Beautiful, in his *Essays on the Picturesque*, be unheeded. I wish his poem in Edkin's *Collection of Poems*, vol. I. could be forgotten. But Cicero failed in poetry.

In one of your late numbers, you noticed a specimen of an intended translation of *Lycophron* *. If this version has not yet appeared, I hope the translator will find means to consult Milton's copy of this obscure writer, mentioned by Mr. Todd, vol. I. cxlix. His marginal observations could not fail of being useful to a translator.

I have read with so much pleasure, *Cassidy's Remarks on Temples, on Shakspeare, and on certain French and Italian Poets*, &c. that I should be glad to know something about the (anonymous) author. He has treated Shakspeare with, perhaps, too much severity; but he has pointed out a very probable obligation of our immortal bard to an Italian poet. See p. 53.

Knowing the extensive circulation of your Magazine, I was not a little surprised in turning over the two last volumes, to observe, that almost all the queries on points of Italian literature were unanswered. Is our knowledge of Italian literature to be for ever confined to the *Jerusalem* of Tasso: the *Onore* of Metastasi, and the *il retti* of the Opera House? Are all the labours of Mr. Roscoe, Sir R. Clayton, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Grefwell, to be fruitless? It is not more extraordinary than true, that the literature of Italy was better known and more generally cultivated in England, in the reign of Elizabeth, than it is at present, though our intercourse with Italy is now more frequent, and our connexion closer; even Shakspeare, whose knowledge of Languages is thought to have been very confined, seems to have read several of the Italian novelists and poets in their own language. This, I think, would appear, if there were so much pains taken to prove he did so, as to show that Milton read the translation of several French, Spanish, and Italian poems, with the originals of which no one ever doubted he was well acquainted.

It Dean Swift was the editor of the *Works of Sir W. Temple* 1709; and wrote to Stoughton *Some Account of the Life and Writings* of the author, preserved in that edition, to the Dean's pen: A. Q. 1709.

* See VOL. LXXI. p. 77. EDIT.

+ Probably, but not certainly. EDIT.
GENT. MAG. January, 1801.

MR. URBAN, May 8, 1801.

THE inclosed drawing (Pl. I. fig. 1.) is an imperfect representation of a very beautiful fragment of antiquity lately found in the parish of Butterworth, near Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, by some labourers employed in working a slate quarry.

The piece marked A is silver, fastened to the arm, from which is suspended the inscription B. C is not a separate piece of metal. The arm represented in the drawing is of the purest silver, and in length about ten inches, and from thence I conjecture the statue to which it belonged must have been about two feet in height.

The learned and indefatigable author of the *History of Wharfedale* has given a drawing of this piece of antiquity, and has attempted to discover the hero, or illustrious person, whose memory the beautiful work of art, to which this fragment belonged, was intended to perpetuate; Valerius Rufus, an officer in the VIth Legio Victrix *. But, with all due deference to his profound knowledge in the researches of antiquity, and with the highest respect for the learning shewn by him in his enquiries into the subject, I cannot help observing, that I think his observations and conjectures on the subject very far from being satisfactory, or convincing. For I conceive it very improbable, that the labours of an artist, who must unquestionably have been one of the first-rate talents, should have been employed in commemorating the memory of one so little known in the pages of history, as the person in honour of whom the author above alluded to conjectures the statue to have been made.

I shall not offer any conjectures of my own, Mr. Urban, upon the subject; but if any, among the numerous clubs of your learned friends will favour me with their opinions, and endeavour to assist me in disengaging whole memories from the mental torment of antiquity was deigned to bind down to poetry, they will greatly oblige your constant reader
PHILANGROS.

MR. URBAN, *Waterford*, Dec. 28.

I HEREWITH I send you, (fig. 2.) a sketch of Reginald's tower, by the inhabitants vulgarly called the Ring tower, on the quay of Waterford. This tower was erected anno 1003, by Re-

* See the Month's Review, p. 46. EDIT.
ginald,

summit, where it appears to have terminated in a point, but at present it is open.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

MR. URBAN, *Elnsthorpe, Jan. 4.*

I SEND you a drawing of a very curious Oak Tankard (*fig. 3.*), which by the carving of the lid and handle, I suppose to be antient; it holds two quarts; the old hoops, which were wood, and replaced with iron ones, by the singularity of the make, may be worth insuring.

I send also a drawing of an antique powder flask, curiously inlaid with ivory, &c. (*fig. 4.*), which I purchased from the museum of the late David Wells, esq. of Burbach, F. S. A.

Yours, &c. RICHARD FOWKE.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 7.*

AMONG the papers of an old friend, I found a drawing of a remarkable cross (*fig. 5.*), taken from the monument of Dr. Francis Lee, at Gravelin in Flanders; at the bottom of which is this short inscription,

"Jesus Christus Vita & Resurrectio.

F. L. æt. 56 ob. Aug. 12-23, 1719."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 21.*

LET me request information respecting the *Cottel* family of Devonshire. About 200 years ago, they resided in a house near N. Tawton in Devon; which was built by a *Mark Cottel* in or about 1500; on the porch is the date 1555, evidently of more modern date than the house. In the parlour chamber, over the mantle-piece, are the arms of the Cottel family (*fig. 6.*) stamped in plaster, as are the ceilings of many of the rooms. The house is much out of repair at present. I hope soon to be able to send you a drawing of it, with some farther particulars.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1801.*

UPON my perusal of Mr. Cruikshank's second paper, my surprise and astonishment were truly great, that after my paper such experiments should be given to the publick. But to analyse them. At first I thought them undeserving of notice; but reflecting how artfully the publick has been deceived and gulled by those experimenters, I thought it better to give them a cursory examination.

His first experiment with one mea-

sure of pure washed hydrocarbonate, and two measures of what they call oxygenated muriatic acid gas, mixed together for the space of 24 hours; he says, "that, upon water being admitted, the fluid instantly rose, and the gas occupied only 43 parts of a measure, or a diminution of 257 measures had taken place. The residuary gas being agitated with lime-water, 9 parts more were absorbed, evidently carbonic acid gas. The washed residuum was inflammable, and burned with a blue flame, exactly similar to the gaseous oxide, but very different from that of the original hydrocarbonate. This experiment was repeated with nearly the same result."

Now, Mr. Urban, what a small proportion of carbonic acid appears in this experiment, not one tenth of the hydrocarbonate employed; but then, says he, this gaseous oxide was the residuum, "that the washed (hydrocarbonate) requires only 105 measure of oxygen, and with the water produces about 115 measure of carbonic acid." Therefore, even with the supposed gaseous oxide, there is a great deficiency. But when he fired these airs over mercury, the mercury rose and filled two thirds of the vessel, (one third of which, he says, is fixed air), there being no water admitted to absorb the muriatic gas; for, according to him, "there was a little moisture deposited on its sides, which, probably, absorbed the whole of the common muriatic acid gas produced." Surely, Mr. Urban, you cannot but smile with me at such a supposition. When he is anxious to obtain his fixed air, he washes the *residuum well with lime water*; but when none of the muriatic gas is to appear, no water is to be admitted.

Pray Mr. C. how do you know that this absorbed gas was fixed air? Do not you suppose that, by agitating it in lime water, the water and earth of the lime might absorb the muriatic acid, even the oxygenated, as it is called? But supposing it was fixed air; the hydrocarbonates might, when decomposed of their fixed fire by this strong acid, have some fixed air in its composition. Will not this acid, and the nitrous acid, decompose even oils of their fixed fire? Even camphor burns in the former; and he allows, that these hydrocarbonate airs have one tenth of fixed air in them.

Mr. C. in some of his experiments, when he wanted to reduce the bulk of the

the

that charcoal is formed of an immense quantity of fire; therefore in passing water through it, the airs, which in consequence are formed, will possess a quantity of fire, according as the charcoal is heated at the time it gives out air; consequently, by its giving out less air, it will be so much more saturated with fire.

Mr. C's experiments shew he could not decompose the hydrocarbonate and the oxmuriatic airs by burning them together; for neither of them were totally decomposed. He is also obliged to acknowledge the very different results, in firing small proportions of oxygen gas and the oxmuriatic gas with the hydrocarbonate. In the former there is a small production of carbonic acid gas; and, as he says, "the whole volume of gas instead of being diminished, is considerably increased." Which increase is owing to the too small quantity of oxygen gas to burn the hydrocarbonate; consequently, part of the fire of both is set loose, and from the explosion they are intimately mixed, and the fire set loose is partly imbibed by them, and increases their violence; also the water set loose from burning part of the oxygen-gas aids the increase.

Now Mr. C. to prove how unable your theory is to explain the phenomena, even from your own statement of the experiments; let us try how my theory agrees with them. I have, I flatter myself, shewn in the most

unexceptionable manner in my Galvanic observations, even from your experiments on the Pile, that the oxmuriatic gas is formed from the marine acid, and the earth of the lead and manganese, and not from any supposed oxygen gas. Mr. Rupp acknowledges that, upon its decomposition, it always deposits an earth. Now, by these being united, they have a great attraction for phlogiston, or fixed fire: therefore, when exposed to phlogistic bodies, as inflammable airs, they will regularly attract the fixed fire of these airs, and decompose them. The fermentation produced will set a great part of their fire loose, and a phlogisticated marine acid, with a small deposition of earth, be the residuum. So also, (as I have shewn in my essays,) the nitrous air decomposes pure air; its acid attracts the fixed fire of the pure air, and they decompose each other. For if the acid of the nitrous air is neutralized with more phlogiston, as the dephlogisticated air (as Dr. P. absurdly calls it), so as to have lost its acidity, and become of a sweetish taste, they will not act upon each other. So also, the nitrous acid, upon the same principle, decomposes volatile oils; a well known fact*.

According to their theory, the oxygen of the oxmuriatic acid gas, has a stronger action upon inflammable air, than oxygen gas; as the one acts upon inflammable airs under a low degree of heat, while the other requires a red

* I must here remark with respect to Mr. Davy's treatise upon the phlogisticated air, as I call it, it being somewhat similar to the nitrous ether, I do not know how far Dr. Reddoes and he have *gull'd the credulous world*, in his relation of their feeling upon breathing it; or if the good lady with the palsy continues to mount the bill with more alacrity than usual, as the maid observed. But I desire every reader of common sense to reflect (for the aerial flights of French theorists I have nothing to do with, Paracelsus was a modest man compared with them) upon this fact, which Mr. Davy himself allows, that it kills animals (which have no flights of imagination, and no theory to establish,) in four or five minutes. If it was so wonderfully *pleased*, how should it kill? Is death attended with these wonderfully *pleasing* sensations? I think they themselves allow that life consists in excitement, and death in collapse. But I refer them to Dr. Hargrath's detection of Mr. Perkins's metallic tractors. This air is made from the nitrous ammoniac, and therefore forms 1 of the nitrous acid, and the volatile alkali; as Mr. Davy allows that it may be all formed into this air. But Dr. Austin proved that some fixed air was always produced. He makes a wonderful dance or play of affinities, as he calls it, like a battle royal between a number of cocks. These great theorists are continually differing about the play of affinities (see his observations upon Vanquelin and Humboldt's experiment;) each d'ferring from the other.

Only to attend to Mr. Davy's opinion of the composition of atmospheric air, nitrous oxide, &c. Atmospheric air consists of 73 nitrogen, and 27 oxygen; nitrous oxide, 63 nitrogen, and 37 oxygen; nitrous gas, 56 oxygen, and 44 nitrogen; nitric acid composed of 1 nitrogen, and 23 oxygen. And all these, he says, are united by chemical union. Then how comes that air with the least proportion of oxygen to be the proper air for animal life, and the others to produce instant death! Away with such absurdities.

heat;

numental works which so admirably combine antient devotion and sculpture together; and it was some time before I could satisfy my curiosity, this part of the fabrick being so filled up with pew lumber, and the other usual obstructions of ragged mats and half-socks. On each side of this chancel then I perceived, under arched recesses, statues of a lady on the North, and a knight on the South side; but they were covered with all kinds of rubbish, and it was not until the sexton had cleared out the recesses that I could have a proper view of them; and before I was enabled to pass any opinion on their merits, I was obliged to reinfatate the mutilated parts, by fixing on the lady's head, and putting together the several extremities of the knight. How was I grieved and charmed at the same time, in witnessing such neglect and havoc! such elegance and grace! Yet, in this abuse of these statues, I obtained much information, as they had not been thought worthy by church-warden authority of being white-washed, to decypher out many a rare embellishment, either of the raiment of the softer sex, or the mailly guise of manhood. By the arms on the surcoat of the knight he was a *Herbert*. In this way I added store to my antiquarian hoard, a stock which I have but few opportunities to lay out to use, or to benefit our pretenders to antiquity, who in general, and the more so if professional men, presume too much on their own notions of *improving* on antient lore, than taking up upon credit from my firm of selections worked out of the mine of science known among us in elder times. Well; another age may think less of themselves, and more of their ancestors; less of the "new Fantastic order of architecture," and more of the old English order of architecture; less of "capricious fancy," and more of refined taste.

WHITE CASTLE.

When we are in a disposition to be morose, society does not always drive away to ungracious a passion; therefore we are best left to ourselves till this plegmatic propensity has subsided, and a return of our natural gaiety inclines us to think all we find addressed to our senses pleasant and agreeable. In this mood of sullen restraint I have trod many a weary step: I welcome now the other operation of the mind, a disposition to be happy. Quick flew the moments, and lightly tripped our feet

as forth we walked towards this war-like structure. A guide led the way, a worthy soul, an open and a cheerful heart, a learned too, and one who venerated in truth our antient works; now the merry tale, anon the serious record; combining thus the entertaining and instructive ways of men to keep alive that genial flow of spirits, so necessary to bear us out in life's pilgrimage, with due fortitude and resignation, towards "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

This castle is now far removed from all resort of men, save a few cottagers, who with their humble roofs were hid by their insignificance from standing in any seeming before its mighty front. Around we went the strong enduring circle; told every tower, wall, and loop-hole; an arduous task it was, the circuit being of such a prodigious girth. The works are divided into three distinct courts; one of which has little to mark its order but the base line of demolished masonry. The other courts stand almost entire in their exterior design, simple in architectural forms, but sublime in effect. The grand entrance into the centre or principal court is romantic to a degree; and, as I essayed to gain its rugged ascent, seeing on either hand no objects but wild underwood and a deep-cut foss, and before me two tremendous towers, and an arched entrance which seemed to grin destruction, I wholly gave into the impulse of the moment, that I was an adventurous being of old times, about to achieve some perilous exploit. I already heard the trumpet sound, and the clang of the iron defenders of the dreadful pass. My nerves, however, soon told me I was no valorous knight; and, full of modern fear and trembling, I scrambled up the height I had thus fought to gain. And now a new fancy took hold of my weak ideas; for, not being able to trace out any vestiges of either the great hall, chamber, or bower, the inner lines of the exterior walls alone remaining, and looking round in vain for my guide (who, by the by, had taken some other route about the ruins), I concluded that I was left here to enjoy at leisure my propensity to contemplate on the pleasures of Antiquity, until the shades of night and the blessings of repose should invite me to forget my present situation. Getting rid of this thought, I was about to return the way I came; but that

[illegible]

the statue before us was discovered. Four men employed themselves to raise it up, who afterwards carried it out into the church-yard, and otherwise facetiously used it. Some time after this transaction, these four persons all met with violent deaths; one was lost at sea, another was drowned in Lincolnshire, a third drowned himself in an adjoining brook, and the fourth hanged himself. Whether from these warnings, or from whatever cause it may be, this statue has a flow of much veneration paid to it, which is sufficiently made appear by the very perfect state it is in at present, although placed in the way of every one's passage.

We Americans have now prepared to reach our purpose. Having converted the "bathhouse" of the city which was our point of attack, we were determined to do each other no harm. No attempt is made to make the city a part of the way, and I will not be so foolish as to think that we can do so. We are not going to make the city a part of the way, and I will not be so foolish as to think that we can do so. We are not going to make the city a part of the way, and I will not be so foolish as to think that we can do so.

Th. in. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

Mr. Pugh, Day, O.

INOW have to trouble you with a few more particulars. The self-traitors consist of General and Rottenburg, the two soldiers. Uffing is the former, a captain in our Worsdon, a very young fellow, and Rottenburg is a Hussar. He was banished by the French in 1802, on their retreat from an expedition which they had taken upon the beautiful Leyden. Thus the root double, and branch left, to London and the Hague, the other three in every foreign country, in the late Summer of the windows of the church being all ready for their last appearance, and, in great distress, and being very much by a violent storm of rain, the water and lightning, which then came down, and threatened the church, and the churchmen. The three were very much by a great expense, and the windows repaired as well as possible. The path was good, and from this place to Rotterdam, and was the only which I ever saw. The public could see the church, and the churchmen, and they were

These children are from the
Hills

Rotte, a small river which empties itself into the Maeze, which sometimes overflows part of the town, and occasions a great deal of damage. This river is composed of the Maeze, or la Meuse, in Dutch de Maas, which takes its origin in the Bishoprick of Liege, passes by the walls of Maestricht, Venlo, Grave, and Dordt, and of two branches of the Rhine. This river separates into three branches at Schenkensham; one branch passing through Overijssel, joins the Zuyderzee; another passes by Arnhem, Wyck by Dourleede, (here a small branch goes to Utrecht-pass, where it is again divided into two smaller streams, the one forms the Leyden canal, retaining the name of the Rhine, and at last loses itself in the sands near Egmont: it is said that formerly the principal branch of the Rhine passed by Utrecht, where there was a ferry, which gave rise to the name of Trajectum ad Rhenum, which was given to it by the Romans), and falls into the Maeze three miles from Rotterdam: the third branch passes by Nymegen (where it is called the Waal), and falls into the river Maeze, six miles from Rotterdam. When the snow melts in Switzerland and Germany, the river rises very much, and the water is very muddy. When this is the case, attended with a North-west wind, which, being right in upon the coast, throws in a great additional quantity of water, occasioning great inundations, and a great pressure upon the dikes, Clericus Leicestrensis would have found the sluices at Delft-haven well worth looking at. They prevent the Maeze from overflowing all the country between Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The water was within two inches of it in the year 1701. To see a town inundated is a curious but a very unpleasant sight. A much more agreeable one is the Maeze, when frozen, covered with herds, with thousands of skaters, with sledges, and by, in short, all the Dutch in high glee.

The name of the street facing the Maeze is the Boombjes, or small trees, and Boomb kade: and it strikes me that this street was not originally intended for a quay, but is a walk for the inhabitants. On the East side of the town there are large backyards belonging to the East India Company, and to the Navy. Some years ago a complete set

of storehouses were built for the latter and form a handsome building facing the river.

In Holland the lower classes are utter strangers to delicacy; and, as such, I am not at all astonished to find that the anatomical had had been shown by a woman.

I heartily join in the praises bestowed upon Mr. George Craufurd; he, and his brother his Majesty's agent, were always ready to show every attention to strangers in general, and in particular to those recommended to their very respectable house.

The reverend pastor of the Episcopal church was presented in 1795, by the lord bishop of Ely, to a living in Cambridgehire; upon which he resides, and discharges the duties of a parish-priest with great zeal. He was married 15 months ago to one of his former parishioners.

The English merchant in question still continues his experiments in animal magnetism, and upon the same woman, whom he considers as an Oracle. *Credat Judeus, Apella non ego.*

The trade of Rotterdam being principally carried on with Great Britain, many of the inhabitants speak English. It is also a very good place for a young man to learn business; and in order to acquire knowledge and experience in this profession, he must banish from his mind all that foolish pride and vanity with which the heads of English youths are frequently filled. To be a Briton is, I acknowledge, a title of which every man ought to be proud; but that ought not to make a young man despise his fellow clerks, or think it beneath him to sweep the desks, to carry money, or to do any thing he is desired to do. Discipline is as necessary in the counting-house as in the field.

In answer to one of your Correspondents, I beg leave to observe, that the game of Mail is quite different from cricket; it is merely striking a wooden ball a given distance, in as few strokes as possible. In the Universal Magazine for November, there is a description of the game, played by Charles II, in the Mall, which is exactly the same as that played at Utrecht. In Scotland the ball played at a game very like cricket, called Cat and Dog.

Yours, &c, S. J. S. Mr.

[illegible]

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We, Anti-Slavery Friends, now prepared to reach our purpose, having long conversed in the parlours of the house, visited us, and we arrived at that term where we were determined to be each other for well. No matter as parties and no matter how long, the rest of the way, and I will not be so thinking by turns to another and another, or rather, to whip out some of our night-long and was, finally, we concluded!

A. A. BRUCE.

Their names are

Mr. PETERS. Dec. 30.

NOW we have the city over with a few more of its "Chimie Industrielle's" and "Chimie Domestique." The road from Utrecht to the former place passes through Woerden, a very strong fortress, and Bodegraven. The latter was burned by the French in 1672, in a sort of retaliation upon an expedition which they had taken upon the town of Muiden. Here the road divides into two branches leading to Leiden and to The Hague, the one leading to every town in the country north of the Scheldt, the other to the windows of the great hall which was erected for their being a parliament, was greatly damaged by a fire which broke out by a violent storm of wind, rain, snow and lightning, which was the cause of the fire, and threatened the whole building with destruction. The fire was extinguished by the assistance of the waterworks, and the windows remained as yet in a perfect state. The path we go, and which leads from this place to Rotterdam, is a very fine road which I never felt the least of the public use of the road, and which is well laid, and which is very good, and which they were

From the
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Yours, &c. SCOTUS.
Mr.

London to ascertain the fact. The following is Sir Joseph's answer :

" Sir J. Banks has for more than a year taken two tea-spoons heaped up of ginger powder in a pint of milk boiled with bread, and sweetened with sugar, for his breakfast; the weight of the ginger is between two and three drachms; at first this quantity was difficult to swallow, if the ginger was good. Sir Joseph then was guided in his quantity by the effect it had on his stomach. If it made him sick enough, he thought the dose too large. Sir Joseph found occasionally that it produced *acrid eructa*; but this went off without any ill consequence whatever.

" Sir Joseph has not yet found it necessary to increase his dose; but he now uses rather a coarser powder than he did at first, which mixes more easily with his milk, and possibly produces more effect than the fine. He has, since he used it, had one fit of the gout, but it was confined entirely to the extremities, and never assailed either his head, his loins, or his stomach, and it lasted only seventeen or eighteen days; but the last fit he had before he took the ginger affected his head, stomach, and loins, and lasted with intervals from the end of October to January. Sir Joseph's pulse used to intermit one stroke in five or six: it is now quite regular, and has been so for several months.

" Lord Rivers has taken ginger in large doses for more than thirty years; he is now more than eighty; a hale, upright, and healthy old man."

I could have wished that Sir Joseph had been more circumstantial. However, I immediately began the use of ginger in fine powder, but in a much smaller quantity; as, from Sir Joseph's own account, his dose seemed to me to be too large for him, and by nature he is of a much stronger constitution than I am. I therefore began with about a drachm, equal to sixty grains daily, which I found enough for me, as it sometimes heated me, which was all the immediate sensible operation I ever felt—but this quantity may be too small for many constitutions.

I have now to relate the happy consequences that I think have accrued to me from the quantity of ginger which I have taken, and am continuing to take. I have just recovered from a very slight attack of the gout, which confined me to the house for about three weeks only. I might describe this attack in Sir Joseph's own words; for I had no part of my frame affected but my feet, and they so slightly, that I neither lost an hour's sleep nor my

usual appetite, but what might have been expected from want of my common exercise. To those who may be inclined to make the same experiment, I would advise circumspection in so far as to consult a physician; especially if they have reason to think that their constitutions are liable to any other disorder, which, perhaps, might forbid the use of ginger. How far, it may be asked, has the ginger contributed to mitigate this last paroxysm? I can only answer, that this is a faithful relation, which will enable every one to judge for himself. A. STENHOUSE.

SELECTIONS FROM LE CLERC'S BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE ET HISTORIQUE. No. I.

MR. URBAN, *Leicestershire.*

THE famous Le Clerc was the author of a literary journal with the above title, which commenced in January, 1686, at Amsterdam. I purpose sending you from time to time select extracts from it, with occasional illustrations and remarks of my own. I now send you some extracts from the first article in the Bibliothèque, which contains a Review of the Epistles of Grotius. SCOTO BRITANNUS.

The Epistles of Grotius were published at Amsterdam in 1686, in one volume folio, with the following title, "*Hugonis Grotii Epistolæ, ex officinâ Blavianâ.*" This volume contains upwards of 2500 letters of that great man, in chronological order. The first, which is addressed to M. de Thou, is dated April 1, 1599; and the last, which is addressed to William Grotius, is dated July 1645, a month before the author's death. These letters comprehend an immense variety of subjects. Le Clerc arranges his extracts from them under the five following heads: Criticism, Theology, Jurisprudence, History, and Politics. The subject of the first extract, under the head of Criticism, is the origin of the Latin language; which, according to Grotius, has scarcely any words that can be traced back to Phrygia, whence the Latins derived their origin; nor even to Etruria, whose language was the most ancient in Italy. He endeavours to shew that the origin of the Latin language must be sought in a dialect of the Greek language, the Greeks having occupied a considerable part of Italy as well as of the neighbouring Islands, which went by the name of Magna Græciæ.

n a regular manner, passing up to her extremity at the East. This of the Galilee was originally used in the Saxon style, about ear 1153, by Bp. Hugh Pudsey; paired about 1406, in the pointed manner, by Bp. Langley. The ing together of these two species hitecture has a happy and picne effect, not alone from this on, but by the arrangement of lan, it being divided into five North and South, and four aisles and East, by clusters of columns ring semicircular arches, &c. e East ends of the three centre aisles eserved nearly entire three curiars: that nearest to the North is dy of Pity's altar; the next, in the centre of the two, Our altar, where directly before its s the tomb of Bp. Langley: the altar is St. Bede's, and before it s the tomb whereon stood the of this memorable saint. At orth-west angle of the chapel is a oratory. To pursue the farther ation of the decorations, namely nt, iron pulpit, and the historical gs in the windows, which were ormerly seen, would be to add regrets to those I must now give n, by recounting that the condif this consecrated place was the reprehensible, in regard to the being in many parts left without ng, the pavement strewn with of coals and all kinds of building als, the North aisle partitioned to offices, and the above-men-oratory converted into a closet easonal retirement. How the aes of sentiment are here excited! t in particularizing the architec-objects, mortification in witness-ear abuse! These perceptions ily belong to me. Others, who e guardians of this chapel, it is nt, thought in a very different r; one of whom was pleased to ny pleadings in behalf of such nz relics into a theme of merri-and sported many good jokes cost on the occasion. I vented he bursts of laughter; I was dis-ed, he elevated! Ye three re-that still authenticate historie ye were witnesses to this consec-Suame then be where it may! re who should have been most d to set aside the premeditated then hovering over these walls,

who has seated himself as prime imi-tator and preserver of our ancient archi-tectural glories, to come these aisles among, and tread where Durham's benefactors lie interred; when, after turning askance his eyes on this and that, to give his orders thus: "All this work must come down, I want a walk here!"

By way of digression; it is a matter of much dispute with some Anti-quaries, whether this chapel is down at present or standing. I have heard it affirmed by more than *one*, that it had been destroyed; by many more than *one*, that it had not been destroyed: that it was standing indeed, but in such a state that—Why, silence will best become me on this occasion. No doubt, after this hesitation on my part, some communicative friend will supply the deficiency, and clear up this matter, which at present rests on very doubtful authority.

The nave and side aisles of the ca-thedral, in whose works all the mag-nificent features of the Saxon taste are conspicuous, marking thereby the art of design when this church began to be erected, in 1093, in the life-time of Bp. Aldwine, are seen in single and clustered columns, the former of which have indents of variously devised forms, perpendicular, spiral, diamond-wise, or diagonal; in the windows, which of later times have had insertions of the pointed arch tracing; in the doorways, where the enrichments on them are most elaborate; and in the groins, by whose intersection they of necessity produce a combination of curious semi-circular and pointed sweeps. The proportions of all these parts are truly just, and their dimensions are on an extended scale, vying in this respect with any other of our religious structures.

Speaking thus on the merits of the Architect, I must also do the like justice, from a retrospective view, to the other Artists, who had contributed to decorate every space between column and column, with a font, a pavement, cross, brasses, tombs, holy-water bas-sons, screens, altars, and the sculp-tures and paintings belonging there-unto, by supposing their qualifications equal at least to those presumptive glories which still endure. What partic-ulars are there left to warrant this partiality of mine in regard to such an union of church adornments itemed in the history of Durham? The font.

Here

Now, I am much in doubt if any part of this fabric, though covered with elaborate carvings and tracery, was of the purest metal. But I had time for only a cursory examination of a roof, the angles of which were covered with a thin coat of plaster. In the English Canon, Canon Gifford's *Principles of Gothic Architecture*, at Resort No. 1, I have come to the conclusion that the Cathedral of Lincoln was built by a single master-builder, and that the Cathedral of Lincoln was built by a single master-builder, and that the Cathedral of Lincoln was built by a single master-builder.

[illegible]

2.] *Orphan Poor.—Remarks on Dr. Vincent's Pamphlet.* 33

cal, as it was given to the church : ever-to-be-adored queen Philip-honour of the Durham conquest; ther three want the names of donor. Indeed there is a fifth though of more modern use, it is e less to be valued; being a pre-om the religious, and the brave, h unfortunate Charles I. It may without its purpose to set down n this vestment there is worked a of a man with a decapitated n his hand. The vergers tell you eant for David carrying the head fish. Imagining I may yet more le the premised few, these very among others of the like make, until within these 20 years, worn clergy at the celebration of the union, to add dignity and so-ty to so awful a sacrament. Great nity is still maintained on these ons. from the very impressive and t assistance the service acquires by dition of the organ, and the voices choir, which never fail to infuse e souls of the communicants a use of the benefits they there e.

JOHN CARTER.

(To be continued.)

URBAN, Jan. 11.
LONG the various attentions en-
deavoured, in this age of specu-
benevolence, to be shewn to the
tion of the poor, who is not
d at the most wretched state of
-apprentices; who, having been
l or beaten to death at one or two
nt times, are now (as your Obi-
vol. LXXI. p. 1157, informs
arved *en masse*, not fewer than
ving been apprenticed to the ma-
tory there recorded, and the
r number from Greenwich! You
econd parishes who had the virtue
st the sollicitations of the late Sir
rd Arkwright for his cotton-
and others, who distrusted a pin-
factor. But this does not ac-
for or obviate the grievance.
there are many orphans who, un-
ly, cannot be provided for without
chools, may be true; and that
are many boys and girls, under
d 20, who will not do the work
the overseers find for them, but
their tools and run away, or get
o Bridewell; but the more these
nces are complained of, the less
are remedied. While all the ne-
ies of life are advanced, and ra-
NT. MAG. January, 1802.

pidly advancing, what relief can the
rich in their several classes afford to
the poor? Must we then, Mr. Urban,
sit down and say,

LUXURIA *sejor* ARMIS;
and that, War or Peace, we must all
expect to starve in turn? U.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 13.

A MONG the publications which
have lately issued from the press,
there is none which has excited more
general notice than Dr. Vincent's
"Defence of Public Education." The
subject discussed in this defence is
doubtless of the greatest importance,
and the authors concerned are all men
of known literary eminence. The
pamphlet itself is certainly well written;
and the charge of neglect in the reli-
gious instruction of youth, as far as it
may have been directed against Wel-
minster School, is ably resisted and de-
nied. But it appears to me, after an
attentive perusal of the above pamphlet,
that Dr. Vincent, in his zeal to defend
the seminary over which he presides
from what he deems an unjust accusa-
tion, has *misunderstood* and consequen-
ly *misrepresented* the observations both
of the Bishop of Meath, and of the
Master of the Temple. But, that you
may not suppose my opinion to be
founded on a superficial view of this
pamphlet, I will submit to the con-
sideration of your readers a few remarks,
in confirmation of it.

At the commencement of his attack
upon the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Vin-
cent observes, that "without any know-
ledge of his own, without any enquiry
or examination, the Bishop assumes the
testimony of Dr. Rennell as incontrover-
tible; not reflecting that, if Dr. Ren-
nell's evidence cannot be substantiated,
the Bishop's accusation has nothing for
its support." Now I would ask, Mr.
Urban, upon what authority Dr. Vin-
cent asserts, that the Bishop charges
the masters of public schools with neg-
lect of Christian instruction, "without
any knowledge of his own, without in-
quiry or examination?" and where does
it appear, that the Bishop founds this
accusation "solely on the testimony
of Dr. Rennell?" Surely not in the
Bishop's note to which Dr. Vincent
alludes, for that speaks a very dif-
ferent language. The Bishop there
says, that he was about to say something
on this subject (as it must appear to all
unprejudiced readers) from his own ob-
ervation;

derivation; but withheld it, because he discovered that he was anticipated in his intended remarks: a circumstance which he seems not to have been aware of when he first designed to publish those remarks by Dr. Rennell. Dr. Rennell's strictures therefore did not *justify the idea* in the first instance to the Bishop of Meath: they simply *expressed his intention*. This intimation has caused Dr. Vincent to charge the Master of the Temple very unbecomingly with being the Bishop's "Gurgle" and "Oracle" in this accusation, which as far as appears from what has as yet been published he certainly *was not*. The Bishop thought for himself upon the subject; and, I conceive, will shortly declare to the public.

Surely Dr. V. misunderstands Dr. R., when he accuses him of manifesting, in his sermon, that "a preference is due to the religious education of charity schools compared with instruction in public schools." Dr. R. has no where taken even hinted such an idea. His argument in the passage cited by Dr. V. is obviously the following: that "since the religious part of education is required in those seminaries where young persons of rank as well as of merit are bred, there is the greater necessity of paying peculiar attention to the religious education of the poor, in order that the poor may not be deterred from the pious example, and the good example of those in the upper ranks of society, which is a neglect on the part of those education men necessarily provoked." Every unprejudiced person who will read the sermon, cited by, and under its external design, will perceive, I think, that *this* is Dr. R.'s meaning; and that his words are totally incapable of any other interpretation.

Dr. V. in p. 11 of his pamphlet, accuses Dr. R. of being guilty of a great aversity in education to the teaching of Pagan authors in public schools, and of being in "this respect a 'Pagan educationist.'" Now, it is not the least surprising, who know anything of the learned Master of the Temple, and who have read the whole of his sermon, to understand the full meaning of what is charged to him. The charge is, he says, "There is an aversity in instruction to the young men who are sent to be educated in Pagan education." Observe the contradiction in a Christian schoolmaster's being a "Pagan educationist." It is reasonable to suppose, that what Dr. V.

an admirer of ancient learning and classical literature as Dr. R. could mean by this remark to object to the *reading of Pagan authors* in public schools?—Impossible. The general drift and tenor of all his strictures on this subject sufficiently shew, that he means by a Pagan education, an education in which the reading of Pagan authors constitutes the *whole* *instruction*; while the reading of books which contain instruction upon the "subject of Christianity makes no part of it." The reading of the ancient classics in schools is certainly very proper; but if it be not accompanied by "reading of the sacred scriptures occasionally, the education may justly be called a "Pagan education." And this I apprehend is Dr. R.'s idea.

The last remark which I have to offer upon this pamphlet is, that Dr. V. indirectly charges the Master of the Temple with having accused public schools and seminaries of a "neglect of religious worship and sacred ordinances," an accusation which he "has no where advanced." Dr. R. speaks *expressly* of religious *instruction*. Nothing can be clearer or more reasonable than his idea. He contends for the necessity of all public seminaries of a regular system of elementary instruction on the subject of *Religion & History*, a statement in which the principal elements of Christianity, its *distinguishing doctrines and duties*, and the *sentiments of Sacred History*, are to be taught, that the scholars cannot fail of acquiring a sufficient degree of information upon the most important topics. It is not difficult to understand his strictures in any other sense than this. But when Dr. R. censure public schools and seminaries for their neglect of religious instruction, what does Dr. V. reply? He answers very properly in one part of his pamphlet, that at Westminster the scholars translate the Scriptures, learn the Catechism, listen occasionally to Catechetical Lectures, and hear frequent explanations of Grotius; but in another part he notes as a relation of Dr. R.'s charge, that "prayers are read ten times a day" and that the senior boys "receive the Sacrament four times a year." This is doubtless very commendable; but what answer is it to Dr. R.? Let the boys attend prayers ten times a day, they may not obtain instruction from teachers that religious education which the Master of the Temple contends for, or secure any ade-

2.] *Dr. Rennell vindicated.—Memoirs of Adm. Blankett.* 35

information on the subject of ad truth. Dr. R. who was him-
educated in public seminaries, does
not to be informed by Dr. V. that
us *forms* and *ordinances* are ob-
in such places. He has seen
h to know that they may or may
attended with religious edifica-
He is not an advocate for forms,
realities.

above errors into which Dr. V.
len, having given occasion to a
ortion of irrelevant argument in
nphlet, it is necessary that they
be pointed out; that the readers
while they admire the interesting
r and animated style of the au-
may not (to adopt his own ex-
1) "mistake rhetoric for argu-
and assertion for truth." O. Y.

URBAN, Jan. 23.
MIT me, as no abler person has
dertaken the task, to furnish you
one further account of the late
Adm. Blankett*, whose eminent ser-
vice to his country, though not of the
kind to attract universal atten-
tion, were so meritorious that they
should not be passed over in silence.

Admiral's first introduction to
the Navy was very early, through
Sir Hughes (afterwards Sir Ed-
ward) the Somerset, in the war of
As a midshipman, after serving
a period of six years, he was
promoted into the *Alarm*, and
for five or six weeks in a cer-
titude, for the celebrated Spanish
errand, but the ship was un-
satisfactory for her officers recalled;
the succeeding frigate captured her,
and each of the lieutenants gained
a prize of 18,000*l.* and the captain a
fortune. Admiral Blankett served
as lieutenant more than 20 years,
the taking of Quebec, Mon-
treal, Louisbourg, and Cherbourg, in
1758. And by his knowledge of
French language, of which, and
he was perfect master, as well
as French, he obtained material in-
formation from the French officers who
surrendered at Montreal, of the in-
terior of that country, and the
possibility of a North-West passage
from America to the Pacific Ocean,
and many charts with notes upon
the subject; and, his opinion being
confirmed, that an opening
might be traced in the Southern Ocean,

and the passage from thence to Hud-
son's Bay traced, he laid his papers
before the Earl of Sandwich first Lord
of the Admiralty at that time, (soon
after the peace of 1763,) and was en-
couraged to proceed to Russia, to pro-
secute his enquiries into the Russian
discoveries; he remained at the Em-
press's court a considerable time, and
was much noticed there. On his re-
turn, Lord Sandwich said, no voyage
of discovery was then in contempla-
tion, but that if any thing of the sort
took place, he should be employed.
Not long after, Captains Cook and
King were sent on an expedition
round the world; and I have good
reason to believe Lord S. furnished
those able navigators with Admiral
Blankett's charts and observations, but
without employing the author of them,
in his favourite pursuit. In 1770, he
was appointed a lieutenant in the
Albion, with Captain Barrington, upon
the Spanish disturbance, relating to
Falkland island, and was first lieuten-
ant with Lord Keppel in the victory
in the action with the French fleet,
and from her promoted to be master
and commander of the *Nymph* sloop;
went to India with the squadron
of his old friend Sir Edward Hughes;
and was made a post captain by Sir
Edward, into the *Rippon*, a ship
which required repairs, and was sent to
England for that purpose, and con-
firmed Captain Blankett's post commis-
sion. On the peace of 1783, he was
appointed to command the *Thetis* frigate,
upon the Mediterranean station,
where there were strong symptoms of
a similar mutiny at Spithead, to the last
at Bantry Bay; the men insisting to be
paid off there instead of going round
to the ports where the ships are usually
paid off; and the *Thetis* was the only
ship that got up her anchor and pro-
ceeded to sea. In the Mediterranean he
was honoured with the friendship of the
king of Naples, who frequently cruized
with him, and twice presented him
with his picture elegantly set with
diamonds. On his return he was sent
out with a broad pendant, to convoy
a fleet to China, and went from thence
to India, and brought a convoy home
from thence. Soon after his arrival,
Lord Spencer sent him with a small
squadron to the Cape of Good Hope;
and was followed afterwards by another
squadron under Lord Keith, who in
conjunction reduced that colony to
British

[illegible][illegible]

3 - 01 - 13

[illegible]

and on the South side of the North side of the road to Mulhargley. The other coat in the spandrel of the West door of Grantham church is that of John Fordham, Bishop of Ely 1388—1420, who probably repaired or rebuilt it or the church. The advowson and the manor of Barton were purchased by the aldermen and brethren of the guild of Corpus Christi at Cambridge, which gave rise to the present college of that name, who are patrons of the rectory. In the clerical windows Mr. Blanche-field (Collect. Cantab. p. 230) lives,

Per pale, Az. and Az. chief indented V.

A relation between three oils. Ar.

The author, Robert V. impaling G.
on a left... between two and elys Ar.

Proc. Conf. on Oxford, 1990, 1991, 1992.

[illegible]

7. 19.

I KNOW to whom I can apply for a valuable property as well as a valuable subject which has been growing and probably expanding in importance during the years of the long reign of Richard and his successors. *My dear friend*, you are a man of great insight and of great vision and I am sure that at the end of your study and in need of an inheritance.

For the present address of Charles
and Mary A. V. Baker, p. 176.
The name "Hutchinson" occurs both
in the *Index* and in the "Warrant"
issued for both John and George
Hutchinson.

Some of your friends and acquaintances who have played D.V. in the past might be interested in the game. I have heard from people who have played the game for the first time and they are looking forward to playing it again. The game is a great way to spend time with friends and family. It is a fun and challenging game that can be played by people of all ages. The game is a great way to spend time with friends and family. It is a fun and challenging game that can be played by people of all ages.

will highly oblige one of its most sincere friends and admirers. R. H.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 7.

LOOKING over, a few days ago, the "Lit of Irish Archbishops and Bishops, from the year 1600 to the year 1789," inserted in the 2nd volume of Mr. Cooke's useful and improved edition of Lettome's "Preacher's Assistant," (2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1783.), I observed, in the diocese of Ferns* and Leighlin, the name of "Thomas Salmon†," with the date of his promotion to that see annexed—"1758, June 3." An account of the life and family of this prelate, by any of your biographical correspondents, who may happen to possess any authentic particulars respecting him, and who will have the goodness to communicate them through the medium of your invaluable Miscellany, would be very acceptable to an old and constant

READER AND ADMIRER.

Mr. URBAN, *Canterbury, Dec. 18.*

ON reading the account of the disposal of Mr. Stock's annual bounty to ten poor Curates, I must confess I thought it affecting, and as it may not be generally known, perhaps it may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

The bounty is ten pounds each to ten such as shall be thought most proper objects, and it was petitioned for by many in very great distress. The ten selected for relief had, exclusive of their wives, no less than seventy-seven children, and all their incomes united did not amount to more than two hundred and sixty four pounds *per annum*. When they had received Mr. Stock's donation, there were not fewer perhaps than ninety-seven persons, great and small, subsisting upon 304 l. for the year; so that, after receiving the charity, *ninety-seven persons* were still compelled to live upon somewhat less than *twenty shillings per day*!

When we consider, that many poor curates went away in great distress, unsuccessful applicants for the bounty, and how very many in family of those who succeeded were assisted by it, I can hardly conceive how those in afflictive circumstances can dispose of their superfluities in a manner more for the honour of religion and humanity, and where their liberality will be less likely to be abused than in seconding the benevolent idea of Mr. Stock. Whether this would be better done by increasing the sum of ten pounds to the successful curates, or (which I should think preferable) establishing another like fund for five or ten others of the same description, who shall not have succeeded in their application for Mr. Stock's bounty, I leave to better judgments to determine. But I am inclined to think, that in this country, where so much is distributed for benevolent purposes, and where is still so much affluence and splendour (perhaps in consequence of it), a subscription of this sort, if well recommended, would be readily attended to, which would give great pleasure to

LAICUS DUCOVERNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

AUBREY'S *Surrey* is become so scarce that I have sometimes thought a corrected edition, with the monumental inscriptions brought down to the present time, might not be unacceptable to the publick. I have visited a very considerable number of the churches, at some few of which I have heard that a gentleman had lately been copying. If any one should have formed this design, I should be glad to give or receive communication; and if any such gentleman will favour me with a notice through your publication, I shall be thankful for it.

This would not interfere with the publication of Mr. Manning's elaborate History, so long expected, and now hoped for. Yours, &c. X. Y.

* Ferns is placed by Mr. Cooke, or rather, perhaps, by Mr. Lettome, the original compiler of the "Preacher's Assistant," before Leighlin: for what reason I cannot say. Leighlin, if I have been rightly informed, is the residence of the Bishop; and therefore seems entitled to precedence, the honour of which it has now generally given to it.

† In the "Register of Authors, &c." in the same volume, stands "Salmon, Thomas, LL.D.," as author of four Sermons, in 4to; two on John i. 14, on "the personal Union of the Divine and Human Nature in Jesus Christ;" and two more, on Job xxvii. 5, 6, on "the Comforts of a good Conscience, and Torments of an evil one," all published in the year 1753. Quere, was not this author afterwards the above-mentioned Bishop?—In the same page, we find another writer of the same name, and probably of the same family. Mr. A. Rector of Mespil, Bedfordshire, author of a sermon "upon Baptism," on Mark x. 13, published in 4to. in the year 1701.

Mr. URBAN, *Notwich, Jan. 17.*

YOUR observant correspondent, Mr. John Bannister, has communicated to the publick through your Magazine, (LXXI. p. 1082,) and his own synopsis of husbandry, a truly singular and *unnatural* production,—nothing less than an ear of wheat bearing the seed of the cockle!!! equally as wonderful, as his Critick, in the Commercial and Agricultural Magazine, jocosely exprests himself, as if a mare were to foal a flying fish!!! See now the wonderful difference between observation and judgment. Had Mr. B. permitted his observation of Nature to have been led by the leading-string of system, he would have discovered that this *marvellous dicta* was a vegetable production of the order Fungi, in the class Cryptogamia, of the Linnæan system of Botany, and of the genus *Sphæria*. A similar production has been observed upon cabbage plants, and thence named *Sphæria trifolior*; which has in like manner been supposed by the ignorant to be the seed of the cabbage. Mr. B. asserts that these fungi are the seeds of the cockle, with as much confidence as though he had actually raised plants from them. But such confidence may ever be observed to be the constant attendant on "little, haughty ignorance." I do not know that this *Sphæria* has been named by botanists. The name of *S. trifolior* would not be unapplicable.

This might be adduced, among many other instances, as proof of the utility of the nomenclature of botany; a science held in great contempt by many a soaring genius, who, mounted on his Pegasus courier, conceives himself equal to the dictating laws to Nature, as he travels post through her various kingdoms. It is by such observers that errors are propagated, to the great detriment of natural science.

Permit me to observe that in the first number of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopedia (the botanical part of which is edited to be under the direction of Dr. J. Smoker), the Atriplex is introduced as a species of poplar with 12 leaves. What botanically applies to a species with such a denomination, or call it so, it to have proceeded from the pen of an able botanist as Dr. Smoker. The article Atriplex in Dr. Rees's Cyclopedia is very far from ornithological. Let us hope that the respectable author, mentioned in the preceding number,

ants to this work, are not displayed as an alluring bait to catch a credulous publick. I with that some *scientific* naturalists, and you must know many such among your readers, would, after the example of the Southern Faunist, communicate their observations and discoveries to the publick, through the medium of your useful Repository. Such a vehicle for information, in the department of natural history, is a real desideratum. Yours, &c.

TYCHO-BOTANICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

I FIND from quotations in Reland's Palestine, vol. I. p. 188, that the Saronitic wine is there celebrated for bearing two parts of water to one of wine. I would therefore beg leave to ask a question, which is suggested by this passage: might it not be very conducive to health, were gentlemen, who are in the habit of drinking much strong wine, to adopt this method? The quotations alluded to are as follow: Vinum Saroniticum *יין השרני* celebratur, quod duas aquæ partes (כח שני חלקי מים ואחד יין) ferre poterat. Hic erat vulgaris miscendi modus. Plinius, lib. 23. 1. Vulgo tunc putant unum vini cyathum duobus aquæ misceri. Græci commemoratur *σάρονικον* δύο και τρία, id est, quum duas partes vini et tres aquæ sunt, telle Suida. J. MILLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 17.*

LOOKING into your vol. LXVIII, p. 1013, I observed a letter, describing the name of a small fish, of which you have given a plate, taken from the mud bottom of the bank of the river Sear. I know not whether you have been able to gratify Mr. Throgby's curiosity; but you may, if you think proper, transmit the following account, both for his information, and that of others who feel themselves interested in the enquiry. Some years ago a clergyman, whose gentlemanly name bore on the Lancashire front, saw several small fish, each of which he put in water, which did not rise to the surface. He supposed them to be trout, but the gentleman told him that they were not, and that he could not say, nor could he remember the person who had brought them. I then related the curiosity to Mr. Throgby, who had no way to go to Lancashire, and, if permitted,

would take one with him to Sir Joseph Banks. One was of him, which he shewed to Joseph and to Dr. Solander. said that it was a common fish of the Continent, but they did not know that it was ever before found in England. They were deemed to be of curiosity, that the clergyman to have a few sent him in London; and seven, I think, were sent him, two of which were given to the Royal Society. When this fish came to London, it was said to be of English name, but was termed by him, *Cottitis Tania*. Berkenhout, in his Synopsis (edit. 1795), terms it the bearded Loach, and says that it is found in rivers and ponds, and quotes the authority of Ray. He then adds, "also Trent;" but gives no authority whence I conclude that he had seen or heard of these fish found by an gentleman living on the banks of the Trent, and supposed them to be taken from that river. But the fish were never seen on the Trent, nor have I heard of one being found there. The gentleman took them from a canal near his house, among the mud, as Mr. Dawson found him; and this agrees with what Berkenhout mentions from it, viz. "in lakes and ponds," which are generally muddy. The Loach has a clear gravelly bottom, and, therefore, on that account not frequented by the fish. I wish to know when the 2^d edition of Berkenhout's Synopsis was published, and whether "also Trent" was in that edition. The fish was sent to London at least ten years before 1795.

PISCATOR.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 12.
MAYBE it may be necessary to accompany the engraving of the stone in vol. LXXI. p. 798, with some description. It has been stated in vol. LXIX. p. 1067, that it formerly stood in Conisbro' church-yard, and is now removed into the church. It is a stone (not marble) near six feet long, two feet broad at one end, gradually lessening like a coffin without, to four inches narrower at the other end, and is about fifteen inches high. The upper side is ridged like a coffin; only one side (as represented in fig. 6) and the top have any carving; the other side, ends, and bottom are entirely rough with the surface of the chisel. The figures re-

presented in fig. 6. need no further description. The top of the stone is divided by a pale down the centre, on each side of which are five circles (though fig. 6 erroneously exhibits seven, and only on one side the pale); each of these circles has contained a carving, now scarcely distinguishable; but each seems to have been a man on horseback, or some other animal. Two of the circles are yet pretty distinct; in each a cavalier drawing a bow against the other. Above these, at the thick end of the stone, and not surrounded by any circle, is the fig. 7, which, indeed, seems a scriptural allusion, Adam and Eve, with the tree and serpent. Even with it, on the other side of the pale, is sculptured two cavaliers, combatant, with bows and arrows, on prancing horses; and on one side them a man with uplifted arms.

Yours, &c.

CONISBRO'.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 15.
THOUGH many have been the amiable individuals, in the varied walks of Science and Philanthropy, who have delighted throughout the tenour of their well-spent lives, to do good by stealth, and blush'd to find it Fame,

I cannot but think it the bounden duty of every one who is benefited by their instruction, or relieved by their liberality, to make his acknowledgements as public and as explicit as he can.

In conformity with this rooted persuasion, Sir, I here presume, respectfully, to point out to the admiration of your enlightened readers the character of a man whose extreme modesty is his greatest failing; a man, Mr. Urban, who has done more good, in proportion to his limited means, than any other person whose name is familiar to my ears. That man is JOHN DAWSON, of Sedburgh, near Kendal, in Westmoreland.

Mr. Dawson commenced his mortal career about seventy years ago, (for I believe such to be nearly his age), in a very humble situation. Almost self-taught, he has gradually improved his mental powers, till he has become the first mathematician in England. This assertion, if it needed any illustration, would readily meet with it in the mathematical University of Cambridge. Almost all the great men of that establishment, resident in the different colleges, have received best part of their education under his eye and direction, during

1. *A Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian Inscriptions**. By Joseph Haeger, D.D.

IT was referred for father Emanuel, a Carmelite frier, who resided some time at Bagdad, to discover that the bricks of which the walls of Babylon were constructed were impressed with characters. Niebuhr and Beauchamp agreed with him in their relations; and, from bricks sent by the latter to Paris, copies of these inscriptions were transmitted to M. Heider at Weimar, and to professor Munier at Copenhagen. In the mean time the English East India Company ordered their governor at Bombay to procure them by the resident at Bassorah. "Thus were we gratified at the commencement of the present year and century at London with the first view of inscriptions, which, comparing them with the Persepolitan characters, as given by Le Bruyn, Chardin, Niebuhr, and other travellers, appear to be of the same origin, being only more complex, and connected by long lines forming whole and half squares, stars, triangles, &c. so that they prove to be a different combination, though formed of nearly the same elements, and nail-headed strokes."—By the Babylonian bricks here exhibited the whole difficulty, in regard to the origin of these characters, is removed, as it is evident that Babylon, in point of cultivation, was much earlier than Persepolis; and that the Chaldeans were a celebrated people when the name of the Persians was scarcely known. "To confirm this opinion, and by it to prove that the Persepolitan characters were derived from the Babylonian, I have thought it necessary to begin this work by a brief examination of the antiquity, extent, and sciences of the Babylonians; and, through scantiness of original monuments, to prove by *astronomy, architecture, and languages*, their well-founded claim to antiquity; to shew that not only the *Phoenicians*, but the *Indians*, were disciples of the *Chaldeans*; that the *Egyptians* themselves probably derived their *pyramids* and *obelisks* from Babylon; and that the *Babylonian inscriptions* resemble that celebrated alphabet, which the *Indians* call *divine* and *celestial* (*deva nagari*),

because they believe it was communicated by the Deity himself in a voice from heaven; and I have tried to prove that they were not derived from heaven, but from our earth, and from the borders of the Euphrates. I have confirmed my assertion by means of the *Tibetan* characters, those acknowledged descendants of the *Indian* ones; and thus endeavoured to invalidate the opinion of their great antiquity and boasted originality of the *Brahmins*." (Pref. xvi.—xix.) "As the Babylonians were of high antiquity, their empire also acquired great extent, comprehending *Syria* or *Assyria* and *Persia*; the ancient *Persic* language or *Pelilevi* was found by Sir William Jones to be a dialect of the *Chaldean*. The *Chaldeans* introduced themselves at all foreign courts by their knowledge of astrology. *Cyrus* introduced the *Magi* into *Persia*; and we have the authority of our countryman, Mr. Wilford, that the names of most of the *Babylonian* deities are to be found in the ancient *Santient* books, and are to this day worshipped in *India*." The Doctor thinks several vestiges of *Assyrian* literature and arts might be found farther East beyond the *Ganges* and the *Imaus*, and the *Arabic*, now so far spread, is a daughter of the *Chaldaic* language; but he declines this research, and contents himself with observing, "that the clearest proof of the influence which the *Chaldaic* literature had in *Arabia* appears in their numbers, for which, like the *Greeks*, they often use alphabetic letters instead of cyphers; and also by the names of the days of the week, which were used among the ancient *Arabians*, called *Homeries*. Both shew their *Assyric* origin, being exactly equal in number, and having the same order as the *Syriac* alphabet, which proves that they were not only acquainted with it, but used it. The same order of the alphabet is still common among the *Arabians* of *Morocco*, at the Western extremity of *Africa*, who, being now so far separated from their brethren the *Oriental Arabians*, and from their ancient neighbours the *Chaldeans*, must have been in possession of this alphabet at a very early period.

What further proves the influence of the *Chaldaic* literature in *Arabia* is the *Cufic* writing, the most ancient of all the kinds existing, and of which few written monuments remain. Few li-

braries

* Of these bricks see vol. LXXI. pp. 593. and 702.

GENE. MAG. January, 1803.

braries in Europe contain such Coptic fragments as the Bodleian. The alphabet of the Homerites was probably derived from Assyria, their most ancient characters being called *Siri* or *Syriac* in an Arabic treatise on them in the Imperial library at Vienna. Palestine and Phœnicia are proved by ancient authors to have antiently belonged to Assyria; and their language clearly proves its Babylonian origin, being merely a dialect of the more antient Assyrian. The Samaritan is the same as the Phœnician.

Such was the extensive and most antient original learning of the Chaldeans and Babylonians, not borrowed from the Persians or Egyptians, that in dictionaries *Chaldean* was synonymous with a *learned man*. From the square temple of Bel at Babylon was borrowed the form of the Sicilian temple, that of the Sun at Palmyra, that of Solomon, and that which succeeded it. The *Tower of Babel*, which does not appear to have been destroyed or rebuilt, was in the centre of Babylon, square, with four or eight towers rising above each other, narrowing in proportion to the height; had a pyramidal appearance, and is called by Strabo, *ἡ Πύργος ὁ ὀρθρὸς*. Every Indian pagoda on both sides of the Ganges is of a pyramidal form. Those of Deogur, which exhibit the earliest stage of Hindoo architecture, are simple pyramids without any light whatever within. The *Sacombod*, or great temple of Pegu, is pyramidal, composed of bricks, and without excavation or aperture of any kind. The same form is observable in the Egyptian pyramid, which were stupendous, as that of Bel. Considering the Chaldeans were inventors of astrology, which is the principal study both of Indians and Chinese, and considering other circumstances, we are led to refer this form and name to Chalda, in whose language, as well as in Hebrew, *malak* signifies a ruler or king, as it mutated *mal*, the Greeks made it *malak*, after the Greek proverb, as *Bel* was the *Sun*. *Babylon in Egypt* was a colony of that in Chalda, and the pyramids and obelisks stood quite near to it.

Chap. IV. on "Wonders" brings the matter to issue, when a long and interesting discussion we find, that Democritus, the first Chaldean Historian, stated as

used at *Babylon*, which book is *lost* in the wreck of time, "and no antient author has left us any information respecting the nature, form, and shape of these letters:" the more scope, therefore, for the sagacity and penetration of an indefatigable linguist. "But a writing has at length been found different from the square Chaldaic, till used among the Jews, and found at Palmyra from the Cuthian or Samaritan, the Etruschi or antient Syriac, also called Chaldaic, and the Sabeen, otherwise called Mendzan or Nabathæo-Chaldaic; in shape resembling none of the characters hitherto discovered, excepting those seen in the celebrated ruins of Chelilmanar. And though the Babylonian seem to have at top a shape somewhat different from the Persepolitan, this is to be ascribed only to the different workmanship, or different style of writing, as is the case in different countries and at different periods. Thus we may see the same Persian character as represented 100 years ago by Herbert, who had no knowledge of our Babylonian ones, exactly nail-headed like them; and antient gems and cylinders found in Persia exhibit nail-headed characters exactly of the same kind. The reason why the Assyrians used characters shaped like *nails* may have been arbitrary. The Romans and Etruscans used to drive a nail annually into their temples. Most of the Roman characters seem to be a mere compound of *nails*; and, though some of them appear to have a rounder shape, we find, that the Greek and Etruscan alphabets whence they were derived, and which exhibit a more just and original form, were all pointed, and acquired roundness only in the course of time." 37—40. "That the most antient characters of Persia resembled *nails* has been already seen; and that they were derived from Babylon is proved, not only by the greater antiquity and purity of the Chaldeans, but also by the discovery of *Tonnocks*, tablets of baked clay, discovered by Mr. Mather in the ruins of Denderah on the Persepolitan ruins, and before the discovery of which it has been supposed that the *Persepolitan*, where this character was commonly remarked, had been derived from the characters to be met with at Palmyra, or perhaps the antient tablets of the Jews, at which *Tonnocks* resemble. Of an antient

: materials of which the tower of
: the temple of Belus, and all the
: buildings in Babylon, were con-
: sidered to be made, were bricks, like those under
: observation : and Pliny says, “ bricks
: used at Babylon for preserving afri-
: cal observations +.” Niebuhr
: found inscriptions legible after
: 80 years ; and that the Babylonian
: masons, in all probability, imbric-
: ated bricks such observations only
: wished to be preserved from
: decay by copyists, or from the in-
: fluence of time. Joshua wrote the law
: of Moses on *stones*. The Egyptians

"The characters on the Babylonian bricks bring then according to my opinion such monograms, formed and combined by an arbitrary infliction, and designed to express not letters or syllables, but either whole sentences or whole words, it is evident, that no other resource remains for us at pre-

† *Antiq. J.* 3.

Ent.

apud B. hylionios ecc. x.
na obier. ationes fiderum cotilibus
ilis infcriptas docet, gravis auctor
is. M. H. vii. 57.

font, except by means of a greater quantity of such characters to employ the art of combination, and thus to decipher their meaning, (which we shall be better able to do when more copious materials shall be procured from the East by the liberality of the Honourable East India Company); or, till these are obtained, to judge by well-founded reasoning what they may probably contain" (p. 55). By following the latter method I shall endeavour to prove, that these inscriptions are ordinary inscriptions on bricks, as was used among other nations. We not only find the same inscriptions on almost all, but we find the greater part of the surface is left vacant, which would hardly be the case if they contained astronomical observations, or other remarkable events. One indeed differs from the rest, but it contains only a narrow impression, as is usual in words of poetry. Now Beauchamp has observed, that the bricks of each quarter among the eastern ruins of Babylon had a peculiar impression, though all date of the same quarter resembled each other. Another of these bricks differed only in a very little from the rest. The inscriptions, so far as common on the bricks buried in the walls, as on those on the outside. M. de Sacy wrote to me from Paris, that those sent to him are quite different from those I sent impressions of. If I receive any others, I shall present them as a supplement to this work." (p. 56-57.)

The result of this discussion is: 1, that the nail-headed characters found in Persia are real characters; 2, that not only these, but in Babylon and Chaldea, are not derived from Persia but Babylon, and therefore ought in future to be called rather Babylonian; 3, are very likely deciphered letters of Babylon, in which the cuneities write; 4, that they were in Chaldean characters mentioned by the Antients, rather than the square Chaldean now used by the Jews; their being found on common bricks of little moment, for the Egyptian hieroglyphics occur on monuments of every kind; 5, that the several other alphabets of other nations seem to have been originally derived from Babylon, where; 6, there existed 5000 years ago a peculiar national grammar; 7, that the Persian inscription ought not to be regarded as perpendicular; 8, but, when situated

round the windows or door of the palace of Hissar, they are like the legend of a medal; 9, that the nail-headed characters, of which they are composed, are of another combination, different from the Babylonian, to be read horizontally only, and from left to right." (p. 61-62.)

It is impossible not to be pleased with the fund of learning displayed in this concise system of Babylonian antiquities, or to refrain from admiration; that, while the vestiges of the language derived from that ancient capital, and applied probably to some historic or other better purpose in the capital of a later nation (Persia), should exist at present, it may be only in the ordinary purpose of brickmakers' marks, expressing perhaps the number of the clamp, the name of the maker, or the sale of materials delivered. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* "Is this proud Babylon which they have built?"

2. *The History of the Parish of Whalley and Throgh of Clitheroe, in the County of Lancashire and York.* By Thomas Durham Whittaker*, LL.D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Blackburn, 1801.

WE view with approbation another candidate for topographical fame, exemplified by its own exertions, that "Topography has charms for a writer, and these, too, retarding even from her want of dignity and of distance; to exact fines of close observation into fugitive and literary enquiry, to account for things but culture separates in his own vicinity; to reconcile apparent contradictions in ancient dates or facts of which the objects are familiar; to trace some neighbouring work of ancient art, which is now marred in decay, to its perfection or ornamentation; to compare some great revolution of a kingdom with its effects upon private property, provincial dialect, or domestic manners; to develop the progress of perished settlements in which himself is an interest; to trace the origin and altitudes, the advancement or decline of families with which he is connected; and to combine them with objects coloured by early habits and long observation; cannot but afford a mingled exercise to the powers of reason and fancy, of observation and memory, gratifying in an high de-

* Who claims relationship to a sister of Dean Nowell, p. 127.

ne topographical writer." Conbat "the lightest effusions of a mind ought to be directed to *edifying*, and while histories, the most popular in their and the most extensive in their ion, were daily issuing from a s press, as the vehicle of ind sedition, he does not wish to le that he entered upon the pre- rk with a deliberate purpose, the ensuing pages, it is hoped, ve that he has not forgotten, of i contrary and perhaps a new n to Topography, that is, of ing the present constitution of d, and of setting the interests of , by the occasional introduc- such remarks as appeared to t of the subject."

History of *Whalley* is traced e British and Roman periods; ch, however, the author "has restalled by a writer, who, to stores of erudition, adds an ar- spirit which no difficulties can age, a penetration which no ob- can baffle, and a splendour, yet i a wildness, of imagination, if it throws over the page of al antiquity somewhat of the air ance, seldom fails to delight it is impossible that it should ce. And if the calm investiga- facts and appearances, however, nes led the Historian of Whalley r very widely in his conclusions e Historian of Manchester; if, icular, after much reflection, he n compelled to reject the autho- an Itinerary, which, as it sel- the great Antiquary's impetu- spirit of topographical discovery, lopted by him with too little in- tion of the evidence on which it ; he has endeavoured at least to mind, that the eccentricities of , like the extravagances of Vir- ne to be touched with a tender pfectual hand."

most in his list of obligations the 16 folio volumes of Col- is, containing not fewer than) original charters, made by pper, son of Richard Townley, nd now in the library of Charles p. of T. in pursuance of a great carried on in concert with his il- us friends Dugdale and Dolf- , in the troublesome times of the ntury, the transcript of the now martulary of Whalley abbey in

Lord Curzon's possession, and various other Collections, enumerated in his Preface, p. vi. "In assistance so flattering in materials, so copious and original, a compiler may be allowed to take pleasure; yet this sensation is far from being unmixed; for, with advantages such as have fallen perhaps to the lot of few topographers, he is appalled by the reflection, that his own responsibility is increased in proportion; and having seen few objects through the obscure and distorting medium of printed books; having written in general with original charters before him, and, where they failed, having always been able to avail himself of correct and authentic transcripts; he feels how seldom the charge of incorrectness can be transferred to careless epitomizers or unfaithful reporters of ancient evidence who have gone before him. Even in these lighter exercises of the understanding so much is due to the sanctity of truth, that, where no other possible evil can follow from misleading, a dealer in probabilities ought to make it a matter of conscience never to mislead." (p. v.)

With these ingenuous professions in our view, we follow the author in the detail of his labour.

Book I. chap. I. treats briefly of the Roman history, and ascertains the tract occupied by the *Sintan*, and that the *Belisama* of Eolomy was the *Ribble*, and not, as Mr. Whitaker determined, the *Mersy*; and the credit of *Richard of Cirencester* is reduced to that of a modern Antiquary, and the Monk of Ravenna a better guide. *Ritcheyter* is the Roman station *Coccium*, or *Rigodunum*, and has many considerable marks of antiquity in inscriptions, &c. When Leland visited it, "there was a place where the people fabled the *Jues* had a temple." There is the same tradition at *Leicester*, and probably from the same cause. Two inscriptions in *Horsley* and the last edition of *Camden* seem wanting here. The *Walling-fleet* proceeds from *Ribchester* to *Coln* and *Castercliff* (*Columinium*), and in another direction to *Castleshaw* (*Cambodunum*). *Coln* seems to have been populous in the Roman times; and many of their coins have been found thereabouts. A road from *Mancinim* to *Ilkley* (*Olcanum*) passed thro' Whalley parish; and pointing to *Cambodunum* there joined a road from thence to *Ilkley*. At the foot of Blackstone

Blackstone edge, at a convenient distance from the greater stations, was a subordinate fort, still called the *Castle*, and near *Luttborough*, which took its name from it. About two miles from Blackstone edge was dug up the right arm 16 inches long, and near 6 ounces weight, of a silver statue of Victory, about 2 feet high. The hand was a cast, and solid; the arm hollow, and formed apparently by having been beaten on a model of wood; the anatomy and proportions good; and on the inside of the thumb a piece of solder which remained may be conjectured to have held a chaplet or palm-branch. There was besides a loose annulet about the wrist, and another united to the arm above the elbow; to the former of which was appended a plate of silver with this inscription drilled: [See *Lectur.* p. 9.]

VICTORIAE
LEG VI. VIC
VAL RVIVS
V. A. T. M.

Mr. W. supposes this to have been a statue carried in procession, perhaps votive, and presented by some officer of the *Legio VI. Victrix* stationed at York.

In the Saxon times (c. 9.) Whalley, *Falalax*, or *Wæla-læx*, was the scene of a battle A.D. 798, in which Alric and others were slain, and Wada, who conspired against and slew Ethelred, king of Northumberland, defeated. Some traces of this event Mr. W. finds in a barrow and in names; and derives the Saxon name of *Walalæg* from the numerous springs, q. d. the *well-field*.

Book II. opens with the Ecclesiastical History, and the detection of the palpable falsehood of ascribing the foundation of Whalley Abbey to Augustine, whose labours, there is no reason to believe, ever reached to any distance in the North of England. This merit must rather be given to Paulinus, the apostle of the North, who may have preached Christianity here about 625, commemorated by the crosses at Whalley, p. 225, and *Ilkeshury*, and the church was called the *White Church*, from being built of stone. The older incumbents were *married*, were lords of the manor, and called *deans*, an authority delegated to them by the bishop of Lichfield, on account of the remote and almost inaccessible situation of the church, which circumstance was omitted in the story of

Whalley was compounded of patron, incumbent, ordinary, and lord of the manor, an assemblage which may possibly have met in later time, and in some places of exempt jurisdiction, but at that time probably an unique in the history of the English church." (p. 41.) The decay and vicissitude ended by the death of Roger de Whalley, when Peter de Cetera, 1246, procured from Roger bishop of Lichfield a consolidation of both parts of the benefice. John de Lave, countable of Chester, founded a Cistercian abbey at Stanlaw, near his castle of Halton; but, a century after, the site being found marishy and unhealthy, the tower falling, and the monastery being burned, it was removed higher, 1296. The abbots and transactions of the house next follow, till the execution of the last abbot here, 1846-7. Henry VI. was worshipped in this abbey. (p. 83.) We have a curious compendium of expenses of this house, and a portrait of the constitutional habits of its inhabitants, who, about flannels, shirts, or a warm bath, enjoyed such impurities on their skins, as brought on inflammatory disorders, or apoplexy, and rendered "the corporeal life itself and plenty of a convent doubly pernicious." The dietment of corn, wine, and meat, confined at the abbot's table, in the refectory, and at inferior tables, shews the "great disproportion in the quantity of animal food, when compared with the other necessities of life, to modern habits; for, in the table of expenses, it may be made clearly to appear, that the value of stambles meat consumed was to that of wheat and malt in a much higher ratio than at present. The latter circumstance leaves a very favourable impression, with respect to the sobriety of a religious house. The quantity of wine allowed for woodlands had allowed a bottle of wine per day to every monk; but it is to be supposed, that great part of this luxury was intercepted by the abbots and benefactors before it reached the refectory; and who can forbear lamenting that such poor men had scarcely a vegetable to eat, or a garden to cultivate? On the whole, to men who fed so grossly, and had so little exercise, it is not to wonder the effects of a plethoric liver, and indolence, or a general ill health, was the indication of foreign Yew, other all the benefits resulting from a regular

on, how peculiar must then have been the state of the human body, and consequently the practice of medicine and surgery, when men born in the country and bred in habits, which exempted them from the evil, shall have enjoyed the privilege of weak constitutions, and were often swept away in the midst of their days by such inflammatory disorders! or, if they survived to a great age, were knocked down at a moment by apoplexies, the superadded diseases and plenty of a convent must have been doubly pernicious. But amidst all this disgusting circumstance in the life of monks must have existed a great deal of putrid and cutaneous disorders; and, as a total inattention to cleanliness, for which they had to blame the severity of their rule, for they had no change of beds, or shirts to their backs; and were kept in their ordinary dresses of serge; and they never availed themselves of a practice, from which they might have appeared to have been prohibited, which alone rendered the same tolerable in the ancients, namely, the constant use of warm baths, would have removed all impurities from the skin; some of which were a strange mixture of feelings, repelled from the conversation of the monks, and of learning and eloquence by the monks and vermin." (p. 102.)

We have next a good description of the plan of the monastic buildings, with much appropriate illustration. The site and manor were purchased of the crown by John Braddyll and Richard de Ailston for £131.7. and afterwards it devolved wholly to the latter. Richard obtained leave, 1793, to inclose the whole site of the church, and to erect nearly to foundations only; very candidly remarks, that, had industry and avarice allowed scope for genius and disinterested sentiments in the Reformation, the revenues of the monastery, not less than 5000*l.* per annum, not far from the present rental of the township, which was entirely self-sufficient, might have been applied to maintain a suffragan bishop, one of the parish, a college of four monks (three divines and one physician, at yearly stipends of 150*l.* each; chaplains at 100*l.* each; two lay-monks at 50*l.*; ten scholars on foundation, and ten exhibitions at 50*l.* each; or both universities, 600*l.*; an organ, 50*l.*; four choristers, and thirty servants, on the foundation, 500*l.* (p. 257.)

Chap. IV. of this Book treats of the vicarage.

Book III. chap. I. of the origin, progress, and ramifications of property, from the Saxon to the present times, a judicious and interesting disquisition; and a comparative view of ancient and modern population and improvement. "From a people occupied like the Saxons in rearing and devouring the progress [produce] of their own hands, posterity had little to expect; and, accordingly, the subject of this history cannot boast one Saxon charter, one remnant of Saxon architecture, properly so called; and, independently of general history, we have no remaining evidence but that of language, that such a race of men ever existed among us. I do not even recollect, that a Saxon penny or a Northumbrian stira has ever been turned up within the parish. The Normans were a more abstemious and politic people; their lawyers, with more chicane, had infinitely more knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence; their ecclesiastics, though more devoted to the court of Rome, had a greater share of piety and learning; their princes alone, haughty, unjust, and cruel, gave a conquered people reason to look back with regret on the mild though unskilful sway of their native monarchy. As scribes and architects in particular, they were men to whom this district was greatly indebted; for our oldest castle, our oldest remaining churches, our most valuable records, are all early Norman." (p. 186.)

"Such was the state of property and manners when the house of Lucy became possessed of *Blackbarnfire*. But, before we go on to that part of the subject, it may be proper to consider the effects which this great revolution produced on the state of property in it. The simplicity and independence of Saxon tenures was completely destroyed; a tract of country which had been parcelled out among 28 lords now became subject to one, and all the intricacies of feudal dependence, and all the rigours of feudal exaction, wardships, reliefs, escheats, &c. were introduced at once. Yet, perhaps, the rights thus acquired were seldom exercised in their utmost extent; the Saxon lords, though reduced to a state of galling dependence, do not appear in general to have been actually stripped of their fees; and we have one instance in which the old possessor of a manor before

I do not see on what certain grounds any man can deny. Bp. Hurd's Sermons, vol. III. p. 219."

Webster, who wrote against witchcraft, is buried in Clitheroe church, with a calculation of his nativity on his monument. (p. 272.) Such is on the tomb of Burton in Christchurch, Oxford; such on the gardener's house at Lauriston for Sir Alexander Napier *his celestial theme*, probably calculated by his brother John, inventor of the Logarithms. Wood's Cramond, p. 41.

Brownholme, in Bowland forest, is a large house of red stone, with a good library, a large miscellaneous collection of ancient coins, and a valuable assemblage of MSS. relating principally to the antiquities of the neighbourhood, and to which this Historian is much indebted. The most valuable relic preserved there is the original seal of the Commonwealth for the approbation of ministers. It is of very massy silver, and inscribed, "*The scale for the approbation of public preachers.*" In the centre are two palm-branches, and within them an open book with these words, *The Word of God*. The workmanship is good; but I could scarcely venture to ascribe it to *Simon*. (pp. 208, 209.)

Book IV. of this judicious History contains a topographical survey of the present parish of Whalley, by townships, distributed into three portions; the vale of Calder, the tract between Pendle and Ribbles, and that between the Calder and the Hyndeborne. Whalley came by entail, 1667, to Sir Ralph Asheton, of Middleton, bart. who died 1717, leaving a daughter Mary, married to Sir Asheton Curzon, bart. who died 1775. Their eldest son, Nathaniel, is now Lord Scarisbale, their younger son, Asheton, now Lord Curzon. His son, Penn Asheton, died 1797, having married Sophia-Charlotte, eldest daughter of Edw. Howe, now Baroness Howe, whose eldest son, George-Augustus Curzon, born 1784, is the present owner. This rich domain has been retained by the two opulent families of Braddell and Asheton for a longer period than their monastic predecessors; and, with the flourishing house of Russell, which was elevated above the fortune of ordinary gentry only by the abbey donors of Thorney, Woburn, and Tavistock, may well be considered the most

sitious followers in the last century. (p. 223.) It appears that a Saxon thief was beheaded in one of the townships; this punishment being probably introduced by the Norman lord; and the right of such mode belonging to the earls of Chester, was probably imported hither by the Halton branch of the *Lacies* in their succeeding to the fee of Clitheroe. (p. 243.)

The present application of the *chapel* at Read hall furnishes our author with some pertinent observations on the little use of private chapels and chaplains, compared with the attendance of the whole family at public worship in the church. (p. 248.)

"Near the summit of *Hapton* park, and where it declines to the South, are the remains of a large pool, through which, tradition reports that the deer were drawn by their keepers in a manner still practised in the park at Lyne. It is impossible not to be struck with a mixture of ancient simplicity and baronial splendour in this once-favoured residence of the family [of Townley]; where, from the windows of their castellated mansion high and bleak, with no eyes for landscape and little feeling of cold, they could survey with undiminished pleasure vast herds of deer, sheep, and cattle, grazing in a park of 10 miles in circumference; where, like the old courtier, who never hunted but within his own grounds, they could enjoy the pleasure of the chase without any interruption or intrusion; and whence they derived inexhaustible supplies of that plain hospitality which never consumed a great estate. Modern eyes, however, will not wonder at the final defection of *Hapton* for *Townley*." (p. 261.)

In *Clitheroe* church were two alabaster figures of a knight and lady, which, upon the ground which the monument covered being wanted to make a pew, were barbarously interred beneath the floor, and are now inaccessible to the deanship. (p. 269.) Mr. Nichols, in his *Leicestershire* has recorded a similar case which overtook a *long companion*, the Lord Ros [see our vol. LXII. p. 1153; and since at Kidderminster, vol. LXII. p. 688.

A singular instance of the destruction of a cross in a church-yard, "by a drunken rabble hired for the purpose a few years ago," occurs at Burnley. (p. 303.) The last and its interest in re-

ie statute of limitations." (317.) : family of *Townley* appear to been seated at the place whence took their name for 29 genera-

Their mansion was, till about tury ago, a complete quadrangle, four turrets at the angles. The side remains; the opposite side rebuilt by Richard Townley, esq., the new building applied to it ie North by the last possessor. North East side is laid open. All materials of the chapel were pre-enture: the vestments, some of are of a very antique and un-orm, are recorded by tradition re been brought from Whalley.

Here is an unbroken series of portraits, from John Townley, emp. Eliz. to the father of the t owner. One apartment is etely filled (besides a full length chard Townley, esq., who died with heads inserted on the pan- of the waistcoat. In the dining- hangs a noble picture of the first Widdrington, killed in Wirm- a page presenting him with ar-

But the great ornaments of lace are the noble woods, princ- of ancient oak, finely disposed, cattered over the park and des- to a great extent." (p. 321-2.) V. clears up a popular tradition ghod of some unknown possessor s estate exclaiming against an en-ment, seized by the officers of eldy of Lancaster, and granted to

lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devon, Jac. I.; "but the offence has emembered long after it has been ed, and even when the name of fending party was forgotten. I it displeased to have been able to his popular superstition to its real ." (p. 323.)

merely name we little suspect- being a corruption of *Clyffrig* ; or the *reeby district*, alter- to *Churches*; though even a *Ra-* can might correspond with the or of the district in the very of the English Apennines, among inaccessible rocks. Our senti- thor has here brought us to his ome, his paternal mansion, and where he has literally the satis- of being *at home*, attentive to eld of his 300 hearers and 40 nteicants, for whose benefit he dicated a monthly sacrament,

in the present day, yet firmly persua- ded, that as no other attempts to red- dress the evil are lawful in the estab- lished clergy, so none are at the long run likely to be attended with any good effects but a rigid adherence to the doc- trines and discipline of the church*." (p. 341.) The old chapel was rebuilt, 1788, on higher ground at an expen- ce of 870*l.*; more than a moiety of which was defrayed by the author, who was licensed to it 1796, on his own petition, by bishop Cleaver, who consecrated it 1794; having continued without a minister from the Dissolution 200 years, when Anthony Wether- head was licensed by Bishop Peploe, on the nomination of Thomas White, of Helme, gent. 1742. He died 1760, aged 80, and was succeeded by Wil- ham Halwell, who died 1796. The first step towards a re-endowment of this poor neglected foundation was a rent charge of 1*l. per annum* left upon the estate of Hane by Mr. Henry Wood, a native of that place, who had been clerk of the works under Sir Christopher Wren during the rebuild- ing of St. Paul's cathedral, and whose curious accounts of that great work are now in the author's possession.

After a probable comparison of the cutting off the head of every beast that dies of the hydrocephalus, and burying it in a desert place, as a preventative of the disorder, with the scape-goat sent into the wilderness as a transfer of sin, Mr. W. thus accounts for the de- crease of witches and superstition in these parts in modern times: "The fact (says he), I am persuaded, is not to be accounted for from any increase of general intelligence and rational in- credulity, nor, excepting in a few per- sons, from mere knowledge of religion and worthy conception of the divine agency; but, if any probable cause can be assigned, it is surely a melancholy one, that the people are grown more selfish and less conversible; that their old periodical seasons of narrative festi- vity are intermitted; that their simpli- city is diminished, though their under- standings are not enlarged; and, above all, that the introduction of manufac-

* Mr. W. is far from adopting a conclu- sion formed by the clergy of Manchester in a late account of the state of religion there, that two thirds of the people never attended religion at all; different members of the same family undoubtedly attend in

adjoining field, now an excellent cold bath, is called the *Hollown*, i. e. the *Hallow* or *Saints'* well. (pp. 379, 380.)

The manor house of *Altham*, for more than five centuries the residence of an ancient family, surrounded by a deep moat, is reduced to a farm-house; it has been constructed of excellent masonry, with a moulded basement (not usual in dwelling-houses), and with two doors with painted Gothic arches, probably not much later than the reign of Henry VII. Here is still a tradition of a *mazer bowl*, which, according to the rude hospitality of ancient times, stood upon the table hall, often emptied, and instantly replenished. Immediately without the moat on the North East stand the ruins of the parochial chapel. The present building is a kind of modern Gothic, to which, from the absence of characteristic ornaments, it is difficult to assign any precise era. The font is octagon, with the monogram *M* of the Virgin Mary the patroness, the letters *IHS*, and the instruments of the Passion, on the different compartments. This form in fonts is comparatively modern, having been introduced, as appears, not long before the Reformation; but the only genuine remnant of the original church is a portion of the old original baptistery, made deep and cylindrical, which is walled into the present porch, and seems to indicate, that the modern church and font are contemporary with each other. On the whole, this is a pleasing deserted place, where a contemplative mind may spend an hour not unprofitably, in musing on the vicissitudes of human things, undisturbed by the din of population." (pp. 386, 387.)

The village of *Accerington* was a grange of *Kirkstall* abbey, the monks of which turned out the inhabitants, who rose upon them, murdered them, and burnt the grange. "In a fierce age, like the 12th or 13th centuries, revenge was more likely to be sought than redress; but what redress could have been obtained at a time, when superstition had eaten out humanity; when the claims of the poor were as much despised, as they are formidable at present; and when the ears of the powerful were completely pre-occupied by the monks?" (p. 393.)

The hall of *Radcliffe* hall is a cu-

rious specimen of timber-work." (p. 402.) "To this place and family are attached the tradition and ballad, given by Dr. Percy (*Reliques of ancient English Poetry*, vol. III. p. 154) under the name of *Isabella*, but here applied to a *Lord Thomas and faire Ellenor*, father and daughter, whose figures are supposed to be graven on an alabaster slab in the church, which the common people, concluding, I suppose, from its whiteness, that it was meant as an emblem of the innocence it is said to cover, have mutilated, by breaking off small fragments as amulets, for the prevention or cure of disorders. Traditions, always erroneous in their circumstances, are yet rarely devoid of foundation; and, though the pedigrees of *Radcliffe* exhibit no failure of the family by the premature death of all heirs; though the last *Richard de Radcliffe*, who had daughters only, did not make a *scion-son* the heir of all his land, when he settled it on *Radcliffe* baron *Fitz Walter*; though the blood, actually pointed out on the kitchen floor where this *Thyesteas* banquet is said to have been prepared, deserves no more regard than many other stories and appearances of the same kind; yet when we recollect, that even in this age of civilization and decorum a family of considerable rank enjoy an estate, procured for them by a murder, for which their father suffered, we are not to discard as incredible the tradition of a barbarous age, merely because it asserts the sacrifice of a young and beautiful heiress to jealousy or avarice. When this is granted, the story of the pie, with all its horrors, may safely be ascribed to the inventive genius of a minstrel." (pp. 403, 404.)

In *Hyndley* church is this epitaph on the late rector of *Whitechapel*:

Juxta paternos & maternos cineres
suos hic humati voluit

JOHANNES HOEMEL, S. T. P.

coll. *Aenei* *Nassapud Oxonienses olim locius,*
deinde

ecclesiae beatæ Mariæ de *Whitechapel*,
rector. [London]

Ab amicis superstitibus hæc tabula
posterorum simul laudibus commendatus,
vir sincerus, urbanus, amabilis,
erga parentes apprime pius,
amicis præcæpue benignus & jucundus,
cæteris omnibus comitate morum acceptissimus
regno & ecclesiae Anglicanæ [muri,

Thomas Weld, esq. to the large Catholic seminary. On the of the generous protection to Emigrants in this country, or has this Catholic and Christian: "Among the many praises in impartial posterity will be this country for their conduct present arduous contest, none will be more sincere than that cords the hospitable reception needed ecclesiastics of France. as to be hoped, will consider ance to interfere with the emancipation of this country as the most acceptable return which make for the undisturbed exercise their own. But as we and the fundamentals of Christianity; as both theirs and true churches, claiming their rights in succession from the ; during a contest like the present memory of ancient wrongs as far as possible, to be abolished subordinate distinctions of discipline overlooked, and the of religion, however separated exercise of their respective ordinally united in their efforts he powers of earth and hell, are leagued against them all. the genuine sentiments and wishes of the author with the ministers of the Catholic and if in any part of this has indulged a fault at the ties, or aimed a censure at the of the monks, he trusts that wherever done ample justice to new; and that his representation manner and habits is, on e, more favourable than ever on a Protestant before. He the monastic orders of the mid-to have consisted of the best valued men of their times; were the only artists, or patriots; and that, above all, in outrage and rapine, when predators of learning multiplied in their turn a prey to the Providence interested, by permanent foundations, generalised as inviolable, to preserve, benefit of more enlightened e treasures of classical Antiquity the fountains of celestial p. 44.) church of Mitton is about the Edward III.; and the Sherburne in the North side of the county

is now almost filled with monuments of that family, from 1588 to 1702; several of the epitaphs drawn up by the dutchess-dowager of Norfolk, who was of the family, and "had certainly no mercy on the marble-cutter," and has as good a title to be ranked among our noble authors as several who have obtained that place.

"The two tombs and four statues of the father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, of Sir Nich. Sherburne, were finished for 2531. by Mr. William Staunton, lapidary, near St. Andrew, Holbourn, 1699. The two male figures on these tombs are probably the latest instances of *canebr cross-legged* figures in the kingdom." (450, 451.)

Two original letters, which in point of antiquity and curiosity may be classed nearly to those of the Pastors, detect the injustice of Sir Edward Stanley in acquiring the Harrington property, and "leave on his name a stain, which neither his valour at Flodden, nor the foundation of his beautiful chapel at Hornby, can ever wash away." (p. 455-7.) Another singular letter of E. Townley, rector, to Edw. Parker, esq. at Brewtholme, shews, 1. that claret and not Port wine was in general use so late as 1691: 2. that two gallons were required for the Communion in a country church; whence it is to be feared, that the consecrated element was sometimes drank to excess at that time as it is now and then in country churches at present: 3. a small runlet was all that could then be obtained at Lancaster, where some hundreds of pipes are now imported annually: 4. it was then doubtful whether the wine-cellar of Brewtholme could furnish two gallons of wine; a quantity which would not exceed the consumption of many single days in the life-time of its last resident and hospitable owner." (p. 457*.)

It

* "This is A very manfully request I'm making to you, but (y^e exigency of the affair is such) y^e though with blushing I must request this bearer to have two gallons (or, if not so much, yet what you can spare of claret, for now we find by our Velliel y^e it will not be sufficient to fit y^e communicants on Sunday; some persons have kept it unknown to us. We had our runlet from Lancaster, and was all we could get in y^e town; however, it would have done us better if it had been our first stop."

hall-house of the middle or
 ink of gentry, 200 years ago, of
 with apertures six inches wide,
 ginally intended for glass, clay
 limnies wide and open, parti-
 f rude oak, and all the rooms
 low and narrow. In the reign
 abeth a general spirit of stone
 in this rank began. The
 apartments of many of these
 en modernized. The interior
 y of the inhabitants is drawn
 pleasing and unpleasing lights.
 family-houses and their furni-
 the mind with pleasing ideas of
 plenty and antient simplicity.
 he antient cottage, many prior
 eformation, not to comfortable
 en ones. "Yet even then
 as were levied upon the frugal
 of the farmer by idleness and
 evils which nothing but an
 and vigilant execution of the
 ever palliate. Improvidence
 d with indolence is another
 n their character; and a gene-
 sion (which nothing but the
 of famine have been able to
 to cheap soups and other fru-
 strations of animal food, toge-
 an oblitrate neglect of the
 ens and orchards, which often
 ced and trodden down before
 rs, opposes another obstacle to
 rovement of their condition.
 feed will every where be found
 flexible natures and more
 understandings; but such, I
 the general character of our
 , that, excepting at a season
 resent, which compels them
 at they are enjoined, and to
 hat is provided for them, he
 I undertake to feed or to in-
 em in ways to which they
 been accustomed, may ap-
 own good fortune if he meet
 other return than neglect."

ent reflections follow on the
 interrupted descent of so many
 the same family, "by the uni-
 of marriages (a certain effect of
 want of curiosity or ambi-
 therefore constant residence at
 domestic amusements, more
 n costly, and an indisposition
 of habits. In these descents
 observe the frequency and fa-
 divorces before the Reforma-
 a the craft of the Canonists,
 Mac. January, 1802.

who bound hard that they might be
 paid for loosing again; such marriages
 being frequently in the prohibited de-
 gree, or merely espousals formed in
 childhood, which subsequent attach-
 ments inclined the parents to dissolve.
 Those opulent houses, whose property
 is not to be traced to a feudal origin,
 have been gradually raised by the pro-
 fession of the law. Some indeed have
 grown to consequence by habits of ec-
 onomy and gradual accumulation.
 But a new principle is now introduced,
 which threatens gradually to absorb
 the whole property of the district within
 its own vortex; I mean, the principle
 of manufactures, aided by the discove-
 ries lately made in the two dangerous
 sciences of Chemistry and Mechanics.
 The operation of this principle is ac-
 companied with another effect, of
 which it is impossible to speak but in
 the language at once of sorrow and in-
 dignation: indeed, it can only be con-
 sidered as so much pure unmingled evil,
 moral, medical, religious, and political.
 In great manufactories, human corrup-
 tion accumulated in large masses seems
 to undergo a kind of fermentation,
 which sublimates it to a degree of malig-
 nity not to be exceeded out of hell. On
 the other hand, society languishes by
 dispersion. In those parts of the district
 before us, of which the population is
 scattered in inconsiderable villages, ci-
 vilization is in a very backward state.
 Farmers and husbandmen are of all
 mankind least impressible with the
 truths of religion. Selfish, fraudulent,
 unfeeling, intemperate, with rigid
 nerves and firm health, the hour of
 sickness, accident, or distress, is to be
 awaited, and that generally in vain,
 to awaken them to a sense of their real
 state. Besides, in such situations re-
 ligious offices are seldom performed
 with animation or effect. The practice
 of medicine, from distance, want of
 adequate rewards, and other causes, la-
 bours under equal disadvantages. In
 cases of sudden alarm, those only who
 have resided in such situations know
 the distress arising from the want of
 prompt and skilful medical assistance.
 I have heard of an instance, within the
 compass of this work, in which a
blacksmith was called to bleed a *dutchess*.
 The police of these districts is next to
 nothing; for the lower order of people,
 educated without domestic discipline,
 have no conception of exercising or

submitting

and, passing through Ramsey and the Fens to West Lynn, returned into the Eastern line of it by the Washes and Boston at Sleaford."

But, leaving the discussion of these matters to other investigators, we proceed to give an account of the additions to Mr. Gibson's work.

As it is plain from what he says, p. 19, note 2, that he intended to pursue the history of Castor during the Saxon times at least, and perhaps as much later as he had opportunities of doing, his editor has to the best of his ability attempted to supply the deficiencies, not only for the town, but its appendages; and, *Milton* being one of them, he could not pass it over without due attention to the noble family whose residence it has been for three complete centuries, and whom he has followed to their silent mansions in the adjoining church of Marholme, of which Mr. Gibson was rector.

A curious portrait of an unknown artist presenting itself in Milton house, permission was obtained from the noble proprietor to have it engraved, in hope that it may be ascertained and added to the Catalogue of British Artists of the Elizabethan age. With a view to illustrate the manners of that period, extracts are added from a Household book of the same family from 1605 to 1612; and from the old mansion of the *Dove* family is produced a stone dial, which, if it does not compare with that erected at Whitehall by Edmund Gunter, is at least a curious monument of science for its time.

"The reader, judging from what is here brought forward as the result of a temporary visit at a friend's house, will conclude how much remains to be done for the county of Northampton in addition to Mr. Brydges's labour, and for that of Huntingdon, of which Mr. Hutchinson has so long promised an account, whenever the circumstances of the times shall permit persons of equal property and taste to afford their patronage."

4. *A Catalogue of the Graduates in Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and of the Masters of Arts, and Doctors of Music, who have regularly proceeded or been created in the University of Oxford, between Oct. 10, 1659, and Oct. 10, 1800; to which are added, the Chamberlains, High Stewards, Vice-chancellors, and Proctors, from the Year 1600 to 1800; the Bursars for the University, from*

the Year 1600 to 1800; and the Matriculums and Regents, from 1701 to 1800.

THE two Universities of this island have now a complete catalogue of their Graduates for a century and a half. The first catalogue for Oxford was compiled by Richard Piers, superior bedel, from Oct. 10, 1659, to July 13, 1688, printed at Oxford 1688. It was continued by his successors in office to 1705 and 1713, particularly by Gerard Langbaine, and since by others to Oct. 10, 1726, with the proceeders between Oct. 10, 1726, and Oct. 10, 1727; likewise the chamberlains, high stewards, vice-chamberlains, and proctors, from 1659 to 1727; also the *parliament men* for the university from 1603 to 1727; a third editor continuing the whole to 1735; a fourth to 1747; a fifth to 1760; a sixth to 1770. Dr. Chalmers, of St. John's, continued them to 1774, in one regular alphabet. The present edition, comprehending the whole of these several periods in one alphabet, and correcting and supplying the errors and omissions of his predecessor, Dr. Forster, is published by the indefatigable Oxford antiquary, and university registrar, Mr. Gutch, to whose industry we have had so many opportunities of paying due tribute of praise. The first catalogue of *Cambridge* graduates, from 1650, appeared in 1787, with the omission of as many as filled a supplementary page; and were reinitiated in a second edition, 1800, continuing all to that period. The Cambridge editor parades with a *Latin* title; the Oxford one prefers a plain *English* one, with a preface in the same language.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A: Views of Churches, Sals, and other Ancient Buildings; are from time to time given by Mr. URBAN; Mr. DAV. PEARSON HARRISON hopes, at some future time, to see a view of the ancient Church of Tuxworth, in Kent.

S. S. (who does from "Mr. Dutton's library, Kitchin-lane, June 20) takes from any of our readers the loan of a small pamphlet, published some years since by Mr. Lowe, under the title of "Murmuricks delineated;" or to learn where it may be purchased.

T. M.'s BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH in our next; with Observations on the NAVIGATION LAWS; Mr. COWE's Charge, &c.

* We could have wished for a continuation from 1774 to 1800 separately.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1802.

By HENRY-JAMES PYE, Esq. P. L.

LO, from Bellona's crimson car,
At length the panting steed's un-
bound;
At length the thunder of the war
In festive shouts of Peace is drown'd.
Yet, as around her Monarch's brow
Britannia twines the olive bough,
Bold as her eagle eye is cast
On hours of recent tempest past,
Thro' the rude wave and adverse gale
When free she spread her daring sail,
Immortal Glory's radiant form,
Her guiding Lead-star thro' the storm;
Directed by whose golden ray,
Thro' rocks and shoals she kept her steady
"My son," she cries, "can Honour's
guerdon claim, | Sovereign fame?"
Unfold'd my parcat woe, | unstrain'd their

Albin, that'st by dread alarms
Thy native valour has been tried,
Ne'er did the lustre of thy arms
Shine forth with more resplendent pride
Than when, while Europe's suns, dis-
may'd,

Shrunk recreant from thy mighty aid,
Alone, unfriended, firm thy stood,
A barrier 'gainst the frowning flood!
When null and lost the flitting breeze
Blows gently o'er the rippling seas,
The pinnacle then may lightly sweep
With pointed oar the halcyon deep;
but, when the howling whirlwinds rise,
When mountain billows threaten the skies,
With rbs of oak the bark must brave
The ire of the furious wave;

The hardy crew must to the raging wind
Oppose the flow'ry arm, the unconquerable
mind.

In every clime where Ocean roars,
High thro' the naval banners flow,
From wide, airy Hyperborean shores,
The frozen gales in hail blow,
To hurry us, that late in King's Lane,
Artificer, and fam'd Compa's waves;
That from the red Egyptian coast
Thy arms have kept the desert void;
From veteran hand, where British val-
our won

The lofty work of Ammon's god-like soul
To let the danger and the toil
To free each land from servitude,
Auxiliary aid from the side
Rec'd, to hasten the Conqueror's
While on Morning's fatal
Faithful to Heaven's tie, brave Auras
bled in vain!

Not, fired by false Ambition's flame,
Did Albion's Monarch urge to war
Impetuous thro' the bleeding ranks
of war,

To succour and protect his noble arm:
His guardian arm, while each Helper
vale,

While Louis's valour could not stain'd fail,

Their antient rights and laws restor'd,
The Royal Patriot sheaths the avenging
sword:

By Heav'n-born Concord led; while Plenty
smiles, [Sister Isles,
And sheds her honours wide, to bless the

THE NEW YEAR. An Ode.

*Parpura velatus veste fidebat
In solis Pictus clavis lucente smaragdis.
A dentis ier' ager, dicti, & mensi & arum,
Scutulaque, & posita spualibus bonis.*
OVID.

TIME, always on the swift career,
Hath flung behind another year,
And usher'd in the New:
What's past no more—and what's to come
Lies in Eternity's dark womb,
'Tis doubtful who may view?

Back on past time we look—replete
With pain, with pleasure, or regret,
As we the same have spent;
Then forward gaze, with longing soul,
While hope aims at some fav'rite goal,
Where all our thoughts are bent.

Fondly the man of pleasure dreams
(Who glides down dissipation's streams)
To reap more pleasing joy;
On disappointment's waves long cast,
Turd with old courtes, owns at last,
That sensual pleasure chills.

The wretch who doats on treasure'd ore,
Bids ev'ry year increase his store.
Th' ambitious man will say,
This year will make each wish complete;
My foes, like vassals at my feet,
Shall bend, and own my sway.

That we divide, 'twixt hope and fear,
Alternately the coming year;
Companion our guide;
And eager pry in Fate's dark womb,
To anticipate our future doom,
And learn what Heaven's move'd.

Why does the passion strongly move?
Whence of futurity this love?
Whence springs the powerful thought?
Some unexpected chance, our dreams
Of temp'ral bliss, and high-built schemes,
May even turn to naught.

May ev'ry New-year me survey
Wiser, and better, than to-day,
As I still to have a friend;
Till Heaven's mandate calls me hence,
Where change no more can give offence,
Nor years can ever end!

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM P.
Magdalen, our Drum, Jan. 1.

* The Curiosity of our Reader, which has
been excited by the Verse on the Peace,
written by a Boy of Eight Years old,

* Concerning this self-educated Poet,
see our Magazine for November, 1801, p.
123, and for December, p. 1125.

printed

in volume LXXI. page 1124,
further gratified by the follow-
ing, which the Infant Bard wrote
before of his Brother's Maid,
death had deprived of her Lover,
th we are assured is equally ge-
EDIT.

'S LAMENT FOR THE LOSS
OF HER LOVER.

Song, by T. ROBINSON.

ove lies in yonder ground;
le lov'd me well while life did
last;
s form no more is found,
I mourn for what is past I
ong the mould'ring stones,
his urn of massy mold;
y a beauteous virgin moans
n (by fate with me enroll'd).

ow to ev'ry friend, [dwell;
d those gloomy shades I'll
' I mark'd the tall pines bend,
up by the wild wind's swell,
rk rock I'll form my cell,
my a dark and winding vault;
a fair shall sadly tell,
ce this solitude I fought.

I dwell in this lone cave,
can view the stormy main,
I mark the tides oft' rave;
of Life's deceitful reign.
cres shall vex my mind,
em I will think no more:
charm I'll find,
rren to the torrents * roar.

A YOUNG LADY,

BIRTH-DAY, December 16.

sober Truth invokes no flatter-
ing lay,
12A on her natal day;
rapturous flames, no venom'd
[heart:
with anguish mild, the willing
: Lover's task; the Friend, more
[endure.
these virtues which through life
ue eye will lose all power to
ro,
pled smiles excite no soft alarm,
and pain press heavy on the
st,
id Passion seeks its place of rest.
ie hour when Reason loves to see
y, those flowers, which bloom
ue in thee;
care to soothe a Parent's heart,
esire to set a Sister's part;
an Relative, remote or near,
s, their honour, and their inter-
s dear.

at torrents lead the mind to so-
a mus'g."

This be thy praise, Eliza, this the theme,
Far, sweeter far, than any Poet's dream;
To live assur'd of social Virtue's love,
Till Sister Angels summon thee above.

WILLIAM BELOR.

INSCRIPTION FOR AN ALTAR, FOUND
IN THE TEMPLE OF DELPHI;
*Which was brought to England by Lord
NELSON, and is now at Castle-Howard.*

PASS not this antient altar with disdain;
'Twas once in Delphi's sacred tem-
ple rear'd:
From this the Pythian pour'd her mystic
stream, [heard.
While Greece its fate in anxious silence
What Chief, what Hero, of the Achaian
race, [awe;
Might not to this have how'd with holy
Have clung, in pious reverence, round its
base, [the law?
And, from the voice inspir'd, receiv'd
A British Chief, as famed in arms as those,
Has borne this relic o'er the Italian
waves:
In war still friend to science, this bestows,
And Nelson gives it to the land he saves.

IN PACEM.

VOS, qui canorâ voce, Britannicis
Læti triumphis carmina funditis,
Dum vexat Europam Gradivus
Lethiferâ metuendus hasta *,

Nunc, nunc, amici; tangite, gaudete
Infantes insolito, tyrannum,
Bellî, tropæorumque profusus
Immemores, celebrate pacem.

Olive laurum vincit, et horridos
Martis tumultus excipit otium;
Tranquilla jam tandem quiescent
Regna diu lacerata bello.

Nunc et beatis ruris honor redit,
Fœcunda cornu divite copia
Delectat optantem colonum
Triticeis Cereisq; donis.

Cen cum recurris deliciæ Deûm
Hygeia, pestis tum caput horrida
† Condens, levat terrasque colatque,
Ore tuo roscos revivâ.

Tum quo renidet purpureus novo
Colore vultus! quo valet integro
Vigore corpus! quo renascens
Igne nitet radians ocellus!

Sic Pax serenâ læta Britanniam;
Sic Mars recedit depositis minis;
Illustrat orbisq; severos,

Blandus amor facilisque risus. P. S.

* These two lines are a periphrasis for—
in time of war.

† Quis credita Eri-nny
Invifum nomen terras costurnque le-
vabat. Virg. Æn. VII. 570.
EPR.

EPITAPH IN POPLAR CHAPEL.

"In the middle aisle of this chapel
lie the remains of George Steevens, Esq
who, after having cheerfully employed
a considerable portion
of his life and fortune
in the illustration of Shakspeare,
expired at Bathwick
in his 64th year,
22d January, 1800.

PEACE to these relics! once the bright
attire

Of spirit forking with no common fire!
How oft has Pleasure in the social hour
Smiled at the Arts exhibiting power!
And Truth, treated with slight intent,
The serious theme of his colloquial talent!
His talents, varying as the diamond's ray,
Could flash the glory, or temperate the day;
His mind the source of unwearied force,
Collected light from every distant source;
Warms with his fire, and renders each intellect
All that his faculty gives, his zealous friend.
Learning as vast as mental power could
seize, [cause,
In sport displaying, and with graceful
Lightly the stage of chequered life he trod,
Child of chance, but not of God.

In the same grave repose the remains of
Elizabeth Steevens, cousin of the said
George Steevens. Died Jan. 26, 1801.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 8.*

THE following Epitaph was sent by a gentleman to the distinguished character to whom it is addressed towards the latter end of the last year. The recent and regretted death of that excellent personage, the appropriate ideas and elegance of the poetry, so worthy of the revered and chosen friend of "the most enlightened of men," make them particularly deserving a place in a work more peculiarly devoted to superior and literary worth; a work, which once was supported by the powers of Johnson's own pen, and for the greater part of a century has preserved its literary credit. The friends of the much-lamented Mr. Langton cannot, it is hoped, be displeased to see in print this tribute of just and fond admiration, so elegantly and judiciously expressed, and which does honour to him, who so truly appreciated the mind of his friend. Almost every reader (for there will be few who have not heard something of the excellent goodness of Mr. Langton) will unite in the honours of his family for so preparatory a tomb, under which they are so appropriately by the situation of that noble poetry, he also so eminently ad-

The reader of taste will readily discover in the above lines the elegant pen of Mr. Mayley. The Sculpture of the monument is by Mr. Flaxman. EDIT.

† See vol. LXVI. p. 1207.

ferred; which endears to them his future happiness, an easy man, who knew his virtue just in what he was, what even the selfishness of his son almost said, Sir was a real *Langton*.

Yours, &c.

***.

EPISTLE TO MR. LANGTON.

RETIR'D from all the vanities of life,
The world's weak clamour, and the tongue
of strife,

Permit a Muse to visit your retreat,
And share with you in rural happiness;
Pour her soft vesper air the close of day,
And learn of you to moralize for lay.

Like some wise pilgrim, that has wander'd
long

O'er the ground immortal z'd in fong,
Now where Peneus rolls his silver tide,
And flows his eternal blow on every side;
Ever yet exulting, ere yet his find is run,
He hounds his power with the festing sun,
Tastes the cold fragrance of the evening
shade,

And seeks the spot for contemplation made;
So you, who know the value of your days,
I've yet the lamp of life too far decay'd,
To peace and calm philosophy retire,
And leave the world your prudence to admire.

Beneath the covert of an arching grove,
With your loved Plato now methinks you
rove;

With sober steps each moral grace pursue,
And measure out what decent is, and true.
Borne on the pinion of a mind intense,
Beyond the region of corporeal sense,
Now with the clear and subtle Stagirate
I see you take an intellectual flight,
Exalt our nature to a better state,
And man a pure intelligence create.

Yet (for the Muses too shall bear their
part, [heart],

And share your studies as they do your
Where'er the mind relaxes from her toils,
And wisely pauses to collect her spoils,
Know that our Poetry has got her charms;
She fires our passions, or their rage disarms,

Pleads loud for Virtue, succours the distressed,
Confirms the weak, and melts the savage
breast:

Then shall the lyre remove your anxious
pains, [status]

Washing sweet Lesbian or Anacreon
Expel a real with a fancied wrong,

And his imaginary transports show,
Ev'n Plato oft to Homer's pipe would bow,
Tho' he could him from his commonwealth
And mighty Caesar's self would stoop from
power, [honour]

When Love and Honour chief the empire
Or wander'd Mars made his Marsele
And calm'd the fever of his soul in
peace.

Yet why to foreign climes and days of
yore [time]
Still should the Muse on founding
to

to or Rome for luminaries room,
certain boasts such splendour worth
to own?

the sadly pleasing task, to spread
ypress o'er the much-lov'd dead;
as rites each holy shade pursue,
it once to Britain and to you.

lowly as each trembling note as-
sends,
the image of departed friends;
mer scenes to Contemplation's eye,
your bosom echo back a sigh;
at that Virtus ever can expire,
s's cold hand benumb the living
ire.

they wake, they live, to purer
ys; [cloys.
crowns, and bliss that never
d now they prune their hallow'd
unes, [only things;
rom the earth, and far to hea-
e mortal ken, pursue their flight,
k the waters of ethereal light!

ht: if ever clouds should intervene,
poor life, and dim the placid scene,
merry her plaitick wand display,
each sweet beam of care away!
with junction as you did before,
is peace, and treasure up the store;
labours of a mind immense,
Ettrick, and Seacroft sense;
with rapture, while the Muses
led

in poetic glory round his head.
oe, how sweet yon verdant mead
loug.

elo Goldsmith tunes his Dorick
ly lost! just known to be desir'd,
is mis'd, and heard to be admir'd.
ing breath as thus fresh flowers I
rew,

too falters, and the verse moves
rick too ag: shall act his part,
applause without the aid of art;
hail! bid the harmless frolic pass,
stee pursue the circling glais:
rke and Reynolds (dear departed
an),

hankind shall ne'er behold again,
once more thro' roseate bowers
all go;
his, and that a Cicero.

my dear Langton, whilst Reflec-
on brings
delight impress'd upon her wings,
rosic, of mirth and full,
s lonely, and no hour is dull.
dough the stream of life you sail,
you back a prosperous breeze
hale!

you watch the golden moments
ide,

serenely on the placid tide:
and mellow'd by the lapse of
ne,
s by Nature to a better clime,

Bright Seraphs waft you to eternal rest;
For ever blessing, and for ever blest *!

*LINES on the sudden and much-lamented
Death of the Right Hon. Sir JOHN PAR-
NELL, Bart. late Chancellor of the Irish
Exchequer. (See vol. LXXI. p. .)*

PARNELL is dead! that heart, to
friendship dear,
No longer shines on those within his sphere.
Though sudden was the stroke, shall we
complain [pain!
That Heav'n, in pity, sav'd him hours of
Parrell is dead! nor leaves behind, on
earth,

A name more rich in social, patriot worth:
Nor place, nor title, sway'd his nobler
mind, [sign'd.

Great as he fill'd them; greater he re-
An Empire's just regret his hearse attends,
Dear to his country, honour'd by her
friends: [sighs,

And long shall filial tears, and friendship's
Point to the sacred spot where Parnell lies.

*F.
LINES, occasioned by the Death of Mrs. BUT-
LOCK, Museum, in Lord-street, Liverpool.*

If spotless virtue claims a tear,
Stop, kindred soul, and drop one here;
Where all of female worth held dear
Concludes a bright, but short career.
Surviving friends, who sympathize—
Afflicted mourners! calm your sighs;
The vital spark shall dove-like rise,
Ascend, and claim its native skies!

HAFIZ.

* * S. B. a lady of B-ESHIRE, being in
London on urgent business, was invited
to spend her Days with a family in Spi-
tal-square; and on her return found a
Pencil belonging to one of the young
ladies; which she returned, with the
following poetic effusion of Gratitude
and Friendship.

**TO THE OWNER OF THE PENCIL S. B. RAN
AWAY WITH, SHE PRESENTS ITS PRODUCE.**

On the day that I parted from you,
Amusing I look'd on the ground,
And thought of the parting adieu,
A pin and a pencil I found.

The pencil I meant to restore,
But something occasion'd delay;
And I thought of the pencil no more,
Till you called them both far away.

I would write an excuse for the fault,
But I do not know how to begin;
'Tis, my itals! such an odd kind of thought,
To write of a pencil and pin.

Had it been of the kind and size shown
By my friends who sit in the Square,
Their acception I'd gratefully own,
And could easily write, I declare.

* The line to the female part of the fa-
mily in our next.

EDIT.
I would

I would tell with what various grace
Peace and pleasure they fought to impart;
How Friendship still beam'd from each face,
And Good-nature reign'd over each heart.

How with sympathy tender they fought
The mind of the mourner to heal;
And, attentive to every thought,
From grief half its sorrow could steal.

I would tell too of times that are past,
Which the Painter brought forth to my view;

The pleasing remembrance shall last,
And often the theme I'll renew.

Of the Doctor's benevolent care,
From death the young victims to save,
When the parent, o'erwhelm'd with despair,
Took their son from a wat'ry grave.

The pictures are drawn with such art,
So lively the tender expression,
That the tender and human heart
With sympathy deep is impression.

They are monuments brighter by far
Than the trophies of war can ever be;
He who roams in Destruction's vast car,
From the vulgar may hear thousands of praise.

But 'tis known to the good and the just,
That the man, who is able to love,
Is more worthy of power and trust
Than he who condemns to the grave.

If the Victor of conquest is vain,
Then surely the laudable plan
That's address'd to the truly humane,
To restore Animation to Man,

May boast of more wonderful power
Than the Hero who wins in the field;
For, tho' high his ambition may tower,
'Tis *Astoria* alone to him yield:

But the man, who with diligent care
Restores animation and breath,
Gains a victory over *DEATH*,
And a conquest beyond *DEATH*.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. I.

I DO remember a Porphy Schoolmaster,
And hereabouts he dwelt; whom late I noted

In tatter'd gown, and over-whelming brow,
Sitting of copes; ungarter'd wore his hose;
Gills flowery had grimed him o'er with
sith;

And on his blotted desk lay profits of flim-

sy, a broken slate, quill, penknife, ruler,
A worn-out rose, fennel, and flaking in-

struments
Of holy passions and virtuous desires
A regally and a fereat
Green earthen map, a French pipe-stem,
Remnants of meatyng stabs, a wotten
cat's glove,

Were thinly scatter'd to make up a show.
Noting his learning, to my wife I said,
Did we breed Tom to be a tapster now
(Whole chalky gains soon make a cozening
hoil),

Here is a ready reckoner will teach him;
Being Saturday, he's picking down palm-
tunes.

THERE is a Dealer in Perfumery; at sign
Of Civet-cat he lives; whom late I noted
With powder'd head, and delicate white
hand,

Dispensing odours; finical his air, (ladies
Soft flattery mis'd him custom from the
And in his scented shop were phials rang'd
Of distill'd waters, and a hundred patent
Cosmetic arts; along his gilded shelves
A choice assortment of nice-label'd boxes,
Washballs, soaps, extracts, essences, pom-
mades, [roset,

Drops, tinctures, powders, rouge, &c. of
Were splendidly set out, and made a show.
Noting this sweet variety, I said,
Now did a hundred heads, or wrinkled hairs,
Need youthful bloom; or foppish journey-

man
Would scape the fashion most abominably:—
Here is a cockcomb-monger for the purpose.

I DO remember a Lottery-office,
In glaring capitals at yonder window,
Where day and night the smacking keeper
slands

Selling tickets; he doth insure success;
For many a rich-drawn prize hath noted
him.

And o'er his door a grand transparency
Of Fortune on her golden wheel is hung,
And Plenty's cornucopia horn, and like devices
Of course, enlarding Hope: within are seen
Jaws, brokers, bankrupts, gamblers, coun-
try squires,

Clerks, serving men, old musty hatchlings,
Green truant schoolboys, players, and stage-
coachmen: [land,

An eager motley crowd:—then to myself I
As I do lack a thousand pounds, or more
to gain,

At this lottery place I'll buy a chance—
Oh, how I long thought death but tedious
my run!

MASTER SHALLOW.

To the Memory of an amiable young Man,
who died the 21st of 1791, in the 19th Year.

A DIEU, dear youth! thy life who must
not mourn,

And drop a tear o'er thy untimely end?

The aged, the young, and many a village-
man, [land,

Shall praise thy life, & see where thou wast
And would I could thy hand the pains
of life
Thou possid'st—blessed estate for high her
Wife should be thy portion that happy hand,
"Who shall be ever flow at God's right
hand."

R. W.

P. 40.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801-2.

M. OF COMMONS.

November 27, 1801.

The House in a Committee on the bill to enable overseers of the poor to relieve paupers in certain cases, Sir *W. Elford* admitted that many of the objectionable parts of the bill, in its original state, had been done away, in consequence of the suggestions of those by whom it was originally opposed.

Mr. *Berkley* thought the whole of the poor laws ought to be revised, and that it was a disgrace to Parliament to allow them so long to exist in their present state. The laws for the relief of the poor, he said, were, according to the remark of *Barne*, not unlike their garments, so covered with patches, that their original form was almost completely concealed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he was not disposed to dissent from the Hon. Gentleman's proposition, that a revision of the whole system of the poor laws was highly desirable; but would it be wise or generous to postpone the adoption of the bill before the Committee, which proposed to apply a salutary remedy to a pressing grievance, until that provision should take place, which would require the utmost attention and ability of Parliament, during a long session, to accomplish? With respect to the amount of the poor-rates, it was a mistake to say that the whole of that contribution was appropriated solely to the objects for which these rates were originally levied. Owing to political circumstances, a considerable portion of it was applied to the support of the widows and children of the militia, and to other public purposes. He assured the Hon. Baronet on the opposite side, that he was ever willing to do justice to the motives of those who might differ with him in opinion;—he begged to be understood, that his remarks on a former evening were applied only to the proposition for delay. Without entering into a minute examination of the principles of this bill, it must be evident there never was a stronger appeal to the feelings and compassion of Parliament. If proposed to enable overseers to relieve the deserving poor, without affixing that badge, which, under such circumstances of general want as we had lately witnessed, all must have worn who had not actually contributed to the poor rates; but, in one shape or other, all persons of a different description had, during that unhappy period, received some relief. All who knew the feelings of humanity must be aware of the effects that were likely to arise from a state of humiliation—the degradation of morals too generally followed. When men felt themselves degraded and sunk below their proper level, they speedily became

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had subjects, had neighbours, had husbands, and bad fathers; they abated themselves from the House of God's worship, because they were ashamed to expose their fallen state—to exhibit the badge of poverty. It had therefore ever been the policy of wise Legislatures, to cherish that independence of mind which was the source and sustenance of every just and manly sentiment. It had been too often the fact, and it was melancholy to observe, during the late scarcity, that the mendacious poor man, however hard he laboured, unable to purchase the apparel he was accustomed to wear, shrunk from his former connections, and, declining his attendance at church, became liable to the extreme of depravity. Would the House then, he asked, refuse its cordial assent to a measure which had any tendency to avert such deplorable consequences?

Mr. *Simcoe* deprecated any design of altering the system of the poor-laws, which, he said, were grounded on a statute so simple and concise, that, among the disputed cases which came within his knowledge, there were one hundred questions of fact for one of law.

Mr. *Elford* agreed with the learned Gentleman, that the statute of Elizabeth was simple; and yet upon that simple basis a superstructure of laws had been raised, which, from their complication, and from the turlidity of the provision to which that learned Gentleman belonged, had cost the country more money than any other source of litigation whatever. He was therefore an advocate for the revision of the poor-law.

Mr. *Stam Leffevre* denied that the poor were entitled to such praises for their forbearance during the late scarcity; for it was notorious that they even lived better than, and in a state of comparative affluence with, the minor payers of the poor tax, who proudly struggled, notwithstanding the dearth of provision, to contribute their mite.

The bill, with the amendments, was agreed to.

The House resumed; the report was received, and the further consideration of the bill, which was ordered to be printed, was fixed for Monday.

November 30.

Mr. Alderman *Carter* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to amend so much of the 27th of his present Majesty as related to the affixing of brands. He stated a variety of evils, which resulted from the restrictions under which the bakers laboured, and which induced him to wish that the whole system might be abolished.

Mr. *J. W. Desjardins* seconded the motion.

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The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expressed his hope, that the worthy Alderman would not carry it to the extent of repealing the whole of the act alluded to, as it contained certain salutary clauses, and regulations for preventing the adulteration of bread.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* replied, that it was certainly his wish to move for a repeal of the said act in *1773*, as there were sufficient pre-existent laws to prevent the evils of adulteration. — Leave was given.

The Irish Estimates were presented, and the House went into a Committee of Supply; when the *Secretary of War*, after observing that the House had already voted the principal army estimates for the service of Ireland for three months, ending the 24th of March, namely, a sum of 40,606*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* for 90 days extra leave for cavalry, which, after the subtraction from Mr. *Rehys*, was 24,220*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* were the following (sums) for allowance to the Master Muster General of Ireland for Clerks, &c. 1,721*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; for half-way to the reduced officers, chaplains, &c. 1,137*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; pensions to officers' widows, 12,671*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; the General Staff, 13,868*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; hospital contingence, 5,555*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; Militiamen Hospital, 14,143*l.* 2*s.*; barrack department, 83,892*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The small-beer allowance to the infantry was then voted at 25,133*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; and the marching allowance, at 23,371*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The extraordinary services of the Army of Great Britain, for 1803, at 60,300*l.* — This last experienced some opposition from Mr. *Rehys*, but was carried without a division.

On the motion of Mr. *Carr*, there were then voted, for the extraordinary services of the Army in Ireland, 30,000*l.*; and a large sum for a great variety of miscellaneous local services of Ireland.

Mr. *Rehys* objected to voting such large sums for services solely of a private nature; upon which Lord *Glenbervie* rose to explain the Act of *1773*, and referred to the resolution now before the Committee.

The House then resolved, and ordered Mr. *Rehys* to move the resolution, and Mr. *Rehys* moved a resolution, that the House do provide for the interest of the banking or bankers of the Kingdom, by granting and bestowing such powers, as shall be thought proper, and that any order or resolution of the House, touching the same, may be brought into the House, and that any order or resolution of the House, touching the same, may be brought into the House, and that any order or resolution of the House, touching the same, may be brought into the House.

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away the restraint upon the correspondence with France; which was read the first and second time.

Alderman *Curtis* brought in his bill to repeal the acts relative to the assize of bread.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, at the same time that he supported the bill, did not wish it to be supposed that he thought any imputation could be attached on the bakers; but he was of the Alderman's opinion, that the latter for the Magistrates as a friend between them and the people. He thought that when, in 1773, the House had left this single instance remaining, whilst they were determined to put an end to monopoly in general, they had taken up an idea which the minds of men at present might be better prepared to scrutinize and reject. The bill was read the first and second time, and committed.

After some observations from Mr. *Stow* *Lefevre*, Mr. *Newhall*, Lord *Glenbervie*, and Mr. *Felton*, the report of the Poor Budge bill was received; and the bill, with some few amendments, ordered to be engrossed.

December 2.

The Poor Budge bill was read the third time, and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bread Assize bill, Mr. Alderman *Curtis* moved, that the clause he had submitted to the House, on the previous discussion, relative to the weekly returns of the sale of flour, meal, grain, &c. do stand part of the bill; which was agreed to. Mr. *Curtis* then followed up his motion with a variety of clauses, the most interesting of which were the following: a clause for making allowance to the bakers of 1*d.* on every quarter of wheat, on account of the additional duty on fax.

Mr. *Rye* thought this unnecessary, as the Magistrates would have that power without it; that the Act which this bill meant to revive was defective; and thought it would leave the metropolis as much at the mercy of the flour-dealers as before. There were eight bushels to a sack of corn, and only six to a sack of flour, out of which the miller kept two for his profit, and payment of the mill, an advantage which must be allowed to be enormous.

Alderman *Curtis* agreed that the Act of the 25th George II. was imperfect; but, even so, it would be much better than the two Acts now before him meant to repeal. There would need be no remedy adequate to that of fair competition, which would take the supply of the metropolis out of the hands of the worthy gentlemen, the bakers and the millers, whose opulence was increased to great, as to place the bread in a complete state of independence of the law. There were in the metropolis, within ten miles of the River

Exting.

to which these regulations extended, to 2500 bakers, of whom 2500 were on those mills, on account of which they received from them. An evil which ought to be checked.

A member of the *Exchequer* remarked, general laws gave bakers an allowance per quarter on the price of bread this clause 4s. per sack on the flour. The price of flour evidently greater than it ought to be, and of this measure went to lower the present system, the baker's fixed. It was to him a matter of course what the price of flour was; in circumstances it was to his advantage it should not be reduced. The measure revived, however, was by no means complete; and he hoped soon to see when all those things would be on their own level, without Parliamentary interference, and real justice to the miller, the mealman, and

he defended the characters of the millers and brokers, and wished the measure, if adopted at all, to have operation; a principle which the measure coincided with.

A member explained his view of what the differences in price between flour and bread, into which he had some years ago, in his professional capacity as counsel for the Albion Mills who were then, of course, more numerous than they might otherwise be. The cause, he said, was in a measure to be found in grain, but the Corn Exchange of London, scarcely sent 40 or 50 miles out to the flour, and then brought back, besides the waste, produced considerable expence in carriage, and thereby affected the price of bread, which would be proportionally lower if the grain was ground in the vicinity of the mill.

It was the ancient policy to encourage for that purpose in all the great towns, were the same adopted in London, would not fail of beneficial consequences.

Another member contended, that the carriage of grain from London, being by rail, was not expensive.

A member was for the clause.

Another member agreed to it.

It was also added, calculated to the abrogation of the statute, by that the bill might be altered, at any time during the present session of Parliament, which was the case, and the bill, on the motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, ordered to be printed.

December 3.

On Correspondence and Militia were read the third time, and

An account was presented of the grain, flour, meal, malt, and rice, imported into, and exported from, Ireland, from March 25, 1790, to Sept. 29, 1801.

December 4.

Mr. *Vansittart* moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the distillation of spirits from wheat in Ireland.

Sir *John Parnell* wished that the prohibition should be extended to oats also.

Mr. *Corry* observed, that oats were the most productive kind of grain, and that the extension pointed out would materially affect the whole system of things in Ireland.

Mr. *Wilderforce* concurred in opinion with Sir *John Parnell*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, "The business of the Distilleries has been much canvassed out of doors; and I shall now declare my sentiments upon it. I never will compromise between my duties and my wishes; I will uphold what I consider conducive to the welfare of my country, even against general opinion. — I do assure the House, that I cannot find any argument to show that the distillation from grain should be prevented. It is admitted that, within the last 100 years, and particularly the last 20, the population of this country has rapidly increased. During the last 100 or 120 years, owing to the disturbances of Europe, which threw such an immensity of trade into our hands, the consumption has also increased, in consequence of the great opulence of the country. The importation of grain, since 1770 and 1791, has also prodigiously increased. Now, these effects and changes are only to be accounted for by the increase of trade and manufactures, which must naturally produce an increased consumption. By enabling people to support a more expensive mode of living, more of the necessaries of life are used than when it was not so much in their power to purchase them. — From the state of agriculture it appears, that this increase of consumption has increased the produce of the country; but the progress of agriculture is not sufficiently rapid to answer the great and sudden increase of consumption. The true line to pursue then, under such circumstances, should be, to encourage agriculture, and to remove all restrictions upon the produce of the country, still regarding legitimate trade. Even under the apprehension of an uncommon scarcity, it cannot be forgotten how slow the House was to adopt the measure for the encouragement of importation, because a wise government will suffer a prodigious loss before it will have recourse to any thing which might lessen the stimulus to home cultivation, the exigency being temporary, but the benefit from agricultural extension permanent. It must, therefore, be always the first wish and object to encourage native

traffic. Upon this subject, however, it would be waste in the House to proceed with the utmost deliberation.—After the recess, he would recommend to have it referred to the consideration of a Committee, to report their opinion upon it to the House.

After some observations from Sir William Pultney, Sir R. C. Glynn, the Solicitor General, Mr. Fuller, Mr. J. H. Browne, the Secretary at War, and Mr. Alderman Curtis, the propositions were agreed to, the report brought up, and ordered to be printed.

December 8.

The organized silk bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Sheriffs of London presented two

petitions; one praying a repeal of the Act of the 2d of his Majesty, relative to the sale of fish at Billingsgate; and the other, praying the House would take into consideration the distresses of the publick, in consequence of the high price of grain, and adopt measures for procuring accurate and regular returns of the quantities of grain in the different parts of the kingdom.—Both petitions were ordered to lie upon the table.

The Potatoe and Rice Starch bill passed through a Committee, after some opposition from Alderman Curtis.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented an abstract of the returns for ascertaining the population of the country, which was ordered to lie on the table.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 2. A Dispatch from the Resident of the Honourable East India Company at Amboyna, dated 6th July 1801, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and communicated to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"I do myself the honour to congratulate your Lordship in Council, on the important event of the surrender of Ternate to the British arms, which was delivered over, by capitulation, to Col. Burr on the 21st ult. The Dutch governor made a most resolute resistance, having defended the place with uncommon firmness for 52 days, though, I am sorry to add, at the expense of the poor inhabitants, who perished by famine, from 10 to 20 a day, from our strong blockade by sea and land. During this excellent disposition of our military and marine forces, the latter under the command of that gallant officer Capt. Hages, the annual supplies of the enemy were intercepted through his vigilance, which certainly contributed, in a high degree, to the ultimate success of the enterprise. The value of the captured property taken by the squadron amounts to a lack and 50,000 dollars. The difficulties the Honourable Company's forces by sea

and land had to encounter on this arduous service, and the spirit and intrepidity which they manifested during a siege of nearly two months, do them infinite credit, and have seldom or ever been exceeded in this part of the globe. The accounts we have received of the strength of Fort Orange, and its numerous detached batteries, proved exceedingly erroneous, in so much that Col. Burr declares the place to be extremely strong by nature, and most excellently improved by art, with a powerful garrison, and so well provided with arms and ammunition, as to throw difficulties in the way of our forces, which were as distressing as unexpected; they, however, persevered and kept their ground, with so much bravery and resolution as to compel the enemy to surrender their different strong holds, one after the other, until the principal fort and town were to completely blockaded both by sea and land, and so reduced by famine, as to make them sue for conditions, which, I understand, are very satisfactory. I am happy to inform your Lordship in Council, that, arduous as this service was, and much as our forces were exposed to the repeated attacks of the enemy, the loss of killed and wounded of the troops does not amount to above 9 or 10; that of the marine does not exceed 12 seamen."

TRIAL OF THE MUTINEERS.

Jan. 12. The proceedings of the court martial held at *Portsmouth* on the mutineers belonging to the *Bantry-bay* Squadron, closed this day, by passing sentence of death on 13 of the prisoners. The fourteenth was sentenced to receive 200 lashes; and two more remain to be tried. We subjoin the principal testimony, which the various witnesses only tended to corroborate.

Naval Court-Martial for the Trial of the

Mutineers late of his Majesty's Ship *Ternaire*, held on-board his Majesty's Ship the *Gladiator*, in *Portsmouth* Harbour.

Wednesday, Jan. 6. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning the following officers were appointed members of the court:

Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell,
President.

Vice-Admiral Pole. Rear-Adm. Holloway.
Rear-

said, 'The formidable, Majestic, and Vengeance, were in the same mind; that there was no fear, the fleet would not fire at the ship, they would find supplies and reinforcements in the three other ships: this they talked of in their own births, before their messmates, about six in number. On Wednesday night Taylor wrote a letter under the bowprit. They had different passwords while the latter was writing; the first of all they said—'Catch the rat—take hold of the rat;' it was a notice of an officer's coming. The other watch words were, 'Give me a chew of tobacco,' 'I want a drink of water.' Many persons used to tell Taylor what to put in the letter; when it was wrote, Ward went fore and aft, and bid the men not to mind the officers, and be careful to bring up and down their hammocks as usual. On the next morning I heard Fitzgerald and Chatterman say, 'in case the Temeraire should be in alarm, they would fire a sky rocket, and make a signal to the other ships that were going out, to get their assistance.' Fitzgerald said, 'in case the officers should draw their arms against us, we shall show no mercy; they could not find 60 men to take possession of the magazines of powder.' John Allen said that night to Stephenson, 'By G—d there will be bloodshed before the week is at an end.' Stephenson replied, 'it would be a bad job, somebody might pay for it.'—They were drinking at the time. Allen said, 'God give me heart and strength, there is no fear; we will go through with it, so that there are no informers.' About five in the evening the boatswain's mate, having been drunk, was clobbered; and a great noise was made in going to catch Patrick Canman.—Leut. Bogden came down, and asked what noise it was? and told them 'they should punish nobody with their own hands, but send them aft to be punished.' Collins said, 'it was only a clobbering match.' Immediately after Leut. Bogden was shoved in the crowd; I saw a man strike him, I cannot tell who it was. An alarm came directly afterwards, and George Dixon came down the fore-ladder from the main-deck, and sung out, 'Bear a hand, you b—s, here is a man in trousers;' the people went up, and made a rush to go aft to take possession of the arms and clear the tenties, and go up in the forecabin, and kill all the officers;' they said, 'they would soon clear these gentlemen quality off the fleet, and send them away;' and began cheering all the way they went. They itopped, and did not go aft; when they found the marines were under arms, they went to the forecabin, and gave the others; Fitzgerald wanted them to go aft, and take the arms. The Captain immediately after that came on the forecabin, and asked what they all wanted; they said, 'they wanted the pri-

soner to be delivered up, he should not be punished.' The Captain said, 'he should; he had been drunk on duty, and intendent to his superior officers.'—On the 8th, Tuesday, I forgot to state that John Allen asked McEvoy, 'If he thought they should find plenty of marines to join them; it was their own good as well as theirs?' McEvoy said, 'he could answer for 25 or 26 that would join them;' he said, Capt. Vallock might order the marines to fire; there might be a few gulgins who would, but the rest would fire over their heads, and then throw their arms down, and come and join them; perhaps with their arms, if it was possible to get them; if not, the bayonet would do.' On Thursday, in the forenoon, the Admiral called all hands on the quarter-deck concerning the letter that was sent to him respecting the ship's company; 'that they were willing to fight for their King and Country, but not to go out of the land; that the most part of them had been 5, 7, or 8 years in the service, and now the war was over they wished to go home.' Adm. Campbell desired to know if the marines were in the same mind.—John Allen, as soon as the people came down from the quarter-deck, desired McEvoy to go aft and tell the sergeants of marines to appoint two men to tell the Captain and the Admiral. A man of the name of McEath went, but I don't know what he said. Mayfield was the first man picked out by the officers, on Thursday, between 5 and 6; Fitzgerald was the next. Adm. Campbell came to the marines, to try to make them quiet. A few sung out, 'stand your ground, you b—s.' Jones said this, and said, 'if every man was of my mind, no prisoner should go out of the ship, except they punished all.' On that day all the prisoners were picked out, except Daly and Hillier. I heard Dixon and Comayne say, and many more with them, near 150, 'they would take knives and stab the marines when they were asleep in their hammocks. If every man was of their mind, they poor fellows should not go out of the ship.' On the 11th, George Dixon and George Comayne sung out as loud as they could, 'that in case they could not destroy the marines, they would kill the officers out of revenge; that their comrades were gone out of the ship, and if that would not do, they would blow the ship up.' Thomas Simmonds, a fore-top-man, was there at the same time, and said to me, 'he was sorry he had not killed the officers on Sunday; he had it in his power at the time, as he had a crow-bar in his hand.' George Dixon said, 'I was not fit to be one of the true Britons, he thought I should report them;' he gave me a kick, and I went away and never went there again.

Thursday.—James Richardson being sworn, he gave a narrative of the commencement

dreadful hour. Their application was in the following terms: "*Gladiator*, Jan. 7.

"Dear Sir, We take the liberty of thus humbly begging you, in the name of the Lord our God, to attend us, and administer unto us, poor and miserable sinners, the word of our blessed Redeemer, as the state we are now in is of the most serious nature; our bodies not only being in danger, but our unprepared souls; therefore, we humbly implore your assistance on this unfortunate occasion. Do pray not delay, as our time is now exceedingly precious: we therefore conclude, humbly begging your compliance. Yours, with humility,

"UNHAPPY TEMPLAIRES.

"To the Rev. Mr. Jones."

"*His Majesty's Ship Téméraire.*

"Rev. Sir, We are now ready to hear you open to us those treasures of wisdom, in whose Divine Author we desire to place our supreme confidence, and in whose service we wish to be found."

When they came upon the platform, a paper was presented by one of them, in the name of himself and his unhappy comrades, which was read aloud to the ship's company. It was as follows:

"Remember your duty to God, and, for his sake, to your King and Country. You must be sensible what was the chief cause that brought on the fatal consequences which now end so unhappily for us, and with so much remorse to you, if you rightly consider how much you have contributed, by your support and countenance, to bring us to this untimely end. We refused to put that trust and confidence in the wisdom of our rulers which is due to them from all good subjects: they watch for the welfare of us all; and how dared we then prefer our own selfish pleasures and interests to what they saw necessary for the public good? How could we find in our hearts to forfeit all the praises and the honours which our country has gratefully bestowed upon her Naval Heroes, who have so bravely fought for her? How could we so foolishly suffer our impatience to get the better of us, as, for the sake of a few months longer service, to sacrifice all the blessings of Peace we had been enjoying for these nine long years? Oh! that we had made these reflections sooner ourselves! but our lot is cast—our course in this world is finished. Make good use of what remains of your. It cannot be long before we must all meet again before the judgment-seat of that God whom we have offended; but who, we trust, has seen and accepted our unfeigned repentance, and will forgive us, as we do truly and freely forgive all those who have anywise offended or injured us. Prepare yourselves also, dear countrymen, for this forgiveness, that, when we meet in the world to come,

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we may not meet in everlasting misery.—Pray for us—we heartily pray for you." "Amen."

After continuing a short time in prayer, a gun was fired as the fatal signal; and the wretched men were launched into eternity.

The trial of the rest of the mutineers of the *Téméraire*, who had not arrived at Spithead in time to be tried with the 14, commenced on the 14th, in consequence of an order from the Admiralty, received at Portsmouth at 3 in the morning. The members of the Court were the same as before, with the difference of the Hon. Capt de Courcy as the junior member, in place of Capt. Gould. The names of the prisoners who were put upon their trial are, John Allen, Edward Taylor (not arrived in time for trial with the 14), and George Comayne, George Dixon, James Riley, and Thomas Edmunds, in consequence of their having been implicated in the charge of mutiny, from what transpired in the evidence upon the former trial. The proceedings having closed on the afternoon of the 16th, the Court was cleared, and continued in deliberation for three hours; when the prisoners were put to the bar, and the Judge Advocate, in the same form as upon the last trial, read the sentence, declaring Allen, Taylor, Dixon, Riley, and Edmunds, guilty of the charges exhibited against them, and awarding judgment of death; and Comayne in part guilty, and ordering him to receive 200 lashes.

The prisoners all exclaimed, "The Lord's will be done!"

Taylor. "I hope we shall be allowed time to make our peace with God."—President. "It does not rest with the Court; it depends upon a superior power."—Dixon requested Admiral Campbell would come to him, and hear what he would wish to say. The Admiral immediately went towards him. "Look at this paper," said Dixon, while the tears flowed from him; "I have a wife and child; see if this will have any effect in their favour when I am gone. The Lord have mercy on my soul." It was a will, bequeathing his property to his wife. He declared his innocence of some of the charges against him, but confessed he was the man who unhooked the main ladder. Taylor gave the Judge Advocate his will, in favour of James Broad, a seaman on-board the *Téméraire*: he was assured it would be delivered safe.

The Court immediately dissolved.

On the 15th, at a quarter past 9, Allen, Taylor, Dixon, Riley, and Edmunds, were executed pursuant to their sentences. The three first suffered on-board *L'Académie*, and the two latter on-board the *Centaur*, two of the Bantry-bay squadron. They were taken down in about an hour, and conveyed to Haslar Hospital for interment.

ABSTRACT

to speak to him, he expired on his seat. Citizen Moscati, a celebrated physician, who was one of the company, endeavoured in vain to restore him to life. His heart had instantly ceased to beat.—The Archbishop of Milan came to this city for the express purpose of seeing the First Consul, whom he knew in his first campaign in Italy.

Jan 18. Bonaparte reached this place on the evening of the 11th, amidst the most flattering testimonies of respect from the Constituted Authorities, and the universal acclamations of the joyous populace, who had siten up the two preceding nights in expectation of his arrival. On the following day, the Chief Consul received in form all the Constituted Authorities; and afterwards gave audience to several Deputations from Societies of Commerce and learned bodies. The members of the Consuls of the Cisalpine Republic also addressed him on the same day. In his reply he exhorted them, in the establishment of their Government, to pay all due attention to the maintenance of property, and no less respect to religious worship. At night the Chief Consul went to the theatre; and a general illumination took place throughout the city, as well on that as on the preceding evening. The Consuls have proceeded to business, and the principal forms of the Constitution have already been agreed to. The following are said to be its bases:—A President for 10 years, enjoying a salary of 600,000 livres (of Turin), six Senators, eight Counsellors of State, 60 members of the Legislative Body, and 21 of the Committee of Censors.

Talleyrand has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Lyons; from which it appears, that the First Consul is at great pains to establish such commercial relations with Russia, as will probably render that country a considerable market for French manufactures.

Amiens, Dec. 7. Yesterday Joseph Bonaparte, and the Marquis Cornwallis, who have been here since the 3d, exchanged their full powers. The conferences between them have already begun. The Batavian Ambassador, Citizen Schimmelpenninck, has also arrived here, with his Secretary, Citizen Combs.

Jan. 24. We are informed, that the Spanish Minister to the Congress at Amiens has arrived at Paris, but declines proceeding further till Talleyrand returns to the capital.

Travellers give a shocking description of the interior of France. The country for many miles has been inundated by the great floods, which have swept off stacks of corn, granaries, cattle, &c. &c. It is much feared that a famine will be the consequence. Numbers of industrious farmers are ruined, and great poverty prevails.

THE GRISONS.

The inhabitants of this country have protested against their incorporation into the Helvetic Republick, and seem disposed to place themselves under the protection of the House of Austria, rather than to submit to conditions, by which they will be doomed to forfeit their antient independence.

ITALY.

The Pope, to promote the progress of the sciences and the education of youth, has ordered, that the various seminaries which had been shut up, during the revolution, shall be again opened.

SPAIN.

A Treaty concluded between France and Spain, just published in the German (but not in the French) official papers, discloses an important fact, which will no doubt come before the Congress at Amiens; namely, the cession, by the Court of Madrid, to the French Republick, of Louisiana. The troops now sent out to the West Indies will, no doubt, take possession of this valuable colony. It is said, that, by another Convention, the reigning Duke of Parma renounces for ever, for himself and his heirs, all claims upon that Dutchy and its dependencies. His Catholic Majesty is to guarantee this renunciation.

PORTUGAL.

A considerable reform in the system of jurisprudence, and other important matters of national concern, are in contemplation of the Government at Lisbon.

TUNIS.

It is said, that the Regency of Tunis have declared the truce with Portugal at an end.

The Master of a Genoese vessel, lately arrived from Tunis at Genoa, there stated confidently, that the French Government had ordered intimation to be given to the different Regencies on the coast of Africa, that, within the term of 40 days, they must deliver up the persons of every country whom they held in slavery, and that they must also declare themselves at peace with all nations. In case of a refusal, it was added, they would be compelled to make these concessions by force of arms.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 15. On the 3d inst. an Adjutant from the Grand Vizier brought to the Sultan Selim the keys of Alexandria. They were delivered, with great ceremony, in the presence of all the great officers of the Empire and the Court, of the Musti, several of the Ulemas, and other persons.

EGYPT.

Cairo, Oct. 24. "On the morning of the 8th, Sir R. Bickerton, accompanied by the Turkish Admiral of the Gallies, and suite, and those officers of the Navy who had been particularly selected, proceeded from Gen. Hutchinson's tent to the tent of his Highness

[illegible]

and Sir Richard Bickerton, are invested with the First Order of the Crescent. The other General Officers, Post Captains, and Majors and Commanders, are of the Second Order, there being only two Orders. During the whole of the ceremony music was playing. After the ceremony was finished, a long history was read, stating the power and magnificence of the Grand Signor, and consequently the value we were to set upon the different honours conferred. This finished, we were treated with sherbet. We then rode drilled in our finery, and departed on our horses in the same form we came, at which time another salute was fired. This ceremony was performed on the spot where the battle of the 21st was fought, which decided the fate of the place.

100 (French official Paper)

of January 21st, was a very ample account of the affairs of Egypt, and explains reasons which, we had for some days past, we vainly been attempting the murder of several of the Bey's. The following is a correct abstract of it. It appears that, as far as the British force has evacuated the interior of Egypt, seven of the most considerable Chiefs were invited by the Turkish Admiral to repair to Alexandria, to concert with him the best means of restoring to them the river. They were at first received with great marks of civility, but were afterwards taught that the orders of the Porte were to send them to Constantinople, as the Captain Pacha learned they were, and he had ordered several officers to be sent to the island of Cairo, and it was now too late to stop it. In transporting them at first, the Consul on-board a frigate, which was to convey them down the Nile, the Bey became suspicious, and a quarrel ensued, in which four of them lost their lives, and three were wounded. On being made acquainted with the circumstances, Lord Darnley ordered after himself a vessel to be assigned to the Turkish Admiral, and the Captain Pacha. The latter excused them, saying by treaty, that the Consul of Alexandria could have no authority in the interior. Government of Egypt, which was to be left to the Porte to take as they thought a suitable case, and that was the result, and was the effect of the British evacuation of the place. The issue of the matter, it is said to be, that the British were ordered to disembark, on the promise of sending the British in Turkey, and to be sent to the Turkish ports, and to be sent to the government of the Levant, and to be sent to the Levant.

1.1.1.1.

A warm-up act was also taken place here, between a Frenchman and an Arab, upon a point of C. unity of parties. Both the men were sitting at the corner of the audience chamber nearly at the same time.

the Citizen, on its being opened, in before the Russian Minister; at the latter took offence, and wrote a hint to his Court upon the subject. Inference, however, is said to have since adjusted, through the interference of Count Cobentzel; and the Russian Ambassador, it seems, is in all to have precedence at the Imperial

berly, to march with his troops to form a junction with Gen. Christopher.

Ten o'clock.—The artillery and part of the infantry have marched. Accounts from the enemy are so various, that we cannot ascertain the number nor discipline of their army. A number of the inhabitants lodged on-board the American vessels last night; they were obliged to go off privately, and in a tremendous rain. We were shut up in a small room last night, every moment expecting something dreadful. To-night will be the same. Every night murder is committed; and, shocking to relate, human entrails are sometimes carried about upon the bayonets of the inhuman negro soldiers.

Monday morning.—Last evening a body of troops marched out with provisions sufficient for several days, and their bread upon their bayonets. The sight was novel, and not unpleasing. An embargo has been laid upon all vessels in port.

AMERICA.

Session of the United States was on the 8th of December by a long from the President to the Senate representatives; from which it appears that the return of Peace promises attended with the greatest blessings, by the suppression of taxes as the station of commerce. Its inhabitants likely to double their number in 22 years. Among other interesting in President Jefferson's address, that magnitude in his executive department already manifested, to oppose the depredations of the Barbary States, a future attention to be directed to the subject, holds forth a laudable example to civilized Powers in general. The sustained, for ages, by commercial, and the immense number of their plunged into the most dreadful by those States, appeal loudly to and humanity for some combined effort to crush the hydra of piracy.

WEST INDIES.

Francis, Oct. 25. Yesterday morning Commander received official advice, army of revolted Negroes had entered a few leagues without the gates, tension being to march to the city in several places, and massacre us, and those blacks in power. Ately the houses and stores were and the drums beat to arms; the and children running to and fro in confusion, presented a sight not to be in 3000 troops were under arms minutes, and the General in period a party of horse. The dragons needed to meet the enemy; and our of course, was great to hear from They came up with a part of the five leagues from hence, and, upon them, took a few prisoners, eight taken in; they saw 600 en-

Those taken will soon be executed but this is but the beginning of for to-day again the drums are and no business going. A general as seized all, and no one speaks ought to be heard. The country a scene of unheard-of murder. Agents yesterday massacred a number of Whites, among whom were several and old men. An express has just General Moyes, who is at Fort Li-

Tuesday morning.—At two o'clock this morning the Chief of the insurgents was brought in a prisoner, and lodged in goal; he is fettered in a cruel manner, and his cries are heard a long distance. Ingenuity is at work, contriving torments for this poor wretch. It is said, four horses will be employed to draw him in quarters. His name is Flaville; and his object was to overthrow the Government of Toussaint. Our ears are momentarily pained with accounts of shocking murders committed in the country. Only a few miles from this place, a few days ago, whole families were cut off in the most barbarous manner.

Oct. 29.—In the course of this day the streets have been strewed with dead bodies, which are suffered to putrify without removal. Another Chief of the insurgents is taken; but the danger is not so great from without as within. The Generals have been fired at, and one of their Aides-de-Camp was last night killed by the side of his Chief. Last night again the alarm was spread that the Cape was on fire. To-day Gen. Christopher, with his own hand, cut off the heads of two men, and left them among heaps of dead in the public squares.

October 30.—Business has commenced here, though not without much difficulty: confidence is not restored, and the inhabitants think themselves not safe. Executions of the criminals are hourly taking place; and we as often hear of their cruel murders: scarcely a White is left in the part of the country where they marched. The plans of the insurgents were well arranged; they had appointed all their officers, and assigned to them their different stations. This city was the first object of their intended plan; and I assure you it had nearly succeeded. We should have immediately fallen victims to their brutal rage. Toussaint and Dessalines are now in
the

blown down; but no lives were lost of hay (about 40 tons) on the island was blown over, and nearly all the houses on the top of St. John's churches are bent like bows, and useless; and the streets are in a state of ruin, bricks, &c. The wind was from the West; consequently, the damage to shipping in the river, on the coast, the Fales, Hoylake, and the Channel, we fear, be very great.—In the neighbourhood of *Sheffield* the houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down, windows wrenched from their frames, many old cottages totally destroyed, trees torn up by the roots, and racks scattered about. The appearance of a town closely packed for the whole of the day was still and silent as at midnight. The most conspicuous buildings that were early in the day torn from their foundations and lie dispersed in the adjoining fields. After the wind was somewhat abated, still roared hideously, accompanied by intervening storms of rain.—At *Doncaster*, the hurricane from the W. N. W. did considerable damage. The roofs of several houses were blown off, chimneys blown down, and trees in *Marshall's* blown up. It was so violent, that many persons passing the streets were thrown down, and killed. A barn of Mr. Jackson's, of *Doncaster*, was blown down.—At *Thorne*, a chimney, near 8 feet high, was blown down, and knocked in part of the roof of the Red Lion Inn, kept by *Mr. Rix*; by which accident one person was much bruised, and one killed; who was dug out of the ruins in a dreadful state, not having a bone in her body.—At *Drayton*, a house belonging to Mr. Rix was blown down. There were three men working on the roof at the time; two of them, alarmed by the falling of the building, had time to escape, and the third escaped by throwing himself under the wall to the windward, and fell over him; but, though he was buried beneath them, he did not receive any injury.—At *Sheffield*, many houses were unroofed, and the streets covered with tiles, bricks, &c.; but provisionally no person was hurt.—At *Norwich*, the streets were strewn with the fragments of chimneys, roofs, &c. and in the neighbourhood several large trees were blown down, and a pear-tree, belonging to Mr. *Mr. Magdalen-street*, was torn to pieces. Other damage was done to the coast.—At *Leamington*, the brig *from* *Sancti* for *Ramsgate*, was blown to the Hornsands, and wholly lost, master and cook: the rest of the crew were saved. At the *Cockle Sand*, a

ship, from *Oporto* for *Newcastle* with wine, was wrecked, and part of the cargo lost.—At *Horshead*, a large tree was torn up by the roots, and, falling on an old woman named *Hobbs*, killed her instantly.—At *Sulbury* and its neighbourhood several houses were unroofed by the wind, and several chimneys blown down. A mill at *Ballingdon* was nearly broken to pieces.—At *Stamford*, a windmill, and several stacks of corn and hay, and innumerable chimneys, were blown down. The chapel windows at *Burgley* were blown in, and several large trees were blown down.

At *Hull* the storm continued, without intermission, till about noon, when it rather abated, but blew violently at intervals till a late hour in the evening. The damage it has done to the buildings, &c. in many parts of the town, is considerable. The gable end of the Dissenting chapel in *Hope-street* is blown in, and a great part of the roof stripped off; several houses in *Parliament-street*, and other parts of the town, experienced a similar fate. The streets were in most places literally covered with chimney-pots, tiles, and bricks, which had been torn from the adjacent houses. The appearance on the side of the river was tremendous. From the extreme violence of the wind, the Humber appeared like a field of smoke. A small sloop, belonging to Mr. Joseph Howard, of this place, unloaded, sunk opposite the garrison; fortunately, none of the crew were on-board, and the vessel has been got up, with little damage. A brig was driven ashore between this place and *Paul*, but has since been got off. A sloop was sunk off *Hull*, and two out of three of the crew drowned; the third reached the shore with the greatest difficulty. Of the crew of another sloop in great distress, off that place, one perished upon deck by the cold; another was drowned, and the third was, by great exertion, got on shore and carried to *Hull*.—At *Holyhead*, the gale commenced from the Westward, accompanied by a very heavy sea. Next morning a sloop was driven on shore; but fortunately one life only lost. In the afternoon the *Sachem* of *Portland*, a large American ship, bound to *Dublin*, and laden with a valuable cargo of tobacco, was driven on this coast, and anchored off a reef of rocks, with a signal of distress flying. At half-past four the parted, and struck on the rocks, the sea making a fair breach over her: she, however, got over, but drifted to leeward into the harbour, and aground on another reef, exhibiting a most melancholy sight, having cut away her main and fore-mast; nor for many hours was there a hope of saving a life from on-board her. A liberal subscription of 40 guineas, by gentlemen detained there on their passage to *Ireland*, induced six brave fellows to attempt to get on-

] Dreadful Storm in Dublin.—Domestic Occurrences. 81

—At *Dublin* a most furious hurricane from the North-West. It began at o'clock, and raged with increasing till next morning, attended by bursts of thunder and lightning, doing such devastation as to appal the most unfeeling. Numberless chimneys were blown down, and several old houses, particularly, where the inmates are composed of frail materials, were so much frightened from their beds, to take shelter in the watch-towers and public buildings. There is not a house in the city which has not been more or less injured by the blast, or chimneys. A young gentleman of John Dwyer, Esq. at Merrion, had a most providential deliverance; the whole stack of chimneys fell on his head in which he lay, but he escaped by the rafters of the roof, flying across him; and, after being for nearly two hours under the ruins, he was dug out, with a few slight

Another stack of chimneys in Merrion fell through the whole of the house, and overwhelmed a servant in the kitchen, who was extricated without farther injury than a bruised head. A gentleman, suddenly awakened by the noise, ran from his bed to the window; at the instant a whole pile of stones fell upon the bed he had just left, and he fell into the story beneath. In the streets were strewn with broken tiles, and broken laths, the roofs of houses and walks; several were torn up by the roots; and, much damage has been suffered in the Channel. In the Dublin four ships were run aground, and great damage done. The storm which the storm came was fatal to our coast, but must have been destructive upon the West coast. A wall in Merrion-square presented a singular appearance; it was blown back, and the roof of a house, where it lies undisturbed, as if it had been placed there. The ravages of the storm were great to the city; the environs especially; and many trees were torn down leading to Drogheda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Jan. 18.

was appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birth, was observed at Court with common splendour. Almost all of the Royal Family was present, and an immense concourse of the people.

Our beloved Sovereign, with joy we report, was in high health and spirits. The Laureate's Ode on the occasion we have given in p. 60.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Joseph Wall, Governor of the City of Dublin, 1802.

island of Goree, after a trial at the Old Bailey, which occupied the time of the Court, from 9 in the morning till near 11 at night, was convicted of the wilful murder of Benjamin Armstrong, a sergeant in an African corps, by inflicting 800 lashes, of which he died, in the island of Goree, so long ago as the year 1782. He was ordered for execution on the 22d, and afterward his body to be dissected and anatomized. A respite was sent on the evening of Jan. 21, accompanied by a notice to the following effect:—"You are to give the necessary directions that the sentence shall be executed on Monday, as no further respite will be granted."—He was, however, again respited till Thursday the 28th; when he was executed pursuant to his sentence. The gallows-hunters behaved with great indecorum, hooting, groaning, and shouting, even to his very last moments. Mr. Wall was six feet four inches high, and of a genteel appearance. He behaved with great steadiness and composure during his long and painful trial, which lasted 14 hours. He was 65 years of age, but did not look so old. He was respectably connected with several families of distinction in Ireland.—His brother, Counsellor Wall, was a literary gentleman who excited much notice in his day, and was the author of several literary productions; but what was most remarkable was, that he was the first person who presumed to publish Parliamentary Reports with the real names of the speakers prefixed. Dr. Johnson (in our Magazine) dressed them in Roman characters; others gave them as Orators in the senate of Lilliput. Mr. Wall laid the foundation of a practice, which, we trust, for the sake of Parliament, and of the nation, will never be abandoned.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

The storm of last night, and this day, which has been so general throughout the United Kingdom, was extremely alarming in this Metropolis. The copper-covering of a gentleman's house in Hatton-garden, near 60 cwt. was loosened by the high gale of wind, completely rolled round, and fell into the area with a most tremendous noise. A feeble erection in Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, was most gloriously thrown down; but no lives lost. In Church-lane, White-chapel, the roof of a house fell down, which caused great alarm to all the inmates, but no serious accident otherwise happened. Several crafts and ships in the River started from their moorings. At Limehouse Reach no boats could live on the water. The *Cuffiells*, Capt. Cotton, which was outward-bound for China direct, and on the point of leaving Gravesend, drove from her moorings, and sustained so much damage, that she will be under the necessity of going into dock at Blackwall.

Vol.

Vol. LXXI. p. 121, l. 40. Mr. Payne is now 22 years of age, and when he arrives at 25 will come into possession of 1000 l. per annum. He is the youngest son of René Payne, esq. formerly an eminent banker, who, by his will, devised, in a regular manner, the chief part of his fortune to the youngest of three sons, and, in default of them, to his eldest, and, lastly, to his second son.

P. 1216. Mr. Jewkes, formerly of Fifth-street-hill, Stationer and pocket-book-maker, was a character well known in most parts of England. In 1774 he married a niece of Mr. Wm. Calvert, coal-merchant, of White-friers-deck, who survives him.

REVIEWS.

LATELY, in Merion-square, Dublin, the wife of Jacob Birrington, esq. a son. At the house of her father, Lieut.-col. Lloyd, at Lime-stek, the wife of Jm. Saunders, esq. of K. ... a son and heir.

At Ballinacorney, the wife of Dr. Gibbs, a son.

At Cottingham, co. York, the wife of Nicholas Sikes, esq. a son.

The wife of Robert Denison, esq. of Kilnwick-croft, a son.

In Portland-place, the wife of Charles Watts, esq. a still-born child.

John. Mrs. P. Farmer, of Howland-str. Fitzroy-square, a son.

The wife of J. Bond, esq. of Grange, Dorset, a son.

2. The wife of the Rev. John Clutton, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, a son.

At Haughley park, Suffolk, the wife of George Jerningham, esq. a son and heir.

Mrs. Nelson, of Somerset-place, a dau. At Edinburgh, the wife of Thomas Ramsay, esq. a son.

3. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Hon. George Valers, a daughter.

5. At Silver-hill barracks, Suffolk, the wife of Major Craige Holket, a daughter.

6. At Howwood-house, co. York, the Hon. Mrs. York, a son.

In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of Thomas Plumer, esq. a daughter.

7. In Sackville-street, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Vane, of the 5th Regt. a dau.

11. At Winchester-hill, the wife of Capt. Craigh, a daughter.

12. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade (brother of the Earl of Chesham), youngest daughter of the Bishop of Down, a son.

13. Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of James Tubb, esq. a daughter.

The Hon. Mrs. Bunsen, Jan. a son.

14. Charles-street, the wife of Robert Bellerby, esq. a daughter.

15. In Wimpole-street, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas, a son.

At the father's house in Little Argyle-st. the wife of the Rev. W. J. Jones, a son.

The wife of Capt. Philip Cook, her husband.

14. In Dean-street, Soho, the lady of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. a son and heir.

The wife of J. M. Raikes, esq. a dau.

17. In Lower Seymour-street, the wife of Thomas Parry Jones, esq. a son.

18. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Richard-Henry Cox, esq. a daughter.

In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of J. Calcraft, esq. a daughter.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Keith Jopp, esq. a son.

19. Lady A. M. Cotton, daughter of the Duchess of Newcastle, a son and heir.

20. In Albemarle-street, the wife of Jas. Scott-Waring, esq. a still-born daughter.

21. The wife of William Bell, esq. of Norfolk-street, a daughter.

In Bedford-square, the wife of Peter Pale, esq. a son.

22. At Ongir, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Charles Edridge, a daughter.

23. The wife of John Richards, esq. of Red Lion-square, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1821. **A**T Mauras, Thomas Boyer Aug. 17. Hurd, esq. son of the late Thomas H. D. D. canon-residentary of Chichester, and canon of Windsor, to Miss Catherine Thomas, dau. of the late Alderman T. Dr. 16. Mr. Sawyer, vestry-clerk of Epsfield, to Miss Clayton.

1802. **J**an. 1. At Stock, in Essex, Thomas White, esq. of Duke-street, Westminster, to Miss Charlotte Richardson, of Stock-houls; and R. J. J. Lacy, esq. of the royal regiment of artillery, to Miss Louisa Richardson, of the same house.

Jan. 1. At Bury, Lieut. Hands, of the Leicestershire militia, to the only dau. of Thos. Moyle, esq. late of Harlestone, North.

2. By special licence, at the house of her grandfather, Thomas Myers, esq. of Park-place, St. James's, to Lady Mary-Catharine Nevill, grand-daughter of John Robinson, esq. of Wyke-house, Shropshire.

Mr. Walter Morrison, surgeon and apothecary, eldest son of Mr. M. late school-master, of Lichfield, to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Windfield, surgeon and apothecary, of Market-bow, North.

4. Mr. Knowles, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, one of the members of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Miss Matilda, of Bath.

At Kilmuir-hire, Lieut.-col. John Shaw Maxwell, of the 25th Light Dragoons, second son of Sir Wm. Maxwell of Springhill, to Mr. Henry, only daughter of Patrick M. esq. of Harrow, Mr. P. for Kilmuir-hire.

5. At Paris, Charles Louis Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of France, to Madame de Beauharnais, daughter of Madame Bonaparte.

Mr. George Johnston, son of Ripley, Surrey, to the widow of the late Mr. William Stone, of Grove-heath, near Ripley.

6. Thomas

Thomas Gibson Brewer, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Anne Hughes, sister of Rich. H. esq. of Lincoln's-inn. the Rev. Sherard Becher, the Rev. Thomas Becher, student of Christ's college, Oxford, to Miss Mary Becher, daughter of the Rev. William Becher, clergy of Southwell.

At Discoyd, co. Radnor, Paul Æmervin, esq. eldest son of Col. I. and wife of Lieut.-gen. I. to Miss Pritchard, Bartholomew Forbes, esq. of Great Street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Harwood, third daughter of Richard S. esq. Shefford, Kent.

William-Henry Rowland, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Mary Emery, of Charlotte-street.

J. King, esq. of Loxwood, Suffex, to Wood, daughter of Henry W. esq. of Ash.

At Alford, George Lister, esq. of near Louth, to Miss Andrews; father, J. Andrews, esq. died suddenly the next day.

Lieut.-gen Pennington, to the wife of Capt. Morrison, of the 28th foot.

W. H. Burgess, esq. of Exmouth-lane, to Miss Eliza Bunker, youngest daughter of Sir Charles B. baronet.

ph Thompson, esq. of Welton, co. to Miss Mary Walker, second daughter of W. esq. of Winstock.

at Luxford, esq. of Winchelsea, to artist, daughter of Jeremiah C. esq. of Suffex.

Wm. Whitten, esq. of Great James-street to Miss Ainslie, at Reading.

Sir Francis Vincent, bart. to Miss Kewster, fourth daughter of the dowry B.

ge Bridges, esq. to Miss Delamain, of Henry D. esq. of Burners-street, at Dartford, Kent, Edw. Birkie, esq. of church, Sarr, to Miss Middleton, John Philipps Judd, esq. captain in the 6th militia, to Miss Frances Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. William L. of Charter-house.

at William, esq. of Exeter, to Miss daughter-in-law of Dr. M. try, of Bath. at Upminster, Suffex, Col. Crosbie, 2d foot, to Miss Thomas, daughter of White T. esq. M. P. for Chichester. by special licence, at her father's, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Samuel Holman, Great Portland-street, M. D. and of Worcester college, Oxford, to Anne, Birkie, eldest daughter of J. Thomas Esq.

at W. W. Tat, merchant, of L. to Miss Jane Danfoss.

At Exeter, Edmund Pusey Lyon, esq. at law, to Miss Dantze, sister of J. D. bart.

Rev. James Wright, to Miss Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. H. of Norfolk.

DEATHS.

1801. **A**T St. Jago Savannah, in the parish of Clarendon, Jamaica, aged 28, Mr. Donald Bain, surgeon, from Thurso, in Caithness.

On-board the Inflexible man of war, in consequence of the wounds he received before Alexandria, Lieut. Samuel Preadm, of the 54th foot.

At Jamaica, James Scott, esq. of Cambridge.

At the island of St. Martin's, of the yellow fever, John Miller Garnier, esq. commander of his Majesty's frigate Southampton. He was one of those who made the voyage of circumnavigation under the direction and command of Capt. Vancouver, and was absent from his country during the space of five years in this adventurous service. He was promoted on his return, and was employed as lieutenant on-board the *Solo* (Farell), under the unfortunate Lord Hugh Seymour, and with that distinguished admiral sailed to the West Indies in 1799. There promotion again offered itself, and he was appointed to the *Hawke* sloop, which he kept for a time, till a vacancy occurred in a post-ship, when he was preferred by his amiable and active friend, Sir John Duckworth, to the Southampton frigate. But such is the treachery of that climate, that he had scarcely reaped his well-earned honours, and diffused a general joy by his professional successes, before he occasioned to his very respectable family, and to his numerous friends, the most heartfelt grief that ever afflicted the breast of parent, friend, or brother-officer. This amiable young man, to the knowledge of his profession added the accomplishments of a gentle man, which rendered him an object of esteem, regard, and affection. These united qualities will long imprint on the minds of the mournful the sad sensations of departed worth, and contribute to inspire those with virtue who strive to imitate the actions of a virtuous mind. The premature death of this promising young man is much aggravated by the melancholy misfortunes of his family, who, during the continuance of the war, have deplored the deaths of three other sons, all of whom had, in their respective stations, put forth blossoms of future honours, and bade fair to become ornaments to their family, and useful and faithful soldiers to their country. Lieut.-col. Garnier died at St. Domingo in 1795; Lieut. Henry Garnier died at the same island, of the same fever, and in the same year; Capt. Charles Garnier was unfortunately drowned in going to his ship, the *Aurora* frigate, 1796. They were all sons of George Garnier, esq. of Wickham, Hants, a family well known from their respectability, and their unparalleled misfortunes in the loss of four such sons. In them their parents have lost

amiable

amable, attentive, exemplary children; their country, able, active, and enterprising officers. The heart of a parent cannot but feel and sympathize with the survivors of this family; nor the eyes of a soldier refuse to shed a tear on the brow of his brave but unfortunate comrade.

Mr. H. Martin, J. Thomas Barry, esq. of North Ender Street, Dublin. On the 13th, George Bennett, esq. coroner and magistrate of the county of Dublin, held an inquest on his body; when it appeared that Mr. B. was murdered immediately after dinner; and it is supposed that the servant who removed the cloth gave the opportunity, by opening the parlour-door, to the barbarian who took away his life. The deceased was sitting at the table in his parlour, with a decanter of wine, none of which he had drunk, and another of water before him, a pair of candles, and a newspaper which he was reading with spectacles on, when the villain stole in upon him, and, with a large pistol, or, more likely, a blue coburn, fired with sugar, shot away part of his skull, and dashed away more of it with the muzzle. It was so very heavily loaded, that the shot which killed him, besides tearing away part of the back of a chair Mr. B. sat on, made a great indentation in the wall; his brains were scattered about, and some of them were blown up to the ceiling of the room. It is supposed there were more than one more of metal in the fatal dead. The deceased was laid down on his back, on the floor, after being murdered, and a loaded pistol, which was placed by his side, with a view, it is supposed, to have been supposed that he had shot himself; but it being clear, even from the indentation in the wall, that the wound was first given by the murderer, the coroner, Mr. Catharine Delany, esq. had had no other pretext for his late trial, having only charged Francis Revell, who was accused of being an accomplice in the murder, some time since, but it is now a general people who are to the life in consequence, that the deceased must have been killed at the table, or, at least, from the bed-room and the table, and some recollections to have heard a first friend about the table. Mr. B. was a very quiet, delicate, and very delicate man, and Francis Revell, the assassin, at the time of the assassination, was a very young man, as he was, drove to prison in a hack; but that man was seen frequently afterwards going from the table in a clandestine manner. It is supposed that, from the time he was murdered until the alarm, the house was kept quiet, but, as Mr. B. had a reputation for being a very quiet man, it is not known what property may have been lost. His watch was found in a pocket, but his purse was empty, and none of his plate was taken away.

The lock of the drawer of a cloaths-press, where 35,000l. of scrip lay, was forced open; and as that was, probably, where he kept money or notes, it is likely whatever of such were there was carried away. In searching, after the inquest was over, a canvas bag was found among his shirts in a small trunk, containing 55 guineas in gold, which his murderer, it is imagined, did not suspect to be there; the deceased had an extraordinary habit of putting his money in odd places. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of "Wild Murder, by a blunderbuss or other fire-arms, by a person unknown; and that Catharine Delany and Francis Revell were accessories." Through the vigilance of the watch, Francis Revell was apprehended the same night (13th), in Finner's-lane. There were found upon him 15 five guinea notes, the outside of one of which had a hole bored on it, and a cross-hatched silk handkerchief, supposed to belong to Mr. B. When brought to the watch-house, and questioned concerning the notes, he said he could not tell how they came into his pocket. He sent for a tailor, of the name of Vaughan, while he was in the watch-house, whom he wanted to say had given the notes to him; but this man would have no concern with the offender, and told the constables the request Revell had made to him. The next day (14th) he was brought before the superintendent magistrate, and underwent a long and very strict examination, but, not having recovered from the intoxication of the preceding day (a state in which he has occasionally kept himself since he committed the murder), he was hardened, and denied having any knowledge of the shocking transaction. He was committed to Newgate, where, being properly confined in a cell by himself, where no one could have any communication with him, his guilty conscience gained an opportunity over him when he put it in a state of complete frenzy, and would not be so trifled with as to tell the truth to Mr. Justice, who went to see him, but, it is believed, had not told the true circumstances of the murder. If he had not made any confession, the great attention and activity of Mr. Hope that brought to light the circumstances as would now be known to him. Mr. H. discovered that the bank-notes found upon Revell were received at the National Bank by Mr. Barry, on the 23rd of April last, for a debt owing him by Mr. Sorrett, of Dublin, in discharge of an English bill. The attention of being thus compelled to pay the debt, was given to Mr. H. who used most extraordinary exertions to develop the murder, as well as devoted a great part of time at the inquest, as coroner, for the same laudable purpose. Catharine Delany, the supposed accomplice, was tried

2.] *Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons.* 85

15th of December, and acquitted; I was found guilty, and executed on the 14th. On the morning of his execution, having particularly requested the attendance of Mr. Gamble, the Sacrament administered to him by that gentleman, assisted by Mr. Stubbs, chaplain of the prison; they were joined by the warden, the inspector; and with these he remained in conversation until the arrival of the executioner. One of the friends of his indeed was peculiarly present: "Had my master," said he, "a religious man, I should not have thought part of my present sorrow; wretched murderer that I am, I have turned into the presence of God without any preparation." When called to prepare for the final scene, he attended with a degree of composure equally from confidence and despondency, led to the place of execution, and, after a short exhortation from one of the ministers, and a few minutes passed in prayer, he asked permission to address the people, and, advancing to the front of the scaffold, spoke audibly and firmly to the following effect: "The only reparation I can make to the unfortunate woman who suffered so much by my crimes is, to declare that she is entirely innocent of Mr. Barry's murder; these hands spilled his blood; the guilt is entirely my own. I make one farther observation, and I bid you, for God's sake, to attend to it: old and young refrain from drink-excess, particularly in the forenoon, lest the terrible curse of Almighty God should undoubtedly be the consequence; it is a practice I owe my destruction." He then turned with a placid countenance; and, saying that he felt his heart unusually drawn fervently to God to shower blessings on those persons whose instructions had contributed to bring him to a knowledge of his situation; and, after uttering a few words of exhortation, submitted to the execution of the law, evincing the influence of Christianity in so conspicuous a point of view as would have put Infidelity out of countenance. — The unfortunate and late Mr. Barry was of a respectable family in the county of Meath, and had been a cooper; it is said, a wine-cooper in his property, which is supposed to be upwards of 80,000*l.* was the accident of his own industry. Previous to the late war, he was one of the firm of merchants in Bourdeaux, viz. Barry, and Johnson. Being a zealous patriot, he quitted the partnership at the breaking out of the war, from some difference he had with his partner Mr. Johnson, and came to Dublin; some very respectable citizens of which city mention Mr. Barry, when in Bourdeaux, was

distinguished for hospitality to his countrymen, and was much regarded; but, on his return to Ireland, changed his usual disposition, choosing a recluse life, neither wishing to visit or be visited. He expressed an intention, a short time before his death, of returning to France. A will was found in his house by Major Swan, who, at the instance of his relatives, made a strict search for that purpose. The following are some of its contents: He bequeaths to Anne Africana, born at Tunis, in Africa, 1778 (supposed to be now in Leghorn), daughter of his late brother, David Barry, 30,000*l.* stock, with an injunction to take care of her mother and sister Caroline for life, who are now at Hythe, near Southampton, or to pay them an annuity of 200*l.* a year for their lives. To his nephew, Thomas Barry, 2000*l.* with a paternal estate. To his nieces, Catharine and Martha Barry, 2000*l.* each. After stating several other legacies, he devotes the residue of his fortune to be divided between Simpson's hospital and the house of industry, Dublin; and it is remarkable that he had also bequeathed 10*l.* each to the two servants then living with him, one of whom has since been his murderer.

13. At Malta, Capt. Pearce, principal commissary for the foreign army late under the Prince of Condé. On his passage from Egypt to Malta he was attacked by a fever, which, in a few days after he landed, proved fatal. His loss is regretted by the whole garrison, to whom his unsullied manners and virtuous mind had justly endeared him.

24. At New York, in a duel between him and Mr. G. J. Eaker, in which he was shot through the body at the first fire, and languished till next day, P. Hamilton, esq. eldest son of Gen. Alex. H. The dispute originated in a conversation at the playhouse respecting an oration delivered by Mr. E. in July last.

Dre. . . . Capt. N. Spens, late commander of the East India ship Neptune, recently arrived from China.

At Geneva, Andrew Vezian, esq.

3. At his seat of Castle-Hyde, co. Cork, in a very advanced age, Arthur Hyde, esq. Dying intestate, he is succeeded in the family-estates of more than 12,000*l.* a year by his nephew, John Hyde, esq. only son of his deceased brother, formerly knight of the shire for Cork; to whom also and his sisters (the youngest of whom is married to Henry Lord Boyle, knight of the shire for Cork, and only son of the Earl of Shannon) devolves the immense personal property. It is stated that the woods on the Castle-Hyde demesne would sell for 100,000*l.* Arthur Hyde, esq. of Castle-Hyde, was the representative, in the male line, of the ancient Hydes of Chebire, from whom proceeded the Earls of Clarendon,

Wingham, co. Kent, Mr. Edward M., surgeon.

Walfall, the wife of Mr. Griffin, proprietor of the lime-works there.

Ward, Mr. Walford Phillips, esq. of Stour, in the commission of the peace and ty-lieutenant of the county of Worcester 20 years.

Ward, aged 45, M. Aranco, ex minister of finance of the Catalpine republic deputy to the Consulta.

At Bedwell park, Herts, aged 26, the son of Mr. Currie, an eminent distiller.

Widdie, at Kenegie, near Penzance, Cornwall, where he resided for the benefit of his health, universally esteemed by his acquaintance, in his 43rd year, George Lord Rodney, eldest son of the late Admiral Rodney, ennobled 1781. By his wife Anne, second daughter and coheir of Thomas Harley, alderman of London, he has left 2 daught. and 10 sons. His remains were interred in the family-burial-place in Hampshire.

Wife of R. Mitchell, esq. of Hall-street, near Birmingham.

Elmhurst, co. Norfolk, aged 78, Mr. John Smith.

Thomas May, many years carpenter Majesty at Newmarket.

his Lordship's house at Shrub-hill, Epsom, Surrey, the Hon. Miss Charlotte Leslie, youngest dau. of Lord L. his house in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W. Radcliffe, esq.

in his 43^d year, in consequence of a seizure, Samuel Turner, esq. F.R.S. formerly in the service of the E. India Company. In 1785 Capt. T. was sent, by Lord Hastings, on an embassy to the

Lama; and since his return to this country, about two years ago, published a curious and interesting account of his

travels, together with a narrative of his journey through Bootan and part of Thibet, inserted in our vol. LXX. p. 565.—

circumstances attending this gentleman's death are somewhat singular: "On

the 21st, Dec. 21, about 12 o'clock, as

he was passing through a narrow

alley, in Fetter-lane, he was

struck, by a woman on the spot, to

a sudden stop, and, after staggering

for some way, he fell to the ground. On

his assistance, it was thought, the

distortion of his features, that he

was fit of apoplexy, but, on waiting

some time, and finding that he still

remained in a state of insensibility, further

assistance was procured, and it was

thought proper to send for the

physicians, in order that proper

assistance might be rendered him, who

procured him every necessary attention

that Humanity could suggest, or the

situation of the house would afford,

there not being the least doubt

of his being a person of respect-

ability, having a gold watch in his

pocket, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons,

&c. and his appearance in every other

respect indicating the gentleman.

On his boots being drawn off,

it was observed that the name of

Capt. Turner was written in the

inside of one of them. This circum-

stance coming to the knowledge

of a person in the employ of

Mr. Whittingham, printer, in

Dean-street, Fetter-lane, he

had been recollecting a gentleman

of that name and description,

who had written a book about

two years ago, intitled "Turner's

Embassy to Thibet," and that he

then lived in St. James's place.

Application was directly made

there, when this information

proved correct, as his manservant

had been long in suspense, wait-

ing the return of his master, who

was a gentleman of great property

and connections. His country-seat

is in Gloucestershire, where he

had a valuable estate, and likewise

considerable property in the

East India Company in the late

war in India, where he distinguished

himself at the siege of Seringapatam;

and had likewise the honour

to be appointed on the embassy to

Tippeo Saib, where he not only

acquired fame and profit, but

established himself, in the opinion

of the Company, as a person of

superior talents, who appointed

him to the head of their embassy

to Thibet, which furnished him

with the materials for compiling

the work above alluded to, and,

as a mark of their approbation

and esteem, voted him 500

guineas. During his stay in

India he amassed a large property.

One of the first steps taken by

his friends in town, on his being

discovered as above, was, to

write to his friends in Oxford

and Gloucester, who immediately

repaired to town to visit their

unfortunate relative. They

added to the medical aid and

advice of Dr. Marshall that of

Dr. Reynolds. The latter

proved to be a stroke of the

palsy, which entirely deprived

him of the use of one side.

It was not until the morning

of the 23rd that he recovered his

speech, when he uttered a few

words to his servants, who

continually attended him at

the workhouse. His friends

were very desirous to have

him removed thence; but the

physicians thought it would be

attended

ed with dangerous consequences, and there he expired on the morning of Jan. 2." He was buried in St. James's church.

At Dolgare, in his 5th year, Mr. Evan Thomas, eldest son of Edward T. esq. of Llanmadock, co. Brecon.

At Kestonhead, in Scotland, the wife of
Wm. Johnston, esq. of Demerara.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Dalrymple, writes to the Society.

3. In the 6-th year. John Vaux, esq. of
Duke Street, Spit 1 field.

Aged 37, Mr. Matthew Cartwright, a respectable farmer at Odell, co. Lenoir.

Suddenly, Mr. Worthington, late mayor of Nottingham,

At Aberdeen, the wife of Major Mercer.

At Edinburgh, in 1854, Dr. William Spence, late of Farnhill, a gentleman of extensive ship-building, and the first that discovered the use of the bark in malignant fevers and putrid dysentery.

In Ireland, Capt. P. Chalmers, of the royal navy. He was one of the officers who went with Lord Mountbatten on the embassy to China, and was first lieutenant of the Triumph in Lord Dunsink's action off Caperhaver, when he was wounded. For his good conduct on that day he was made a captain, and has ever since remained unemployed.

4. At best, Mrs. Charles.

At Pine, the feet of Sir Stafford Northcote, but, the dowager Lady Northcote.

At Armathwaite, near K. Thwick, in her 73d year, Lady Fletcher, relict of Sir Lionel Wrighte Bart. of Hutton, in Cumberland, and mother of Sir Fred. Vane.

At Stamford, Co. L. Lincoln, aged 2, the widow Biffen.

At Tamworth, John W. Norton, esq., a gentleman greatly respected for his integrity, and universally beloved for his sincerity and benevolence of heart.

In her 62d year, the wife of Samuel T. Ver, city of New York.

In St. Francis Lane, Norwich, aged 79,
Mr. Burton.

At Kensington, the wife of Mr. John
Storer, 127, who is 12th St. N. E.

The editor of Mr. Powers, & the
in the P. & O. & the S. & P. & the

At Edmonton, Mr. Hugh Mac, late president of the L. V. G. of Canada.

[illegible]

afforded abundant matter of instruction to the considerate part of mankind. Under the delineations of a citizen, a Christian, and a clergyman, in all the domestic and social relations, his character was strictly irreproachable and highly meritorious. His refrigide, steadiness, and liberality of principle, his perfect command of temper and self government, the firmness of his attachments, and pliability of his re-arrangements, the sincerity and openness of his manners, and, above all, the exuberance, impartiality, and economy of his benevolence, are qualities which, it is hoped, have not vanished from their lustre, though amidst a licentious and a faithless age. But, not to diverge too far into general panegyric, it is meant to enlarge upon its exemplary character, with regard to its most appropriate excellence; as it exhibits a singular specimen of the great effects resulting to society from a plain and vigorous understanding, actuated by right principles, and applied to practical and beneficial objects.— Unambitious of celebrity, and incapable of selfishness, he made it his chief aim to be useful, and in that aim he most perfectly succeeded. Though possessed of a very imperfect share both of professional and general knowledge, he thought it no degradation to his mental powers to direct them principally to those things that most impinged upon the duties of his function, which were so frequently confined to the care of the poor, or else performed in a frugal and judicious manner. The exercises of two very extensive and populous parishes, St. Mary, Whitechapel, and Christ Church, Spitalfields, in which he was successfully engaged for nearly 20 years, afforded him full scope for those exertions during the prime and vigour of life, and excellently qualified him for this performance, which he accepted from his college, in preference to the rectory of Madderbury-Church, in Northamptonshire, which, in many respects, appeared more eligible. With what propriety and ability he discharged his ministry in those three several parishes, the numerous and distant can hear the most convincing testimonies; among whom the unobscured way of his appearance, and partnership, the visiting men and parsons, who had the pleasure and every call to say, "my father, brother and respected minister," was the support and encouragement of the poor, and the assistance given to the distressed, and the pecuniary aid afforded to the necessitous, were the principal sources of satisfaction.

more extensively serviceable. For, though the pastoral duties were the primary and constant objects of his *usefulness*, they by no means circumscribed the bounds of it. In earlier life, when college-offices occasionally required his attendance, he had proved his zeal for the welfare of the society to which he belonged, by a liberal enforcement of its discipline, and a judicious arrangement of the complicated, and at that time confused, state of its accounts. With the same assiduity and goodness of intention he afterwards applied himself to every department of parochial business, with which, as rector, it was his province to interfere; and, to do this with the greater effect, he acted as a magistrate for the country.—The farther we trace this interesting character through life, the more clearly shall we perceive that its distinguishing trait was *the desire to be useful*. The various public charities with which he was connected received more benefit, from his vigilance over their management, and his attention to their finances, than from the aggregate sum of his long-continued contributions. The same inference may be drawn from the many and important trusts in which he was engaged; which were no less cheerfully undertaken by him than conscientiously and ably executed; and, with regard to acts of private friendship and benevolence, it may be confidently said, that there are few, among his numerous acquaintance, but have experienced that, to employ Dr. M. in their service, was to oblige him. Hence it has happened that, while his well-known and acknowledged merits failed to procure the smallest professional remuneration for himself, never, perhaps, was individual, in his station, more signally instrumental in obtaining provision for the destitute and the deserving. Let not a life like this be hastily depreciated as a dull round of drudgery and confinement; it was, on the contrary, a life of perpetual amusement, of perpetual gratification. That rule of prudence, “to make a pleasure of business,” which is, in most men, the slow result of habit and self-denial, appeared in him rather a natural principle of action. Hence arose that alacrity which he displayed in conducting public business, and that even flow of cheerfulness and good humour which prevailed in his colloquial intercourse. After a constant residence upon his living, and an unremitting application to the duties of it, the increasing infirmities of old age warned him, at length, to retire from busy life; and, though he felt no small reluctance in quitting the scene of his activity, and contracting the circle of his beneficence, yet this was soon absorbed in the delicious expectation of serenely wearing out the short remainder of his days in

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“the gay conscience of a life well spent,” under the triumphant hopes of that religion which he had cultivated and adored, and amidst the attentions of an amiable family, who strove, with pious emulation, to express their sense of that debt of gratitude and duty which his uniform affection and indulgence had rendered it impossible for them adequately to discharge. Thus gradually prepared for the momentous change, surrounded with every object of consolation, undisturbed by agony of mind or body, and expiring, without a groan, in the arms of those whom he best loved, the “good and faithful servant” was summoned to “enter into the joy of his Lord.”—He married the daughter of Wm. Paggen, esq. of Eltham, merchant of London, by whom he has left two sons, Paggen-William, M.D. of St. John’s college, Oxford, physician at Doncaster, and Charles, of the same college, M.A. and late Saxon professor; and two daughters. The Doctor’s brother, William, died, advanced in years, at Wootton-Rivers, Wilts, to which rectory he had been presented by Brazenose College.

At his house at Stretham, near Ely, after a short illness, the Rev. John Swaine, rector of Stretham, vicar of Little Shelford, and in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely. He was formerly of Peter-house, Cambridge; B.A. 1777, and M.A. 1780. The valuable rectory of Stretham is in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; and the vicarage of Little Shelford in the gift of Wm. Finch Finch, esq.

Found dead, in a kneeling posture, in his chamber in the Butcher-row, Exeter, one Crisp, a tanner. He came home in the evening in good health, drank half a pint of beer, and went up stairs. His death appears to have been instantaneous, probably from a seizure in his brain, as both his hands were found fixed on his head.

Aged 88, Mr. Henry Ger, father of Mr. Robert G. attorney, of Cambridge.

At Enderby, aged 77, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Stephen Magotts.

6. At Southwell, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, the Rev. Robert Cane, M.A. formerly fellow of St. John’s college, Cambridge, rector of Norton, near Gainsborough, and Burnby-in-the-Willows, both co. Lincoln, and one of the vicars-choral of the collegiate church of Southwell. As a husband and father, his loss will be most severely felt; and the cheerfulness of his conversation, rendered interesting by the sincerity of his attachments, will cause his friends long to lament the sad event.

At Wadley-house, Berks, the Right Hon. William Flower, Viscount Ashbrooke, Baron of Castle-Darrou, in Ireland. He was born in 1767, and received his education at Eton college, and afterwards at the university

to most of his brethren, established, by his very able and eloquent writings, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland might, consistently with their religion, swear that the Pope possessed there no temporal authority (which was the only condition on which certain indulgences were granted to them), he became the favourite and friend of almost the whole of the eminent political and literary characters in that kingdom. He was, about that time, attacked by Dr. Woodward, the then Protestant Bishop of Cloyne; and his reply, which confounded the Bishop, is a master-piece of wit, argument, delicate irony, and admirable writing; and was not less remarkable for the rapidity with which it was written (in less than eight hours), than the *pois* of animadversion which pervaded the whole. His other productions were of a various and miscellaneous nature; and several essays are supposed to have come from his pen which he did not think it necessary or perhaps prudent to publish. He was a man singularly gifted with natural humour, and possessed great acquirements. He wrote on polemical subjects without acrimony, and on politics with an unprecedented degree of moderation. To an Irish bishop, who challenged him to prove the existence of Purgatory, he meekly answered, "The question is not capable of demonstrative proof. Let the affair remain as it is. Your Irishship may go further and fare worse." About 15 years since, when a considerable number of nocturnal insurgents, of the Roman persuasion, committed great excesses in the county of Cork, particularly towards the titles-proctors of the Protestant clergy, he rendered himself extremely useful, by his various literary addresses to the deluded people, in bringing them to a proper sense of their error and immoderation. This laudable conduct did not escape the attention of the Irish government; and induced them, when he quitted Ireland, to recommend him to men of power in that country. For many years he has been resident in London, as principal of the Royal Catholic chapel in St. James's, where he was highly esteemed by people of his religion, and particularly by the nobility, the literati, and men of the Middle class. Dr. Keble of Devonshire and a great concourse of the English nobility. It is very remarkable, in a man, who occupies with several talents, when to many would appear rather inconsistent. He was always cheerful, gay, flourishing with wit, full of anecdote and every thing; and never, in conversation, suffered his aversion to operate upon his tide of ebullition or the facility of those around him. In the language of his own Church, let us say, *Peperit in pace!*

His works are,

1. *Remarks on the C. Bishops of*

Remarks on Mr. Wesley's Defence of the Protestant Association; in which controversy he is thought to have had the advantage.

Defence of his conduct in the affair of the insurrection in Munster, 1757.

Review of the important Controversy between Dr. Carroll and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hopkins.

Faith sermon at St. Patrick's chapel, Soho, March 8, 1797.

A collection of his miscellaneous tracts, in 1 vol. 8vo.

"A Defence of the Conduct and Writings of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, &c.; written by himself, in answer to the ill-grounded Imputations of the Right Rev. Dr. Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, 1782." 8vo. The Bishop, in his controversy with Mr. O'Leary, acknowledges that he represents matters *strongly and eloquently*; and that, *Shall spare him, he is well acquainted with the weakness of the human heart*; and Mr. Wesley calls him an *arch and lively writer*.

His style was voluble, bold, and figurative; but deficient in grace, manliness, perspicuity, and sometimes grammar; but he was distinguished as a friend to freedom, liberalty, and toleration; and was highly complimented on this account by Messrs. Grattan, Flood, and other members of the Irish parliament, in their public speeches.

On the evening of the 1st the remains of this amiable and much-regretted clergyman were removed to St. Patrick's chapel, Soho, a place founded by his zeal, and consecrated by his talents and virtues. Next morning the chapel was hung with black; and on the path, spread over the coffin, were seen the emblems of the Roman Catholic faith, with the cross and other insignia of the religious order to which the deceased had belonged. His remains were celebrated by the chorists who performed as follows; and the service was performed in the most judicious and of forced notice by Mr. Wells, who pointed out the choir, accompanied by an orchestra filled with the best vocal performers of the Catholic population in London; among whom were particularly noticed Mr. Kelly, Mr. Dugan, Mr. Luby, and Mr. Voss. But, however impressive the funeral-service was, and though every heart strongly vibrated to the plaintive notes, yet the triumph of eloquence came last, and forced from every bosom the gushing tide of many of real sorrow. The Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, from Dublin, ascended the pulpit, and delivered himself in a strain of truly pious oratory, of which we cannot speak in terms of warmer praise than by saying that it was worthy of the very revered character which he strove to portray. He enlarged on the memorable events of a life devoted

national services and private beneficence. It would be injuring such a master-piece of composition to enter into details from memory, or describe it otherwise than by its effects. The strong emotions of the speaker were felt by the whole audience; he alternately melted them into tears for the dead, and elevated their souls to heaven. The reporter of this affecting scene will not relate, in the usual language of funeral but empty panegyric, how many mourning-coaches attended the corpse to the grave; he can say, with the fullest conviction of its truth, that a congregation of nearly 2000 real mourners concurred in this tribute of regret for the loss of so great and so good a man. He is grieved to receive the reward of his admirable exertions; and may the bright example of his virtues direct and animate others in the same career! It is impossible to give a list of the Roman Catholic clergy who attended on this occasion; but it would be an unpardonable omission to leave out the names of the Bishops Douglas and Hulse, and of the Rev. Mr. Gaffey, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, the Rev. Mr. Lee, the Rev. Mr. Coghlin, and the Rev. Mr. Devereux, who were among the chief mourners. We must also add the names of Col. O'Kelly, Dr. Keane, Messrs. Keatin, Mr. D. O'Connor, Mr. Hurley, and Mr. D. O'Leary, who took a distinguished part in the procession to St. Patrick's, where the body was interred. He had lately been in France for the recovery of his health, and returned only two days previous to his death.

Aged 81, Mr. Tilbury, linen-draper, corner of Aldermanbury.

At Wokingham, in his 89th year, John Cockburn, esq. 60 years in the service of Government. He was paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces at the battle of Dettingen, and upwards of 50 years Surveyor of the Ordnance at Wokingham.

At Paddington, John Cotton, esq. first clerk of the Army Pay-office, Whitehall.

At Watworth, Mr. John Crankshaw, merchant and stockbroker, Bristol-street.

At Hertsfield, Henry, the daughter of Sir John Harrington, bart.

At Sutton Warham, aged 83, Mr. John Parker, land-steward to several gentlemen.

Aged 95, Mr. Hagger, of Lough-Wil-Lugh, near Salfy.

At Ailshorne, Robert Longden, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Derby.

At Greenwich, Kent, aged 77, Thomas Duns, esq.

At Tunbridge, in her 83d year, Miss Learmonth, eldest daughter of Alexander Learmonth, esq. of Parkmont-Breath.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 42, Mrs. Charlotte Matthews, widow of Wm. M. esq. of Green-Lettice-lane, Cannon-street.

At Beverly, Mr. Edward Hobson, of the D. and Duck-lane there.

At Stourbridge, aged 90, Mr. Iddim, formerly an eminent timber-merchant.

Mr. E. Cox, auctioneer, of Northampton. Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Rudkin, widow, of Uffington, near Stamford.

The body of Henry Bailey, labourer, aged 73, was taken out of the river Mole, near Cobham mill, Surrey, drowned. After the coroner's inquest, his remains were buried in Cobham churchyard.

10. At Cobham-hall, Kent, of a fever, the Hon. Lady Catharine Bligh, eldest dau. of John Earl of Danley. The loss of a most amiable and accomplished child, possessing, with the sportive tenderness of years, many pleasing qualities and talents in a state of unusual maturity, can only be appreciated by her afflicted parents, who have to many reasons to lament it.

The wife of Mr. Bathwaite, hooper, of Nottingham.

In his 31st year, Mr. Robert Verden, attorney, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

At her mother's house in Percy-street, Miss Elizabeth Role, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. R. of Chiswick.

Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Mr. B. apothecary, Villiers-street, York-buildings.

At his house in Mark-lane, aged 61, John Simultrell, esq.

The son of Mr. Smith, proprietor of a silk-manufactory at Hammerum, unfortunately perished while skating. He was only 7 years of age.—When we consider how little caution the repeated accident by cloaths catching fire and incautious skating inspire the upper ranks with, we do not wonder the lower continue to be duped by ring-droppers, &c. &c.; or that the numerous fatal accidents of every kind do not make parents and others more guarded against such dangerous amusement.

11. At Knightsbridge, Mr. John March, the celebrated dentist. He was born in Sweden, of humble parents. It is probable that his ardour and courage obtained for him the commission which he held many years in the French army, during which service he was wounded in his foot. He afterwards went through a regular course of medical and chirurgial studies; and, having chosen for himself that branch of surgery to which he ever afterwards devoted himself, he went first to Ireland, and thence to England, in both which countries he established an uncontroverted and unprecedented reputation. Some of the most eminent medical men, among whom were Mr. Sharp, the late Mr. Pott, and John Hunter, bore public testimony to his accomplished skill, for his importance he was fully aware, and tried to have occasionally received from the nobility, on whom he placed his chief reliance, greater payments than were ever before made to any one in his line of practice. To all those whose circumstances would otherwise

[Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons. 93

ive precluded them from his assistance particularly to artists and professors, of whatever kind, his house, and hand, were at all times open, abilities always gratuitously at their aid. He possessed a capacity of easy comprehension, and a temperal firmness. He had, by mature imbibed the principles of the most ted philosophers of past ages, and he rated them with his opinions and His manners were polite, but, s aspect, commanding; and his dis- was that of a Spartan. He carried extreme of rigour his estimate of d virtue. He neither forgot an in- a benefit; the latter he repaid by ided exertions of liberal friendship, no length of time could abate or di- ; the former he punished by ceas- m all communication with the per- m whom it arose. In reading the ers of men, Pusillanimity met his pt, Fraud his abhorrence, Talents his ion, and Virtue alone, in whatever his respect.

fall from his horse, within a quar- mile from his own house, the Rev. dge, son of the late Mr. R. of King- ar Portsmouth.

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in Russell place, the third son of am Knatchbull, esq.

wife of Mr. Morris, of Northum- -street, Strand.

er 63d year, the wife of Mr. Storks, Nottingham.

At Gainsborough, Mr. John Beau- nifician. Also, aged 23, Mr. A- r Blyth, baker.

28. Mr. John Linton, Gen. of

Aged 57, Wm. Baugh, ground bailiff to Sir George Beaumont's colliery at Coleor- ton; a man much respected and greatly re- gretted by the workmen.

In Great George-street, Bath, the widow of W. Lewis, esq. of Alderley, co. Glouc.

In Southwark, in his 42d year, Mr. J. Newwood, an eminent surgeon.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. J. G. West, of Albion-str. Blackfriars-road.

At Kirkhill, in the 50th year of his age, and 29th of his ministry, Dr. Alexander Frazer, minister of that parish.

14. At Colchester, aged 61, Mrs. Round, wife of John R. esq. of that place. Those who were favoured with her friendship will most cheerfully bear testimony to the urbanity of her manners; and the nume- rous poor, who have so frequently experi- enced her bounty, to the benevolence and generosity of her disposition.

At Ipswich, in his 68th year, Lieut. Jn. Barker, of the E. Suffolk militia, in which he had borne a commission more than 20 years.

Aged 69, Mr. Alderman Rayment, who served the office of mayor of Stamford, co. Lincoln, in 1784.

Aged 80, Mr. Thomas Hawkins, a re- spectable grazier, of Burton-Lazars, co. Leicester. He was taken suddenly ill in the evening, and died before midnight.

15. In the prime of life, Major Henry Vaughan Lane, formerly of the 84th foot, and late of Cork, in Ireland. After dan- cing some time at the ball at Gloucester- house, Hotwells, on the 12th instant, he complained to his partner that he was fa- tigated, and sat down; when he was im- mediately seized with a paralytic stroke, and conveyed to his lodgings, where every medical assistance was rendered without ef- fect, and he expired this morning.

At Bath, after a lingering illness, Tho. Caldecot, esq. of Holton-lodge, Wragby.

At Col. M'Kenzie's house, in Queen- street, Edinburgh, Mrs. M'Kenzie, wife of Col. Alex. M. commander of the 78th foot, and sister to Lord Seaforth.

At Bath, in her 32d year, Lady Charlotte N-rer, wife of the Rev. Edward N. rector of Biddenden, in Kent (to whom she was married at Henley March 16, 1797), and third daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

16. Aged 82, Mrs. Oakley, of Exeter- row, Birmingham, aunt to Sir Charles O. of Shrewsbury.

In his 75th year, Mr. John Walford, of Garlick-hill, apothecary, and 22 years a member of the Court of Common Council for Vintry ward.

Mrs. Lucy Tims, late of the Black Horse in Goodman's-fields, London, and daughter of the late Mr. Lord, of Loughborough.

17. Mr. James Sierck, master of the Gloucester hotel in Piccadilly.

The wife of Mr. Savage, of the Red Hart Inn, Fetter-lane.

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At Paddington, John Coburn, esq. first clerk of the Army Pay-office, Whitehall.

At Watworth, Mr. John Crankshanks, merchant and stockbroker, Birmingham.

At Hatfield, Hants, the daughter of Sir John Harrington, bart.

At Sutton-Walden, aged 72, Mr. John Parker, Land-steward to several gentlemen.

Aged 95, Mr. Hagger, of Trump-Wilby, near Selby.

At Ailshorne, Robert Longden, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Derby.

At Greenwich, Kent, aged 77, Thomas Dungey, esq.

At Tunbridge, in her 13d year, Miss Leamouth, eldest daughter of Alexander Leamouth, esq. of Park-moor-street.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 42, Mrs. Charlotte Matthews, relict of Wm. M. esq. of Green-Letice-lane, Canford-street.

At Beverly, Mr. Edward Hobson, of the D. and Duck-land there.

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married at Henley March 16, 1797), and
third daught. of the Duke of Marlborough.

16. Aged 84, Mrs. Oakley, of Exeter-
row, Birmingham, aunt to Sir Charles O.
of Shrewsbury.

In his 75th year, Mr. John Walford, of
Garlick-hill, apothecary, and 22 years a
member of the Court of Common Council
for Vintry ward.

Mrs. Lucy Tims, late of the Black Horse
in Goodman's-fields, London, and daughter
of the late Mr. Lord, of Loughborough.

17. Mr. James Sierck, master of the
Gloucester hotel in Piccadilly.

The wife of Mr. Savage, of the Red
Martian, Exeter-street.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending Jan. 16, 1862. [95]

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Inland Counties										Maritime Counties									
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
82	0 42	0 42	5 28	4 41	6	82	0 42	0 42	5 28	4 41	6	79	7 46	0 41	0 26	4 32	6	Effex	79
82	4 40	0 41	6 27	8 39	9	82	4 40	0 41	6 27	8 39	9	75	2 38	0 39	6 27	2 38	4	Kent	75
73	10 46	6 44	0 26	6 41	6	73	10 46	6 44	0 26	6 41	6	71	6 00	0 40	6 25	6 00	0	Suffex	71
78	4 56	4 45	5 23	6 41	2	78	4 56	4 45	5 23	6 41	2	77	10 00	0 44	1 22	9 33	9	Suffolk	77
77	0 00	0 42	6 19	2 33	0	77	0 00	0 42	6 19	2 33	0	75	7 00	0 37	10 18	11 35	6	Cambrid.	75
74	6 00	0 41	4 20	4 44	9	74	6 00	0 41	4 20	4 44	9	74	3 39	6 30	11 23	7 33	7	Norfolk	74
78	0 00	0 45	6 20	6 45	0	78	0 00	0 45	6 20	6 45	0	74	9 00	0 41	8 20	5 32	6	Lincoln	74
77	5 56	0 42	4 19	9 45	10	77	5 56	0 42	4 19	9 45	10	69	8 45	6 41	11 20	5 43	0	York	69
81	0 00	0 55	0 32	0 52	0	81	0 00	0 55	0 32	0 52	0	70	7 00	0 40	0 19	0 00	0	Durham	70
80	0 00	0 51	0 23	1 52	6	80	0 00	0 51	0 23	1 52	6	65	11 40	8 36	0 20	5 00	0	Northam.	65
81	4 00	0 52	9 24	8 30	5	81	4 00	0 52	9 24	8 30	5	85	6 51	10 42	4 23	4 00	0	Cumberl.	85
81	9 64	0 54	2 25	6 00	0	81	9 64	0 54	2 25	6 00	0	80	1 56	0 45	9 23	0 00	0	Westmo.	80
73	6 51	6 41	6 24	10 43	8	73	6 51	6 41	6 24	10 43	8	77	5 00	0 51	10 26	7 48	0	Lancast.	77
81	0 43	0 45	8 30	11 45	1	81	0 43	0 45	8 30	11 45	1	81	0 00	0 54	6 25	5 00	0	Cheshir.	81
81	2 00	0 47	2 26	3 51	5	81	2 00	0 47	2 26	3 51	5	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Flint	00
67	8 00	0 42	6 26	6 58	0	67	8 00	0 42	6 26	6 58	0	84	0 00	0 57	9 23	3 43	0	Denhigh	84
73	4 00	0 36	9 26	6 41	7	73	4 00	0 36	9 26	6 41	7	00	0 00	0 42	0 20	6 00	0	Anglesea	00
74	0 00	0 39	11 23	6 39	8	74	0 00	0 39	11 23	6 39	8	80	4 00	0 49	4 31	0 00	0	Carnarv.	80
77	4 00	0 39	7 24	0 42	11	77	4 00	0 39	7 24	0 42	11	82	8 00	0 43	0 26	0 00	0	Merioneth	82
76	10 00	0 51	2 18	0 00	0	76	10 00	0 51	2 18	0 00	0	73	10 00	0 35	0 16	0 00	0	Cardigan	73
75	2 52	8 41	10 20	0 00	0	75	2 52	8 41	10 20	0 00	0	62	7 00	0 38	6 17	3 00	0	Pembrok.	62
82	5 00	0 45	0 25	3 00	0	82	5 00	0 45	0 25	3 00	0	68	8 00	0 41	6 08	4 00	0	Carmar.	68

Price of England and Wales, per quarter.

76 9 43 9 44 1 23 4 43 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Inland Counties										Maritime Counties									
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
80	3 43	0 43	0 35	5 37	8	80	3 43	0 43	0 35	5 37	8	69	5 48	9 09	8 18	0 43	4	9	69
77	2 43	9 22	2 21	9 54	4	77	2 43	9 22	2 21	9 54	4	70	5 48	9 45	1 23	11 44	10	10	70
74	1 39	6 42	11 33	7 33	7	74	1 39	6 42	11 33	7 33	7	73	3 43	9 38	7 13	8 48	0	11	73
72	1 45	9 41	10 20	4 33	2	72	1 45	9 41	10 20	4 33	2	74	4 43	9 33	2 31	5 47	5	12	74
68	3 40	8 36	7 19	10 43	4	68	3 40	8 36	7 19	10 43	4	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	13	00
83	8 43	2 13	6 23	2 43	4	83	8 43	2 13	6 23	2 43	4	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	14	00
78	6 43	0 42	11 20	3 43	0	78	6 43	0 42	11 20	3 43	0	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	15	00
84	0 43	9 51	0 24	11 43	0	84	0 43	9 51	0 24	11 43	0	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	16	00

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 25.

65s. to 70s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Home Pollard	27s. 6d. to 00s.
60s. to 65s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Brans	8s. 6d. to 00s.
00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 19s.		

OATMEAL, per HOLL of 140lbs. Avoudupois, 46s. 5d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Pockets	4l. 10s. to	5l. 14s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 8s. to	5l. 10s.
11s.	3l. 10s. to	5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to	4l. 16s.
10s. Pockets	5l. 5s. to	7l. 10s.	Effex Bags	3l. 10s. to	5l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

James's—Hay	3l. 10s. 6d. to	5l. 5s. 6d.	Aver.	4l. 2s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 11s. 6d. to	1l. 19s. 6d.	Aver.	1l. 15s. 3d.

Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 20, 1862, is 42s. 1d. 2 per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 14lb.

4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 11lb. 4s. 1d.

SALES. Newcastle 43s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

DOWN LIST PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1902.

Bank Stock.	1 per C. Confid.	1 per C. Confid.	1 per C. Confid.	1 per C. Confid.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchng. Bills.	Portu- gal.	Portu- gal.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Dim- inution.	10th 1 per C.	Imp. 1 per C.	Eng. Last 1 per C.	1st 1 per C.
1. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
2. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
3. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
4. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
5. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
6. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
7. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
8. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
9. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
10. Sunday	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
11. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
12. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
13. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
14. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
15. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
16. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
17. Sunday	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
18. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
19. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
20. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
21. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
22. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
23. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
24. Sunday	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
25. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
26. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
27. 1891	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2

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Engrailed with Picturesque Views of ABERCROMBY GATE; ERE BRIDGE, near TIVERTON; the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S RECEIVING HOUSE at HYDE PARK, &c. &c.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Meteorolog. Diary for Jan. 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5°. W.
At 8 A.M. At 2 P.M.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barometer.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of the wind to the cardinal points. The quadrant of the horizon divided into only 4 equal parts.				State of wind.
					N.	E.	S.	W.	
1	29.7	R	29						little
2	29.8	S	28						R. B.
3	29.9	R	27						R. B.
4	30.0	R	26						No.
5	30.1	R	25						No.
6	30.2	R	24						L.
7	30.3	R	23						Do.
8	30.4	R	22						No.
9	30.5	R	21						L.
10	30.6	R	20						Do.
11	30.7	R	19						Do.
12	30.8	R	18						Do.
13	30.9	R	17						Do.
14	31.0	R	16						Do.
15	31.1	R	15						Do.
16	31.2	R	14						Do.
17	31.3	R	13						Do.
18	31.4	R	12						Do.
19	31.5	R	11						Do.
20	31.6	R	10						Do.
21	31.7	R	9						Do.
22	31.8	R	8						Do.
23	31.9	R	7						Do.
24	32.0	R	6						Do.
25	32.1	R	5						Do.
26	32.2	R	4						Do.
27	32.3	R	3						Do.
28	32.4	R	2						Do.
29	32.5	R	1						Do.
30	32.6	R	0						Do.
31	32.7	R	0						Do.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom.	Weather in Feb. 1802	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom.	Weather in Feb. 1802.
	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	in pts.			8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	in pts.		
Jan.	0	0	0				0	0	0			
27	43	47	40	30.46	cloudy		33	36	32	29.64	snow	
28	39	43	40	30.55	fair		31	34	30	30.66	fair	
29	38	42	39	30.63	cloudy		30	33	29	30.68	fair	
30	39	43	40	30.72	fair		30	33	30	30.77	cloudy	
31	41	45	42	30.82	cloudy		31	34	31	29.87	cloudy	
1	45	49	44	29.99	cloudy		35	38	35	30.99	cloudy	
2	40	46	39	30.77	fair		38	44	44	31.15	rain	
3	4	47	38	30.73	showery		38	4	4	31.19	cloudy	
4	38	45		30.76	showery		39	44	4	31.50	rain	
5	37	40	40	30.81	fair		41	44	46	31.39	rain	
6	44	44	8	30.76	showery		47		4	31.48	cloudy	
7	36	39	34	30.55	fair		47	5		31.72	rain	
8	32	43	38	30.90	rain		48		46	30.00	rain	
9	38	42	34	30.84	fair		47		45	29.78	cloudy	
10	32	39	33	30.57	fair		40	44	37	31.80	showery	

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Feb. 14.*

***** SINCERE Admirer
 * of Mrs. West's cha-
 * A * racter and conduct
 * in life was highly
 * ***** gratified by the just
 * eacnomium you were
 pleased to bestow on her writings*,
 which are allowed by many great
 Divines to be founded on sound
 principles of piety and morality,
 as well as executed with a degree of
 ability that shews superior talents
 and a cultivated mind. But allow
 me to say, Sir, I was surprized, af-
 ter reading her various publications,
 that your correspondent, p. 7, could
 for a moment suppose that she made,
 and carried her butter to market.
 Such habits of life would totally
 unfit the mind for literary exer-
 citions; and, I am sure, if Mrs.
 West's situation had required such
 daily labour, she neither could,
 nor would have spent her time in
 the service of the publick, however
 ready that publick may now ap-
 pear to reward the merit they so
 loudly commend.

Mr. West is in truth a farmer,
 cultivating a small paternal estate
 in a parish where his ancestors re-
 sided in respectable stations. He
 is also a tenant to his wife's father,
 and the worthy rector of Bowden,
 who succeeded Mr. West's grand-
 father and brother in that prefer-
 ment. His circumstances are not
 affluent, yet they have always al-
 lowed Mrs. W. to appear with
 economy as a gentlewoman; and
 to receive as visitors, occasionally,
 people Mrs. West's humility
 teaches her to esteem as superiors;
 but she has never been seduced by
 vanity to accept invitations which
 she thought would interfere with a
 strict attention to trivial domestic
 duties.

As a wife, mother, daughter,
 and a farmer's wife, she is an ex-
 ample to be held up to every fe-
 male. In the latter point of view,
 she shines in carefully preserving
 the cheeses that are made in her
 house, seeing what butter she can
 spare is *properly sent to market*,
 and in every thing regularly over-
 looking the business a large family
 occasions. What leisure she has is
 spent in reading, during which her
 hands are employed in knitting
 stockings for her husband, and
 three sons, the eldest of whom is
 placed in a merchant's counting
 house, and gives a fair promise of
 following the excellent advice her
 letters to him contains.

Few subjects, Mr. Urban, are
 more grateful to my mind than
 dwelling on the virtues of a wo-
 man I so highly venerate. In the
 British Critick of November last
 her manners, &c. &c. are men-
 tioned with approbation; and it is
 needless to add she has always
 mixed in good company.

Before I take leave, allow me to
 say, that when I meet Mrs. Pru-
 dentia Homeipun (the name she
 assumes in Gossip's Story, Advan-
 tages of Education, Tale of the
 Times, &c.) I shall advise her when
 she next goes to market *with butter*,
 that she makes use of Dobbin
 panniers, by which means her hands
 will be at liberty for knitting stock-
 ings; this method is always prac-
 tised by the Welsh women. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *North of Ireland,*
Feb. 16.

IF Epitaphiensis (p. 7) will look
 into the British Critick for No-
 vember 1801, he will see, at the
 conclusion of the Review there
 given of Mrs. West's excellent Let-
 ters to her son, a very satisfactory
 account

account of her person, character, and family, which are of the most respectable connections. And though her worthy husband farms, I believe, his own estate, and she superintends the management of her household and dairy with the most exemplary economy, they are neither of them in the low situation which this writer sedulously represents, with every blameable inattention to their feelings. This is written from a mere regard to justice, not to flattery, and utterly unknown to the parties.

Yours, &c. DOROTHY H.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 18.

IN taking a survey of some estates in the county of Lincoln during the course of last summer, I met with a place which I should be very glad to see some further account of from some of your better-informed correspondents. The place I allude to is situated three miles South of Skefford, in the lordship of Burton Pedwardine, about fourscore yards from Oldfreet road, or Marham lane. It consists of a square manor of about ten acres (now a ploughed close), whereon hath been and now are marks of several foundations of buildings. The place is called *Marham's*, and is part of the estate of Orby Hunter, esq. The moat is supplied by a little rill of water which runs by the place. Tradition says here hath been a village; if so, I am not surprized at its being forsaken from its low, damp, and filthy situation, and to bad roads and cold by winds.

The manor of Burton Pedwardine, at Burton, the distance of 30 yards from the close of the West. The moat full of fish, and the adjoining lands still are called the Parks.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

THE character of an excellent man seems to have been faithfully though briefly portrayed in the following letter, which

falling into my hands has tempted me to become your correspondent, that I shall be happy to see it recorded in your most valuable Miscellany.

MARIANNA.

"Sir, Feb. 14, 1795.

"Amongst those who bear a sincere part in your sorrows, give me leave to console with you on the great and lamented loss which your family and the country have sustained in the late Earl of Macclesfield. The death of a parent is an event peculiarly affecting. Memory, ever busy upon these occasions, fondly retracing past scenes, recalls the endearments of former times, placing them in full view before us, and giving additional poignancy to grief. The tears of affectionate dutiful sorrow stream, and reason for a while opposes the current in vain. His Lordship's public and private virtues will be held long in remembrance. They were acknowledged to be genuine; beauteous, like himself, they were mild, benignant, and unobtrusive. He derived no lustre from his rank; but his rank much from his character and conduct. In a vessel and a captain, as it is well known, first the rules of honour and the obligations of religion were ever, with him, sacred and inviolable. These virtues, &c. which his Lordship possessed in to ennobled a degree, form part of your inheritance, and ought to be your consolation. Departed worth, though full of years and honours, claims the willing tears and the human heart now, and is resolved to exist in its close alliance with integrity, excellence, and virtue. I am, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

WALTHAM BLAIR, Esq. 6, were a fine specimen of the English character, and a most excellent example of the virtues of the English character. His Lordship's public and private virtues will be held long in remembrance. They were acknowledged to be genuine; beauteous, like himself, they were mild, benignant, and unobtrusive. He derived no lustre from his rank; but his rank much from his character and conduct. In a vessel and a captain, as it is well known, first the rules of honour and the obligations of religion were ever, with him, sacred and inviolable. These virtues, &c. which his Lordship possessed in to ennobled a degree, form part of your inheritance, and ought to be your consolation. Departed worth, though full of years and honours, claims the willing tears and the human heart now, and is resolved to exist in its close alliance with integrity, excellence, and virtue. I am, &c.

"The character of an excellent man seems to have been faithfully though briefly portrayed in the following letter, which falling into my hands has tempted me to become your correspondent, that I shall be happy to see it recorded in your most valuable Miscellany.

plantations of trees, and other illegal practices; and have, in great numbers, armed with swords, fire-arms, and other offensive weapons, several of them with their faces blacked, or in disguised habits, unlawfully hunted in forests belonging to his Majesty, and in the parks of divers of his Majesty's subjects, and destroyed, killed, and carried away the deer; robbed warrens, rivers, and fish-ponds; cut down plantations of trees; and have likewise solicited several of his Majesty's subjects with promises of money, and other rewards, to join them; and have sent letters in feint names to several persons, demanding venison and money, and threatening some great violence if such, their unlawful demands should be refused, or if they should be interrupted in, or prosecuted for such their wicked practices; and have actually done great damage to several persons who have either refused to comply with such demands, or have endeavoured to bring them to justice, to the great terror of his Majesty's peaceable subjects; the offences are made felony without benefit of clergy.

••• A CORRESPONDENT FOR THIRTY YEARS refers us, for *Waltham Disguises*, to *Cyclopaedia*, *Buck Act*; and for *Memoirs* [rectius *Miscellaneous*] to *Gent. Mag.* vol. VII. p. 632; and expresses his approbation of Mr. Bucher's proposed new Glossary; whose Prospectus we recommend to our readers to bind up with their volume of Magazines.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 9.

OBSERVING the anxiety of W. B. (LXXI. p. 1176.) to obtain all the information possible relative to the late Rev. Dr. James Chelsum, I should be yet more unworthy of the profit and pleasure I derived from that valuable man's friendship during a long series of years, did I not state what particulars I conveniently am able concerning him. I must premise that his father belonged to the choir of Westminster-abbey, and has a monument erected to his memory in the West cloister. The son was born before the year 1740, and was on Bp. Williams's foundation at Westminster school (the present Abp. of York being then master), wearing a purple gown; an eleemosynary

sort of education, but the more honourable to those characters who have arisen from it to moral, political, or literary distinction in laudable pursuits. He was usher in the school for several years; I forget the time of his retirement, but should suppose it was about the year 1765 or 1766; being then usher of the 5th form. He was for many years afterwards resident at Christchurch, Oxford, in the various useful public offices of tutor, censor, and proctor; and in the amiable, private occupation of consoling, through pecuniary assistance and personal attention, a venerable mother, who placidly closed a respectable life at the age of 90. Hence he was preferred to the college curacy of Lathbury, near Newport Pagnel; and to the benefice of Badger, in Shropshire, by Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esquire, whose learned and liberal mind will, no doubt, be ready to furnish materials for a biography of his friend, so far as he may deem prudent, which will, I am persuaded, be commensurate with the enquirer's wishes. His other and chief preferment was the rectory of Droxford in Hants. (given him by bishop North, to whom he was chaplain;) where he resided much, and where he buried his excellent mother, to whose memory he dedicated a good mezzotint print, (a strong likeness in her advanced life), and liberally distributed copies among his intimate friends. He had, before her death, had a very unfavourable constitution, his spirits being very unequal, which, after that event, obliged him to be consigned to the care of a relation near London, with whom he resided, except during a short interval of unsuccessful, though well-meant enlargement, till his death, 1801. He is buried at Droxford, where he merits a tribute to his memory. As to his social character, I know he was not equally welcome in all companies; but allowance should be candidly made for persons of unequal spirits. If he sometimes assumed

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a historical record or a scientific study. The text is organized into columns, with some entries appearing to be numbered or dated.]

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to the researches of W. B. and to the new intended edition of the venerable Bowyer's *Life and Times*.
I remain, yours faithfully and respectfully,
E. D.

P. O. observes that Dr. Chelsum, LXVI. 1176, printed another sermon, 1775, from 2 Tim. iv. 1: "The Caution of the Church of England in the Admission of her Candidates for the Ministry, tried and confirmed." W. B. seems to have forgot that he published at first, anonymously, 1775, "Remarks on the last chapter of Mr. Gibbon's History (XLVI. p. 362, reprinted, 1778, with his name (XLVIII. p. 230.)

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 12.

THE numerous admirers of Dr. Vincent's nervous pamphlet will thank you for pointing out to him the following eulogium, made in 1715, by a grateful Scholar, on Dr. KILPATRICK, one of his predecessors.

"Though I have but my *natural* parents, who were most diligent to me, and the good Dr. B. P., whose name is to be put by for ever, blessed, yet, Father, God, I have a Master obliging me, to whom I give my duty and other acknowledgments for the benefits I have received by my education. It may be said in reply, that the word of God is a medicine that tends to the cure of all the diseases of the Holy Roman Church, of the several ages, and of the several sects of Religion, as taught by the Catholics, Nine and Thirteen, Anabaptists, and Familists, of the Churches, Protestants, that whoever is sick, that is, needs of an education in the word of God, must attribute it to his own neglect, if he be not a good Christian, and consequently a hypocrite." [See King's Works, ed. 1771, vol. III. p. 24.]

Year. No. Ascensions.

DR. KLEBS requests the Editor of the Gardeners' Magazine to have the favour of pointing him to correct a mistake, as he cannot yet allow himself to call it a verbal misapprehension, which occurs in a letter of "Fossil" was, inserted in p. 34 of the number for January. The writer observes, that "the botanical part"

of the new Cyclopædia "is asserted to be under the direction of Dr. J. Stokes." SUCH AN ASSERTION NOWHERE OCCURS; nor do the proprietors and editor of that work need to recur to the dishonourable artifice suggested by that writer. In consequence of Dr. Stokes's kind promise of some assistance in the botanical department, his name was inserted in the list of those gentlemen, who were coadjutors in this work: but he is no more accountable for every article in that department than Tyro-Botanicus himself. In the progress at the close of the work every gentleman's contributions will be specifically appropriated to their respective author.

Having settled this point, as Dr. Rees hopes, to the satisfaction of Dr. Stokes, he begs leave to add a word or two on the remarks of Tyro-Botanicus. A reader, who has no access to the Cyclopædia, would imagine from his statement, that nothing more is said or designed to be said concerning the *Alce-tree*, besides what occurs in his partial extract. It is defined to be a species of *POPLAR*. The word *Poplar* is in large characters, which, according to the plan uniformly pursued in the work, refer the reader to the genus for the particular description of the subordinate species. Tyro-Botanicus has, therefore, charged defect on the word in consequence of his own misapprehension of its nature: and he might as well have animadverted with severity on the *Regius Professor of Botany* in the University of Cambridge, because under *Alce-tree* he has referred to *POPULUS*. The Cyclopædia as really refers to *POPULUS*, though not in a manner liable to the apprehension of Tyro-Botanicus. The same observation is applicable to the article *ABERDAINE*, which is said to be a species of *FRINGILLA*, more generally called *SISKIN*; and it is added, &c. *SPINUS*.

After this explanation, the Editor

shelters himself under the justice and candour of the publick against such reflections. His own reputation and that of the gentlemen with whom he is concerned will, he trusts, prevent any individual from imagining, that they are capable of acting in a manner so dishonourable as this writer has insinuated.

Feb. 10, 1802.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

THE late Sir William Jones, at the end of his Bible, wrote the following note:

"I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its Divine Origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed."

"The two parts, of which the Scriptures consist, are connected by a chain of compositions, which bear no resemblance, in form or style, to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Persian, or even Arabian learning: the antiquity of these compositions no man doubts; and the unstrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication is a solid ground of belief, that they are genuine predictions, and consequently inspired."

This declaration of Sir William Jones, that he regularly and attentively read the Scriptures, affords a striking proof that the investigation of religious truth is not incompatible with the exercise of a laborious profession, and an exemplary discharge of the duties both of public and private life. If the urgency of worldly cares, and a consequent want of opportunity, might be pleaded by any one as an excuse for neglecting the study of the Scriptures, this great man surely might have been allowed to avail himself of it; for, independently of the important trusts reposed in him as chief magistrate of the Supreme Court of Judicature in India, which he performed with conscientious fidelity, he was con-

continually employed in various researches, tending equally to the enlargement of knowledge and to the improvement of virtue. By a judicious management of his time he was enabled to traverse over the greater part of the circle of human science, of which the volumes which he has bequeathed to posterity exhibit an illustrious monument. In those volumes he appears in the different and seemingly irreconcilable characters of an historian, philosopher, lawyer, antiquary, and poet; each of which he sustained with a degree of excellence almost peculiar to himself. Well therefore has a celebrated writer applied to him, what Plato said of Socrates: *Ἦν δὲ τελειότερ τῷ ἵταρει καὶ ἱστορῷ, αἰδ., α, κ' αἱρε; ζαίμενοι, παρταρ σιπιεαβέν, πολυμαγετῶ, καὶ καλῖτα καλῶ καὶ σγὰθῶ.* From pursuits of this nature, however, his mind was not unfrequently averted to the invigorating and refreshing study of Divine Revelation; which, as it is in itself the most important enquiry that can engage the thoughts of man, and most beneficial in its effects, so it eminently tends, far beyond all other pursuits, to enlarge and strengthen the human understanding, and enables it patiently to endure toil in the acquirement of every other science. This trait in the character of Sir William Jones will be respected, I am sure, and, I hope, it will be imitated by those who are emulous of running the same professional career, and of following his footsteps in the paths of honour. Of this truth let them be assured by his example, that a strict attention to religion will render a man better qualified to perform the most complicated duties of active life; and that the most active life will always afford sufficient leisure for the public and private exercise of religious duties.

What is here said of the excellency, the beauty, and the consistency, to be found in the sacred volume, is in its fullest extent

strictly true. If such a chain were given of any other book, what eagerness and curiosity that book be sought after by who have any pretensions to literature! And what are the most contained in the Holy Script? Are they not of the most interesting nature, inasmuch as they relate to man, his duties, and expectations? If any other inducement to the of them were wanting, here is *This is the book of God, which turns the words of eternal life!*

Yours, &c, R

Mr. URBAN, F.R.S.

IN the eulogium on the late William Jones, inserted LXXI. p. 1191, as an extract the Asiatic Annual Register, sorry to see an intermixture of and fable. The editor of the Annual Register tells us, that Sir William, after having made a of several months in France at Paris, introduced at court the French king; who was pleased with his conversation made many enquiries respecting some of the provinces he had travelled through; to all which William answered in the periphrastic of each province. On I beg to remark, that there were introduced to the king Versailles, who made a point never exchanging a word with them, the late Duke of N being the only exception, upon king's being informed that he the first Peer of Great Britain a Catholic. As to Sir William acquiring the particular dialects of different provinces in a few months, the absurdity of it is its own refutation.

•• Our friend "THE ARCH" having declined giving a draw ANTHROPOLOGY GALLERY, we have substituted a very excellent of the time sent to us from a quarter. (See Page II. p. 124.)

1802.] Exe Bridge.—*Funeral Cakes*.—*Irish Cromlech*. 105

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IF you infer the view of *Exe Bridge, Tiverton* (Plate I.), you will greatly oblige your numerous readers in its vicinity. This ancient bridge has for two ages withstood the impetuous current of the River Exe when rose to an amazing height by the melting of the snow. It has lately been considerably widened, and the wall on one side removed to give room for a raised causeway railing, which projects some feet over the water. The temple which is seen on the left, together with the surrounding grounds, belongs to Thomas Phillips, esq. of Collipriest, a beautiful and pleasant situation near the banks of the river.

C. S.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.

I SEND you (fig. 2) a drawing of a stone mould for marking funeral-cakes, in the possession of Thomas Beckwith, of the city of York, painter, and F.A.S. 1786. The outer circle is 11½ inches diameter, on a square stone about two inches thick; the hollow parts sunk about ¼ of an inch.

It hath been long a custom in Yorkshire to give a sort of light sweetened cakes to those who attended funerals. This cake the guests put in their pocket or in their handkerchief, to carry home and share among the family. Besides this, they had given at the house of the deceased hot ale sweetened, and spices in it, and the same sort of cake in pieces. But if at the funeral of the richer sort, instead of hot ale they had burnt wine and Savoy biscuits, and a paper with two Naples biscuits sealed up to carry home for their families. The paper in which these biscuits were sealed was printed on one side with a coffin, cross-bones, skulls, hocks, spades, hour-glass, &c. : but this custom is now, I think, left off, and they wrap them only in a sheet of clean writing-paper sealed with black wax. It is customary also to set a plate or dish in the room where the company are with sprigs of rosemary; and every one takes a sprig, which they carry in their hand to the grave, and, as soon as the ceremony is ended, every one throws their rosemary into the grave. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.

THE inclosed (fig. 3) is a representation of a cromlech standing in the glen of Bryanstown, about seven
GENT. MAG. February, 1802

miles from Dublin, in the barony of Rathdown. It consists of six stones placed perpendicularly, and on these an enormous one is laid in an inclined position, which is in length 15½ feet, in breadth 12 feet, and in thickness from 2 to 5. It is computed to weigh 26 tons.

If you deem it worthy of a corner in your next Miscellaneous Plate, it is wholly at your service. 2.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.

THE inclosed view in Hyde Park, fig. 4, the production of a young lady, furnishes a pleasing prospect of the Serpentine river; and of that very useful building on its Northern bank, the Receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society. The building in the back-ground is the Cake-house, an opposite view of which you gave in vol. LXXI. p. 401. ISLINGTONIENSIS.

THE PROJECTOR, No. II.

“Verte omnes te te in FACIES; et contrahes quicquid

Sive animis, sive arte vales.” VIRG.

“Get all the HEADS you can, no matter how.”

IF secrecy has its advantages, it has its disadvantages likewise. If he who determines to carry on his business *incog.* escapes some dangers to which the profession of Author as well as Projector is exposed, he is at the same time the continual prey of suspicions and fears, and may be said to enjoy the singleness rather than the security of a private station. He is apt to fancy that he is discovered by those who are thinking on other subjects, and to take to himself casual hints and expressions which are not levelled at him. He consequently often endeavours to escape when there is nothing to fly from, and guards anxiously against detection before he has even excited curiosity.

It may be thought that one who is sensible of all this would be proof against such vain fears and imaginations; but I know by experience that Philosophy is a much better thing to write about than to practise; and, therefore, without boasting of superior resolution and firmness, I must humbly take the liberty to shelter myself under the authority of a learned Divine, who assures his readers, that “the best of men are but men at the best.”

A few days ago I met with an incident

deity, your humility, and the useful train of ingratiating preliminaries which your predecessors have advanced, in order to deprecate critical severity. Perhaps you were about to give us an account of yourself, your family, or your club, for Projectors, of all people, ought to keep one another in countenance by dissimulation; but these matters, let me tell you, will come out hereafter with more propriety. In my opinion, you should imitate the dramatic rather than the historic form, and begin in the middle of the plot, reserving the *dénouement* for the last act, in which we are generally told who and who are related.

"My business is urgent—I have discoveries to make of great importance, and which cannot be longer concealed; and I know no better vehicle for the disclosure than that you have chosen for the exhibition of your projects. Most of Mr. Urban's readers are very much concerned in what I am to bring forward; and therefore, without farther preface, I hope you will give this letter a place in your next paper.

"Your readers have, doubtless, heard of the miseries created in Europe by a sect called the *Illuminés*, or *Illuminati*, whose object was to throw every kingdom and state into confusion, and to take off the heads of all persons of worth and distinction. I need not say how well they succeeded. But you may be justly alarmed when I inform you, that a party has been gradually forming in this country, whose designs are no less aimed at the heads of the better part of the community than those of the *Illuminati*, and who imitate them in many particulars. They assume, for instance, the name of *Illustrates*, or *Illustrators*, which, I think, will be allowed to signify much the same with *Illuminati*; and so eager are they to take off the heads of persons eminent for rank, talents, wisdom, and piety, that they care not what risks they run, nor what depredations they commit, to attain the desired object. Having been a considerable sufferer by them, although my own head be too insignificant for their notice, I trust I am qualified to explain their history, and I shall not be scrupulous in my narrative.

"At what time this conspiracy was formed I have not been able to learn; but the more early conspirators betrayed their designs as far back as the 17th century. I have been able to recover the names of Evelyn, Ashmole, and Pepys, who left large collections of heads severed from the bodies of the most distinguished characters of their day. The Earl of Oxford, in the beginning of the last century, was another of the same school. One Ames, in later times, wrote a book expressly in favour of their doctrines, which he called a *Catalogue*, as the French *Illuminés* chose to dispose

their principles in a *Dictionary*, or *Encyclopædia*: it is not difficult to see through such tricks. The late Earl of Orford, better known by the name of Horace Walpole, was a distinguished partizan of this sect, and contributed more to *beheadings* than any man in our times. It is incredible how many persons of note he brought to the block; and so hardened was he in this wickedness, that, when he published what he had done, he called the work *Anecdotes*. I could also mention a Mr. Cracherode, lately deceased, of whom it was said, that 'no money could stand between him and any man's head he took a fancy to.' And I might point out some of the sect who are living, and, what is very extraordinary, hold valuable and lucrative offices under Government, and yet are notoriously addicted to the principles of the *Illustrates*.

"But I wave the mention of individuals, some of whom, we must in charity believe, may have been artfully seduced into the notion that detraction is necessary to human happiness, and that an English gentleman is valued, like an Indian warrior, for the number of *scalps* he can produce. I say, I wave this, and pass to one GRANGER, whom I take to be the Robespierre of the faction, the *hydra-headed* monster, whom nothing could satisfy, who devoured innumerable ranks and classes, and fixed their heads in his repositories, as the Turks are said to decorate their palaces with the heads of their prisoners. To this man, who, strange to say I was a clergyman of the Church of England, we are to look, if not for the rise, certainly for the extensive spread of the sect of *Illustrators*; and it is wonderful to me that he should have been so long unnoticed, and be permitted to die quietly in his bed, although, I make no doubt, he must in his last days have been haunted by the *beadless corpora, opera omnia, systemata, &c.* which he had so cruelly mutilated. Be that as it may, he wrote four volumes explaining the doctrines of the sect, offering rules and maxims, and pointing out where heads may be got let them be ever so private. Of this work I am sorry to record the success, but my library furnishes me with so many melancholy proofs, that I cannot be silent; and if this should be thought a matter which personally concerns myself, I appeal to those standing evidences, the book-stalls of London and Westminster, where the *trunks* of all the eminent men of the last three centuries lie exposed without a head among them, and are sold as mere trash and rubbish; for, alas! in the opinion of most men, what is a body without a head?

"I have stated some degree of comparison between the *Illuminati* and the *Illustrators*; but I must now explain wherein they differ, and wherein, in my opinion, the former are the more consistent charac-

ters. The *Illuminati* had for their object the destruction of monarchy and religion. Thus far we know; they scarcely fitted to disguise it, for the object pervades all their undertakings. But the *Illustrators* cannot be accused of aiming their weapons at the heads of kings and clergy so much as at confounding all ranks, orders, and degrees, jumbling together peers, gentry, clergy, lawyers, soldiers, authors, artists, and women, without any distinction arising from professional merit, wisdom, valour, wit, or beauty; often indeed preferring deformity to symmetry, a Hunchback to an Adonis, a foot on a Newton, and setting a value on some *Academy* for no reason that I can discover but because the parties they belonged to have not to be hanged. The chief of the *Academy* to be, you may perceive, Mr. Puff-blow, is sheer anarchy, as may be further elucidated by mentioning some of their well-known practices.

"And here, I must say, they discover an uncommon artfulness. You know not exactly where to *hate* them. If from their cruel practices on the bodies of Kings (and they have actually cut off the heads of some from their monuments*), you accuse them of anti-monarchical principles, they smile, talk of their impartiality, and shew you that they have done the same thing to Free-thinkers and Philosophers. In truth, if the subject were not too serious, one would be inclined to think they were a species of humourists who indulged in odd fancies for the amusement of mankind. I have known one of them exchange the *Seven Bishops* for a *scarce Chimney sweep*, and barter the *family of Stuart* for a *gang of conspirators*. So little taste and gallantry have they, that I have seen *Anne Bolingbroke* and *Mary Queen of Scots* given for *Mal Cut-purse*; and it is not above a month ago that one of the sect, in a public shop in Westminster, in the presence of several clergymen, offered *Bishop Latimer*, *Sir John Moore*, and five *Greenham Professors*, for *Catty Molly Puff*. A gay youth may be of opinion, that the exchange of a superannuated judge for a *wise virgin* is not very injudicious; but it is intolerable to think that an *old sexton* should be pitted against a whole *den and chapter*, and *Master Lute* take precedence of *Queen Elizabeth*. Yet such anarchy of taste and estimation is peculiar to the bigots of this sect, who respect none of those qualities which the rest of mankind have agreed to reverence. Principles, political or religious, are nothing in their reckoning. The Reformation, the Restoration, and the Revolution, are with them mere dates, and nothing else. I have known a whole series of *Armenian Divines*

exchanged for 'a *hairy woman playing on the harpichord*,' and the venerable head of *Calvin* lately bartered for *dumb Jack*; nay, if *Tiddy Doll* could be purchased by the *Lower Parliament*, there are many who would think it an excellent bargain. The most learned of our Prelates cannot sometimes stand in competition with *Hugh Peters*; and those *illustrators* will often prefer conspirators to loyal subjects, for no reason that I can conceive unless that they are ready *bebeated* to their hand. One of them, by way of a great favour, shewed me the other day a head of 'a *Ship of Eton, the drunken, sinking, rhyming coxier*.' And what do you suppose, Mr. Projector, he had given for this worthy personage? I tremble while I write it—but the price of this drunken, sinking, rhyming coxier, was three of *Queen Mary's Martyrs*, two *Geneva Reformers*, *Archbishop Cramer*, and a head that once belonged to Charles I.

"Such are some of the practices of this sect. And now I leave it to be determined by your readers, whether they do not deserve to be taken into very serious consideration. I have furnished you with the *data*, and I hope you will make a proper use of them. I am, Sir, your humble servant.

ANTI-GUILLOTINE."

The length of my correspondent's letter will necessarily prevent my offering many remarks on the subject of it in this paper; but it has not escaped my observation, although, what my correspondent terms a *fact* and a *conspiracy*. I am rather inclined to think it is a *disgrace*; and I freely confess I myself have not been without some smart attacks of it, however I may have endeavoured to keep it down. The disgrace is very well known, principally under the name of a *Granger*; it is a vast *gathering*, and the characteristic symptom is a reluctance in the patient to have it *dispersed*. I know a very worthy young man who was seized with it a few months ago, and is a deplorable instance of its power. I shall, perhaps, relate his unhappy case in a future paper.

MEMOIRS OF THE

REV. MR. JOSEPH ROBERTSON;

[Found among his papers, directed to Mr. John Nichols, Fleet Street; and evidently intended for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which Mr. R. was a frequent and valuable Correspondent, principally under the signature of EVANGELIST.]

THIS biographical sketch was written by Mr. Robertson, to ascertain his genuine publications, to prevent misrepresentations in some particular circumstances, and such false, injurious,

* One Rapin, who is now standing by me, can attest this.

jurious, and insignificant anecdotes, as are frequently introduced into the memoirs of literary men, who perhaps, like himself, had no ambition to obtain the notice of future biographers, and,

"That second life in others' breath,
Th' estate, which wits inherit after death."

ROBERTSON (JOSEPH) was descended from a respectable family, which from time immemorial possessed a considerable estate at Rutter, in the parish of Appleby, in Westmoreland. His father was an eminent maltster; and his mother, the only daughter of Mr. Edward Stevenson, of Knipe, in the same county, cousin to Edmund Gibson, bishop of London. He was born at this latter place, August 28, 1726; but his father soon afterwards removing to Rutter, he was sent, at a proper age, to the free-school at Appleby, where he received the rudiments of classical learning under Mr. Richard Yates, a man of eminent abilities, and distinguished character in his profession. From thence, in 1746, he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, with considerable reputation for his ingenuity and learning. On his receiving orders he was, for some time, curate to the celebrated Dr. Sykes, at Rayleigh in Essex, "with whom," says archdeacon Blackburne, "his liberal principles, with respect to religion and government, would meet with ample encouragement *." In 1758, he was instituted to the vicarage of Herriard in Hampshire; in 1770, to the rectory of Sutton in Essex; and in 1779, to the vicarage of Horncastle in Lincolnshire, to which he was presented by his relation, Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle.

In 1761, he published a sermon, intitled, "The subversion of antient Kingdoms considered," preached at St. John's, Westminster, Feb. 18, the day appointed for a general fast. In 1772, he revised and corrected for the press Dr. Gregory Sharpe's posthumous sermons; and the same year completed a new edition of Algernon Sidney's *Discourses on Government*, with historical notes, in one volume quarto. Thomas Hollis, esq. by whose persuasion this edition was undertaken, says, "the editor has distinguished himself eminently, even beyond my

great expectation of him, by his ability learning, and industry *."

In 1775, a remarkable incident happened, which excited the public attention. A young woman whose name was Miss Butterfield; was accused of poisoning Mr. Wm. Scawen, of Woodcote lodge in Surrey. Mr. Robertson thought her very cruelly treated, and took an active part in her defence. On this occasion, he published a letter to Mr. Sanxay, a surgeon, on whose testimony Miss Butterfield had been committed to prison; in which he very severely animadverted on the conduct and evidence of that gentleman. After she had been honourably acquitted at the assizes at Croydon, he published a second pamphlet, containing, "Observations on the case of Miss Butterfield," shewing the hardships she had sustained, and the necessity of prosecuting her right in a court of justice: that is, her claim to a considerable legacy, which Mr. Scawen had bequeathed her by a will, executed with great formality, two or three years before his death. The cause was accordingly tried in Doctors Commons. But though it was universally agreed, that this unfortunate young woman had been unjustly accused, and that Mr. Scawen had been induced, by false suggestions, to sign another testamentary paper, in which her name was not mentioned, yet no redress could be obtained, as the judges observed, "that it was the business of the court to determine the cause, according to what the testator *had* done; not according to what he *ought* to have done."

Mr. R. is said to have been the author of a useful tract, published in 1781, "On Culinary Poisons." In 1782, he published an elegant little volume for the improvement of young people in reading, intitled, "An Introduction to the study of Polite Literature." This performance was mentioned as the *first* volume of an intended series on the same subject; but the *second* never appeared, owing, as it is supposed, to the plagiarism of one †, who reprinted the greatest part of the volume then published in a mean and vulgar tract, for the use of Sunday-schools.

In the same year he revised and published a medical work of his friend Sir

* *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, esq. vol. l. p. 450.*

* *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, esq. vol. l. p. 443.*

† Mr. Paley.

Clifton Winttingham; "De Morbis quibundam Commentarii," in one volume 8vo; to which a second volume was afterwards added in 1791.

In 1783, he published an Essay on Punctuation, in 12mo. In this treatise he has illustrated a dry and unpromising subject, with a variety of elegant and entertaining examples: a fourth edition of this essay was printed in 1790.

In 1788, Mr. R. surprised the learned world by a publication, intitled, "The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, with a Dissertation concerning its authenticity." The tendency of this work is to shew, that the authenticity of this famous inscription is extremely questionable.

The authors of the "English Review," in their account of this publication, say, "However the commonly received system of ancient chronology may suffer by this discovery, we cannot help giving our tribute of applause to the ingenuity, acuteness, and learning, of the author. The reader, who, on opening this volume, expects only to find a discussion of some dry points of antiquity, will find himself agreeably disappointed, when he is introduced into a field of general history and enlarged erudition *."

The learned compilers of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* express their opinion of the above-mentioned work in the following terms: "In this dissertation much ingenuity, as well as judgement, and a great extent of ancient learning, are displayed. Some answers have appeared; but none of them calculated to remove the objections, or materially to affect the arguments, which have been stated with so much learning and ingenuity against it †."

In 1795, Mr. R. published a translation of Ptolemaeus, with notes, and the life of Ptolemaeus, in two volumes 12mo; on which the Reviewer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* observes, that, "this work bears the marks of that elegance, taste, and learning, for which the translator, or the annotator, is eminently distinguished ‡."

By a note to the dissertation on the

Parian Chronicle † it appears, that he was concerned in writing the *Critical Review* "for twenty-one years, from August 1764, to September 1783, inclusive." During this period he was the author of above 2020 articles, on theological, classical, poetical, and miscellaneous publications ¶.

In 1797, Mr. Robertson published "Observations on the Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates, in four Letters to a Friend," 8vo. ** "These letters contain an animated representation of the hardships, which may attend the rigorous application of the Curates' act, when extended to a living of eighty or a hundred pounds a year; with some just and poignant observations on the little attention and encouragement paid to probity and learning in the present age ††." These observations were written in consequence of what the author thought a disproportionate and oppressive enforcement of the Curates' act, by which the *summa* and *consecrate* bishop ***** when the vicar was above 70 years of age, and in a precarious state of health, reduced his small living, worth about 40*l.* a year, to less than *tenantry*!

In 1798, he published "An Essay on the Education of Young Ladies, addressed to a person of distinction, 8vo. and the next year, "An Essay on the Nature of the English Verse, with Directions for reading Poetry," 12mo.

Mr. Robertson married in the year 1758, Miss Raikes, the daughter of Mr. Timothy Raikes, apothecary, in London, by whom he had several children, who died in their infancy. With this lady, who possessed many amiable virtues, he found his house the constant residence of domestic felicity.

[To these Memoirs, printed literally from Mr. Robertson's hand writing we have only to add that he died Jan. 19, 1802, in his 76th year.]

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.
THE following charge by the Rev. James Cowe, vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex, delivered to the master of the workhouse, at a vestry, held April 13, 1801, for the purpose of introducing better orders and regulations in the workhouse, deserves a wide circulation:

¶ *Parian Chronicle*, p. 205.

¶ As appearing by a list in MS.

** *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVII. p. 314.

†† *European Magazine*, April 1797.

* *Eng. Review* for April 1795, 275.
† *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles *Chronology* and *Chronology*.

‡ *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVI. p. 47.

1802.] *Charge to the Master of Sunbury Workhouse.* III

"At a time when many of the poor are labouring under peculiar difficulties, and are exerting their utmost efforts to maintain their families without parochial aid, it seems highly necessary to state to you the principle, which ought both to actuate you, as master of our workhouse, and the poor who are supported in it at so great an expence.

"In the first place, you are hereby required to maintain order and regularity, and to repress idleness and profligacy, among those entrusted to your care. With this important view, none of the poor are to be permitted to leave the premises of the workhouse without your knowledge and consent.

"In the next place, you are to keep them employed in picking oakum, horse-hair, wool, and feathers; in making mops, cutting furze, knitting stockings; in works of husbandry, or other necessary and useful occupations; or, they may be more particularly employed in the various branches of the woollen and worsted manufactory. Remember, however, that to procure regular employment for them, is a most important part of your duty. You are not to allow any to be idle, who are capable of labour.

"In carrying on these beneficial objects, we trust that you will pay peculiar attention to the manners and conduct of those who, through their own mismanagement, improvidence, or vices, are reduced to indigence, and become burdensome to the parish; and that you will endeavour to reform their principles, to lead them to a more sober and orderly mode of life, and to introduce moral habits among them. We expect that you will make a marked distinction between the industrious and the idle, the orderly and the turbulent. And we highly recommend it to you to give premiums occasionally (suppose once a month) to the most industrious and deserving among the poor, and thereby excite a laudable spirit of exertion and improvement. But those who do not perform their business soberly and properly, or are indolent, refractory, or profligate, are to be restricted in their diet, or to be otherwise punished.

"With respect to the children, you are to take the utmost pains to instruct them in reading and in the Church Catechism, to form them to early habits of industry, piety, and virtue; and to

shew them, as they grow up, the importance of making some provision for themselves against sickness, accident, or the infirmities of old age. They are often to be reminded, that, through the blessings of Providence, their chief preservative from future distress must be their own prudence, economy, and industry. You are, therefore, to direct and encourage their exertions, to elevate their minds gradually to a state of manliness and independence, and to inculcate gratitude, contentment, and benignity of heart.

"A book is to be procured, in which shall be inserted the names, ages, times of admission, and former occupations, of all the poor in the workhouse; and a weekly account shall be taken, specifying how each of them has been employed, for the inspection of the minister, parish-officers, and other respectable inhabitants.

"While the poor are to be thus orderly, and thus usefully employed, according to their ages and abilities, you are further required to maintain and clothe them properly, to pay great and daily attention to their health and cleanliness, to make them attend public worship every Sunday, and to treat them at all times with humanity. And we earnestly request, that on a Sunday evening you will assemble them together, and read to them some portion of Scripture, and some sermon or religious tract, which will be put into your hands, for the purpose of instructing the ignorant, comforting the unfortunate, and reforming the vicious or the thoughtless.

"While you are to be thus assiduous in promoting those regulations that are essential to industry and good morals, we cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning another point, of no small importance to the health and comfort of the poor. It will naturally be expected, that cleanliness among the poor, and in the workhouse, should be a constant object of your attention. It will also, we are confident, be your wish and endeavour to prevent any contagious disorder from spreading. For these purposes, we think that the work-room should be well ventilated. The floors and the machinery should be regularly washed once a week with warm water. The bed-rooms should be swept every morning, and washed every week; and the windows kept open

open all day. And, besides these salutary precautions, to which we hope you will pay serious attention, you are occasionally to request the parish-officers to have the different apartments of the house white-washed with hot lime.

"In short, we trust that you will ever bear in mind the momentous duty you have this day undertaken, and will use your utmost exertions to discharge it in a manner that will give general satisfaction to the parish, will procure respect from the poor, and will secure the approbation of God and of your own conscience."

MR. URBAN, Jan. 18.

YOUR early insertion of the following queries would extremely oblige a constant reader and his friend.

1. Did Mary, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery (relict of Earl Henry), leave issue by her second husband North Bernard?

2. What issue-male did Anthony Browne, the first Viscount Montacute, leave, and to whom is that title supposed to belong?

3. Whether William Brabazon, the ninth earl of Meath, whose death is recorded in your vol. LXVII. p. 329, was succeeded by his brother John, or, as Kestley has it, by his cousin, Edward Brabazon?

4. Was not the celebrated beauty, Lady Ranelagh (whom Fielding, in his Tom Jones, selects as a model of beauty), Catherine Boyle, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork, and lady of Arthur, second Viscount Ranelagh, father of the first Earl of R.?

5. The Moores of Saip, seated at Larden, were said to be descended from the same stock as Moore, Earl of Drogheda. Qu. Do any of their family now exist, and where is an account of them to be met with?

6. Lady Edward Fitzgerald, better known by the name of Pamela, is generally said to be a daughter of the infamous Duke of Orleans by Melane de Genlis, *ex-dante* dutchess of Sillery; but I find that that lady, in her "Tales of the Castle," asserts, that she was the daughter of an English Capt. Seymour. What issue did Lord Edward leave by her? Before his connection with her it appears that he had served with honour in the army, and deserved the character drawn by his cousin, Mr. Fox: the principles

which had been instilled early into her mind by her reputed mother, were too successfully communicated to her ill-fated lord.

7. When did the title of baronet, in the antient family of Jocelyn, of Hildeshall, become extinct? Qu. is the Baronetage, about to be published by Betham, to include all the families to whom patents have been granted, whether surviving or extinct? C. P. H. W.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb. 2.*

BEING in Birmingham lately, I went into St. Philip's church, and, among the monumental inscriptions in that beautiful structure, selected the following on a neat tablet against one of the North pillars. As it perpetuates the memory of a great and good man, I make no doubt of your giving it a place in your valuable Museum.

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Hon. PETER OLIVER, LL.D. formerly

His Majesty's Chief-justice of the Province of Massachusetts's Bay, in New England.

In the year 1776, on a dissolution of government, he left his native country; but in all the consequent calamities his magnanimity remained unshaken; and (though the force of his misfortunes) nothing could diminish his attachment to the British Government, nor lessen his love and loyalty to his Sovereign.

On Thursday, the 14th of October, 1791, in the true faith and hope of a Christian, he resigned this life, ætæ 78."

Yours, &c.

D. P.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 8.

IT is now much more than a century since the following estimate was made: "If the globe of the earth be divided into 30 parts, the Pagans inhabit 19, the Mahometans 6, and the Christians 5, of those parts." Since that period, our improvements in geographical knowledge have been considerably enlarged. Many new and most extensive countries, replenished with numerous inhabitants, have been discovered, and the interior parts of other countries more thoroughly explored; so that the above estimate can be no longer considered as accurate. Perhaps some of your readers may be induced to communicate a more exact calculation.

Yours, &c.

A. L.
Mr.

REAN, *British Museum*, Jan. 11. RTIAL and mutilated publication of the accompanying which it was my anxious desire to justice to two very worthy persons, and one of them also very highly respected by rank in the year 1800, appeared in print; I shall esteem it a great favour if you will insert it in it, if not too long, as I am on the spur of the occasion, and the best authority, in your interesting *Miscellany*. I think it to be entirely within the scope of your plan, which is to catch the features and characters of the men and hold what is praise-worthy to public view and to imitation. It appears, indeed late, but still it may not be of some good effects. T. M.

FIRMNESS IN DANGER:

Biographical Sketch, written towards the close of the Year 1800.

THE peculiar province of history, and the duty of the biographer, from the great mass of human events which they are perpetually rolling, to select more striking incidents, those of exalted worth, which, when placed on her recording page, may have the effect of exciting, in future generations, a noble spirit of emulation. From these splendid instances of heroic virtue in individuals, to reflect themselves upon the attention of the reader while he contemplates the military glory, whether the hero be of his country and just indignation at her wrongs transport the imagination and urge him to plunge, amidst the fiercest alarms of war, or whether they take place in the tranquil walk of civil and domestic life; that duty is equally incumbent on the pen of genius ever nobly employed than in holding forth illustrious examples as monuments to admiring posterity. It will, however, be owned, that the lives of heroes, even in a just and sober diction, rather dazzle than delight us: they are connected with those triumphs of arms and carnage of the battlefield, the shrieks of the orphan, and the tears of the late widow. The milder glories of domestic life, are mixed with a disgusting alloy. But, if to the gleaming steel, when indistinct.

penably necessary, with undaunted fortitude, be meritorious, how much more praise-worthy, how much more Christian-like, is it to prevent that necessity, in the first instance, by acts of forbearance and benignity!

It has been too much the fashion of late years to call in the assistance of the military upon every trifling disturbance in the metropolis, when a vigorous exertion of the great civil force, wisely intrusted by the constitution to the Chief Magistrate, would alone have effectually quelled every effort of sedition to disturb its tranquillity. These moderate and equitable (though rather, in this martial age, unfashionable) sentiments are well known to have pervaded the breast, and regulated the conduct, of the late active and worthy lord-mayor HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, esq. than whom, it may be truly affirmed, none of his predecessors ever filled the civic chair with more distinguished honour to himself, with more solid advantage to his fellow-citizens, and with more just and decided applause from the impartial publick in general. This gentleman had well considered the very arduous office which he had taken upon himself in times the most critical and distressing, perhaps, ever experienced in this country; contending parties running high, even to the extreme point of dissension; the numerous classes of toiling mechanicks unable, by the utmost exertion of their industry, to provide their families with the necessaries of life at their present unequal price; and thousands of the still poorer sort absolutely famishing in the streets, goaded by despair to commit the worst crimes, and brave every species of punishment! Tumults and risings were therefore naturally to be expected throughout the whole of the present critical year; but, well aware of the vast power with which, as before observed, on great exigencies, the constitution has wisely armed the chief magistrate of the first commercial city in the world, he was determined, when necessity called it forth, to depend on that force alone; and, from the first moment of his entering on his high function, he not only took effectual care that the police of London should be kept up on the most respectable footing, but be ready at a moment's call, and ever prepared to act with firmness and vigour. Mr. Combe attentively

tively considered the nature of London misery in general, that, with many unprincipled ruffians who, for the most part, turn and twist them, men who, while they loudly denounce the details and extremes, feel very little indeed of what they complain, while their secret views are dissimulation and pauperism.—that with these ruffians, there are too often blessed, especially in times like the present, many more of a different kind, who really and deeply feel the excruciating pains of want, and are deeply affected by the handiwork, extremes and outrages, of which they know not that the most resolute can only see a dreadful necessity of the calamity, and to which they yield. With an inheritance the reflection, that the mother, driven to madness by the cries of her maimed and offspring, in hopes of procuring them, the hardly comes by what desperate means, a morsel of bread to feed the children pining, ruffians from her cell, the eye of despair, to gaze the furious herd; and that to the same unhappy condition of mind, which has rendered the mother fond of sickness, aggravated by the springs of famine. A troop of maimed youth and other heedless vagabonds, objects rather of pity than of offence, bring up the rear of this wretched throng. We find many men, possessing a store of good nature and humanity, after previously knowing and warning their faces, except in the last desperate extremity, and when every other means had utterly failed, take on us to our armed soldiery to pour their destructive fire among this miserable herd, and find of such but a generous but often fatal forgetting that one or two of those ruffians, who generally, however, have cunning enough to keep out of the way of being made use of, the wretches duped by them to perish, were turned up by the bayonet, and the execution would be the death of him, and his family, or even a death of the woman, and for the mother, who is a husbandless mother, and for the children, who are left in a state of utter destitution.

The same is the case with women with a view to the same ends, or popular infatuation, and the same result, in times of distress, and the same profits, but a more successful and more cruel, or at least more cruel, than the first. Neither are the poor, who are called a labouring population, on the whole, a just men-

tioned. He wants it not; his character is recorded, with an adamantine pen, in the archives of his country, and is also engraved on the heart of every patriotic Briton. They are only incidentally connected with Mr Combe as they have relation to a master that happened in the minority; but they also contain a high additional proof of his wisdom and magnanimity.

An instance of courage and undaunted firmness, in a very trying situation, such as is seldom met with, was exhibited, during the late riots, by a private in the army, who is likely to be translated down to posterity. John Bland, of a very eminent high-smerston, and a gentleman of the most unimpeachable honor and probity, not only in the transactions of commerce, but in all his vast concerns in the mercantile world, is the proprietor of a large mansion and extensive warehouses situated in Mark-lane, near the central spot where that business is carried on. In the course of September last, an immense mob, composed, as most mob are, of many unprincipled villains, mixed with a few misguided and really desperate persons, but all pleading like the frenzy of extreme want, made their way to the corn market, with intent, as they verted, to *lower the price of corn*, that is, in fact, to overawe the fair trader by horrible oaths and menaces, and make him accept a price inferior to what he can afford, or else to fine him and dispossess him of his house, and terrorously abuse himself. About the period when their influence was at its height, Major Pitt-Rivers, of the East London militia, happened to be that way during the undaunted display of the moment, and having been mistaken by the populace for what they were about to take a more vigorous, or more effect, became the object of their unpareable resentment, and was pursued, abused, and pelted with stones and bricks. Distresses and real distresses were in vain with the crowd. The officers of the public police, however, were rapidly and successfully called among them, that they might be kept out of their rioting, it was an excellent miller, who was called on to grind the face of the mob, but not the backs of hooped cords that lay piled in his granaries. He fired retreating, under a curious gun that stood in the mill, but this defence proving

insufficient,

insecure, he next flew for shelter, and readily obtained admission, into the neighbouring house of Mr. Bolland.

The connexion, between an opulent miller and an eminent dealer in hops, seemed an idea natural enough to a mob, determined to find or make excuses for their ravages: both in their opinion must, of necessity, be execrable monopolists, and their fury increased tenfold. The lower windows of the house were immediately dashed to pieces, and the outrage was accompanied with threats to pull down the premises, if the miller were not delivered up to their fury. Mr. Bolland was not at home when the disgraceful business commenced, but happened just at this juncture to return, and, though he saw his premises in the utmost danger from the unbridled fury, yet greatly commended the young men in his counting-house for giving protection to an insulted gentleman, and declared himself resolved, rather than violate the hospitable reception thus afforded, to see his house a pile of ruins. In the mean time, however, the Major, justly anxious for the event, with the assistance of some of the clerks who had originally given him admission, escaped by the roof through the whole extent of Mr. Bolland's premises, which terminate backwards in Mincing-lane, and soon got beyond the reach of danger. It would only have been doing an act of retributive justice and kindness, if that gentleman had immediately returned, at the head of a sufficient force, to rescue, from further hazard, the property and premises exposed to such imminent danger on his life account; but, in such critical situations, the mind is often thrown so entirely off its balance as to afford scarcely an opportunity for the operation of cool reflection; and therefore no censure is intended to be cast on the Major by this remark, though the event might have been less unfortunate had such a thought occurred to him.

The fury of the mob had now arisen to its greatest height: the ringleaders would not believe the miller (as they persisted in calling the Major) had made his escape, and continued exercising their brutal fury on the spot, till every pane of glass in the front of the house was demolished. It was a circumstance extremely fortunate that Mr. Bolland's lady, with her numerous and amiable young family, were at

that time safe at his country-house, or the most distressing and even calamitous consequences might have ensued; for, what are worth, sense, beauty, and every other female accomplishment that can make domestic life enviably happy, to a furious banditti? Mr. Bolland himself, now become the object of their resentment, might have easily escaped by the same avenues as the Major; but, with the noble firmness inherent in British minds in extremities like these, he disdained meanly to fly, and leave his property to the mercy of a ravaging mob. Happy would it have been for the peace of the metropolis, in the dreadful year 1780, if the same resolute line of conduct had been adopted by others under similar circumstances. Where there is no guilt, but where, on the contrary, the mind is armed with conscious integrity, there ought to be no fear: and the cool determined conduct of this gentleman deserves to be held up as a pattern for imitation to distant posterity. It will be observed, however, that with this conduct, the result of integrity, was mingled no culpable neglect or temerity. Expecting his house every moment to be entered and ransacked, he carefully collected together his most valuable papers, bills, &c. and, having carefully deposited them in his iron chest, sat down at his desk, the post of a merchant, locked the iron door, and waited the event in silence, not neglecting, however, to send a trusty person to let his friend, the lord-mayor, know in how unpleasant and perilous a predicament he at that moment stood.

It happened that the worthy magistrate in question was just at that instant going out, attended with his usual train, in order to superintend, with his accustomed diligence, the transacting of public business at Guildhall: but, the moment he received the intelligence of Mr. Bolland's critical situation, with a zeal and promptitude that did honour to his feelings both as a man and a magistrate, he ordered his horse's head to be turned towards Mark-lane, and, with a numerous body of peace-officers, hurried away to the rescue of his friend.

Every pane of glass in the front of the house being, by this time, demolished, a shower of dirt and stones was pouring into the apartments through the broken casements, and it was with

with the utmost difficulty that the lord-mayor and his immediate attendants, when they arrived, could force their way into the house, whence his lordship, still determined to abide by the excellent and patriotic maxim, which has distinguished his mayoralty, not to call in the military while there remained the remotest possibility of restoring tranquillity by means of the civil power, with great energy and spirit harangued the populace from what were the drawing-room windows; expatiated on the enormity of their unprovoked assault upon the house and property of a most respectable and worthy citizen; laid before them the certain and dreadful consequences of their perseverance in that criminal line of conduct; and threatened to read the *Riot act*. This benevolent address not having the immediate effect desired, a few of the more daring aggressors were rushed upon by the officers of the police in attendance, and secured as proper examples for public justice and unsullied clemency. Shortly after, the mob having immensely increased in numbers and audacity, the lord-mayor was compelled to descend among them; and, things now wearing a formidable appearance, reluctantly read the *Riot act*. Still it was not his intention to make use of the military but in the very last extremity. A body of troops, consisting solely of citizens, armed to defend that city which their commerce supports, were stationed near at hand, and were now called forth to intimidate, rather than to inflict death upon, the infuriated mob. Their were marched to the spot, and, by the energy of their exertions, without firing a shot, prevailed in effectually dispersing them. Thus, without the loss of one human life, terminated an affair which had begun to assume the most alarming aspect, and which a precipitate order to attack with the bayonet or with ball might have inflamed to a dreadful height, and been the occasion of deluging the streets of London with the blood of its citizens. What happened in the evening the same day, when severer measures were obliged to be resorted to, does not come properly under consideration in this little sketch, intended merely to shew, in Mr. Bolton's cool and intrepid conduct, an example for others to follow under similar circumstances; and from the lord-mayor's, to prove that a temperate

and firm use of authority will, we do not say *always*, since desperate cases require desperate remedies, but generally, succeed, where harsher measures would only inflame the malady, and rend wider the wound which they were intended to heal.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. VIII.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsmouth, Feb. 2.*

EXPERIENCE proves that nothing pleases so universally as the productions of those artists who have most precisely copied Nature. It was this that stamped on the works of the ancients that excellence which has become the admiration of succeeding ages. For Nature, in her full and smiling vigour, unfolds before us nothing deformed, nothing but what bespeaks the wisdom of its Divine Author, and gratifies the mind. Where have we, in reality, any production of the utmost exertion of human genius that can be said to have in it a new-erected beauty? All that delights and seems new are the changes in positions of real and natural beauties; the proportions of which may indeed be varied, but never violated without disgust. As in musical productions, that which pleases is the variety given to the harmonious chords, that nature has established in sound, suitable to the organ of the human ear; and, however variously these chords may be interchanged, not one can be violated, but the ear, even in the multitude unacquainted with musical proportions, will immediately discover and feel disgust at the false note it hears. Now, whether some objects of sight have in them a like quality that establishes a reciprocal concordance between them and the human eye, similar to that which is experienced between the ear and the natural proportions in sound, is the question on which hangs the ensuing controversy. The objects of the hearing we know by the enjoyment of music, where nature has bestowed what is called an *ear and taste*, have a real and positive beauty: the question is, whether some objects of sight have the same? In deciding, this allowance must be made as in music, for impediments in Nature's way. There can be but little doubt, but that the human eye rightly disposed would acknowledge every beauty in the works of Nature, when men are not prevented by prepossessions of mind in favour of some less natural, but

but more found conceit. and these gave the judgment a much greater bias than is commonly suspected. A man under the influence of the first lasting impressions imbibed in infancy, and the habits formed from erroneous principles of education, will think with conviction, speak with affection, and write with energy, in support of a favourite system; in which another, blessed with exemption from such prepossessions, sees nothing but unnatural distortions recommended only by arguments drawn from hypothetic premises. It were absurd, then, to conclude, that there is not in visual objects presented to us by Nature any thing positively beautiful; because a few, influenced by such prepossessions, maintain this kind of beauty to be only in their productions, which are seen to be opposed to *those* of Nature. Now, as it is the figure and proportion that, in visual objects, give birth to positive beauty, in copying these into the works of art, such as Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, all depends on attention to what Nature has invariably fixed, and what she sometimes seems to sport with; for by this must be preserved that kind of harmonious agreement between the human eye and the proportionate forms under which her beauties are discerned. Nature, then, seems to have established forms dependent on the circle for the display of her choicest beauties. Thus we behold the sun, the stars, and planets, all in spheric form; and the bending sky is every where seen by every eye as Nature's stupendous dome, rising from its horizon as from its spring, and that spring the earth itself. Birds, by her instructed, build their nests all circular, and the very clouds let down their humid collections in globular drops. The bodies of trees are in circular forms contracting themselves, but still within less circles as they grow; and every green copes the model of the stock from which it sprouts. These forms, as Nature's fixtures, the artist must not attempt to change; but where Nature seems to sport, is in the variety of proportions and forms in her productions of animals, flowers, and beauteous leaves which are presented to the artist for imitation. Yet in these her symmetry has its limits, beyond which beauty ceases, and distortion takes its place; for though, in the human animal for example, two faces may be very dis-

rently proportioned and both equally beautiful, yet if the forehead were to be higher than half the face, or the eye no larger than a tooth, the distortion would be monstrous, and all symmetry disgraced. As Nature, then, sets bounds to her symmetry, and is stable in her forms of bending lines, the artist must study these, and imitate them, or he will not produce any positive beauty in his architectural or other designs. The column, like a tree, is gracefully to diminish as it rises to a height to receive its capital, which is enriched with some of Nature's variety of leaves, and supports an entablature originally designed for use, and its useful parts now beautified with imitations of natural leaves and flowers, interspersed with mouldings that take both their name and form from the gentle flowing waters that undulate before Nature's soft breezes and shew their graceful bendings against the shore; apertures for light and niches judiciously disposed beneath, crowned with Nature's arches exactly turned, not with points, but as she directs.

Now, Mr. Urban, full much must that man's mind be indisposed by distorting habits, and his discernment strangely biased by prepossession, that does not see that it is an excellence in imitating these perfections in the works of Nature, which stamps on architectural designs that *positive beauty* which has arrested the attention and excited the admiration of all mankind, as often as the Grecian style has been revived, through the course of more than twenty ages past; and in the present, when disengaged from its disowned excesses, stands without a rival, amidst the busy anxious exertions of those who, decoyed from Nature's school, are attempting to recommend the *false taste* for unmeaning flights in what is commonly called Gothic architecture, which in some of our cathedrals strike the beholder with amazement and with awe; but this effect cannot be called pleasure arising from a positive beauty but by such as pervert the use of words. For in the Gothic structures, even in their finished state, we meet not with imitations of natural productions; and of course whatever strong impression they make on the mind, it can only be conceived as a pleasure by those who, from prepossession and cherished habits, see in such works what they have been accustomed to applaud. Men are easily
led,

led, by early impressions in favour of a system, to believe the beauties they fancy in it to be real; but for no other reason, than because they see in it what accords with the habitual notions they have established, and of which they are become enamoured. But mind free from the imposition of such prejudice experience no convincing reasons to subscribe to such opinions, any more than to the supposed elegance of modes and fashions of dress, which change from any extreme to another in the course of a single age, when each extreme has been in its turn admired, and each in its turn despised, and thus give proof that there was nothing positively excellent in either, for it there had it would have been at all times admired, and in every age; whereas, in natural beauty, the imitation is pleasing and always so. Hence it is that, while a few imitations of nature extol the Gothic manner, the unbiassed *natural*, having never seen in Nature's works either pointed arches or trees with their bodies in clusters bound together, can acknowledge in such forms nothing but deformity; after the first surprize is succeeded by deliberate examination and cool reflection; for, on entering these repositories of crowded workmanship, the mind is struck with the unusual heights of clustered supports to lofty unimissable segments of the broken arch, which seem to save each other from precipitate downfall by meeting in a joint, and perplex the sight with bewitching repetitions of the same form in every part of the structure, even so as to obscure heaven's offered light, and altogether impress the mind, somewhat over-awed, with a solemn gloom that approaches to desolation, called by some the *passing melancholy*. But to abstract from these rooms for novices, and to speak in terms of appropriate meaning, can the circle of such effects be called a positive beauty? Or can such effects be considered in competition with that pleasure and delight that is raised in the mind by the judicious imitations of Nature discernible in the true Grecian architecture?

The experienced architect will guard against every kind of prostration; and while he directs, from convincing reasons, the positive beauty in the Grecian style, he at the same time discovers that it could not rest in any precise determination of minute measures in

symmetry, other than those established, in a manner, by Nature herself. If a column diminishes as the eye is gradually directed to its summit, and its apparent diameter is judged equal, without excess, to support the incumbent; there is then seen what Nature requires, and the contraction at top of the column being of 4, 5, or 6 minutes on each side, is immaterial in any manner of height; and the proportion of the capital made 4 or 5 minutes differing from the rule our Master has given, its beauty may still be as perfect. And they, who, rationally struck with the beauty of some approved work of the antique, have been thence betrayed into an erroneous persuasion, that every minute dimension of its several members could be no other than just what they were, from the high opinion entertained of the architect's skill that had produced such excellence, may soon be convinced that in truth this beauty results not from these precise dimensions, but from his successful imitation of natural productions; which is evinced beyond dispute when some other work of acknowledged excellence is examined, when in these minute proportions are altogether different; for, since we cannot account for these variations, we are compelled to own that they were arbitrary in their first invention. The architect's success, then, depends on a judicious discrimination between mutable proportions and those fixed by Nature, on a due adherence to natural forms with their appropriate positions, all which is the business of a graceful disposition—of which in next number.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNOM.

(To be continued.)

Vol LXXI. p. 184, col. 2, l. 16, for 225 read 425; and p. 187, col. 1. l. 8, for 75 read 73.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

[T]his well known to many of your readers that the University of Oxford has, for some years past, been printing, from the papers of Professor Wyttenborch, with great care, and at a very great expence, two editions of the Moral works of Plutarch; the one in English, for the lovers of more splendid specimens of typography; the other in octavo, for the general accommodation of scholars. The earlier volumes of these editions had no sooner made their appearance in the world, than they

they were reprinted by foreign editors, both at Leipzig and at Tübingen. In this republication of the work at Tübingen, it seems, certain additions, omissions, and alterations, have been made, evidently for the purpose of disgusting rather than improving the edition. The Leipzig editor, however, in his title page, professes only that his work is *ad editionem Oxoniensem notius expressis*; and one of our English Reviewers* some time since, on the authority, it should seem, of this German title-page, thought proper to assert, that the publisher of this edition was entitled to equal credit and profit, as it was remarkably correct; that the numerous errors of the Oxford edition had been carefully avoided; and that other errors had not escaped the vigilance of the anonymous editor.

Now I forbear to comment, Mr. Urban, on the propriety of thus invading the rights and property of others, by beginning to reprint, in so early a stage of the business, especially a voluminous edition as yet unfinished, on which so large a sum of money has been already expended, and in which no such ample provision has studiously been made for the accommodation of the publick, both at home and abroad. But I cannot forbear to suggest, that, by inserting in your valuable Miscellany the following curious and interesting extract from Professor Wyttenbach's preface to his Notes on Plutarch, now printing at the Clarendon press, you will at once contribute highly to the gratification of many of your readers, and materially assist in correcting a very injurious misrepresentation of the Oxford edition, at the same time that you will greatly oblige your constant reader, ACADEMICUS.

"Ex præfatione Dan. Wyttenbachii ad Animadversiones suas in Plutarchi Opera Moralia, de repetitione suæ Editionis istius libri apud Germanos.

"—Bisariam sit hæc librorum repetitio. Nam Bibliopola vel simpliciter librum recedit, ne verbo quidem mutato: quo in genere est Lipsiensis, qui hanc nostram editionem reddere instituit forma octava, inbecutem prorsus et sordidum negotium, cum charta, tum literarum formolis; et gloriatur etiam se plurima nostræ editionis typographica menda correxisse: quod quæ sit postea videbimus. Vel hominem conducit, qui quasi novam recensione faciat: hæc ipse iudicio mutat, addit, onerit,

quæ vult, notas animadversionesque editionis ita transformat suisque inferent, ut ipse eam antea et inventori videatur: quo in genere est Tübingensis Bibliopola. Nec tamen satis ambobus inter se convenit: place ut æstet; in eamdem prædam incidentes, ea sibi uterque patri cupit. Festivum est negotium. Ille hunc furti reum agit, qui meas Annotationes mutilaverit ac fortasse perit. Ille quid responderit, si modo responderit, nescio, nec scire curo; nam casu hæc mihi controversia, ejus prorsus incognito, ad aures notitiamque accidit. Si verum volumus: hic, ut in furto jam more majorum omnibus libero et concessa, simpliciter et aperte agit, ac piscum quasi candorem præ se fert: ille apud æquos et imi iudices nomen genæque illius in fabula graculi effigere vix possit. Mihi hæc audienti in mentem venerat alterius cujusdam fabulæ de duobus pueris, quorum uterque ex eadem domo pollium furripuerat: alter suum, ut erat, pollium gestabat: alter e suo turricam ac perulam faciebat, atque alerum confectus, *Quin te pudat, inquit, ita aperte pollium tuum gestare ac furem videri?* Cui alter: *Quid ni gestem in tanta omnium erga fures lenitate ac patientia: at tu, cujus non minus quam meum patet furtum, præterea quæque vanus et mendax habebis.* Quod autem ad menda typographica nostræ editionis attinet, loc totum non tam ex te et veritate, quam astutia et cupiditate hominis Lipsiensis fertur, qui, hæc reversione in titulo posita, suis exemplis emtores quæsit. Harum omnium casu in meas manus incidit: vidi pauca vitia correctæ: vidi etiam nova: et plura, opinor, nova vidissem, si nauseam ferre potuissem in legendo tam spurco immundoque exemplo operis quod inde a longo tempore in nitidioribus et nuper in nitidissimis illis Oxoniensibus exemplis legere assueveram. Lepidum est quod mihi ante paucos hos dies scripuit veritas in Galba amicus, homo doctus: *Plutarchi tui, inquit, nulla sunt apud nos Oxoniensia exempla propter interclusum commercium: Lipsiensia vidi: hæc vere alio sunt squalida et boriosa, ut nemo homo, nisi sismachi oculisque præcatis Germanicus, ea potestere sustineat.* Equidem Iuliusmodi Sismachus oculoque laudo, quos incerti et agrestes istarum officinarum factus a legendis bonis libris non deterrent: bibliopolas reprehendo, qui, lucri cupiditate ducti, non aliquanto diligentius studiosorum hominum sensibus consulunt. Cæterum affirmare possum, me adhuc in Oxoniensi Græce contextu et Latina versione, aut nulla aut paucissima reperisse operarum vitia: unum alterumque in Annotationibus et Præfatione: vix unum et alterum quod sentum turbet, nec facile ab homine mediocriter docto corrigi queat. Sed huic quicumque incommendo et consultius jam est in Erratis, et nos amplius consulamus in Animadversionibus."

* See the Appendix to vol. VI. of the *Apo Jacobin Review*, p. 530.

Observations on the Importance of a strict Adherence to the NAVIGATION LAWS of Great Britain. Addressed to the Shipping Interest of Great Britain.

IT is the fate of Great Britain, a fate peculiarly her own, to depend upon her navy and her commerce for a consequence of the superiority she enjoys over the other nations of Europe. This truth has frequently influenced the deliberations of her legislators from an early period of her history; and to appreciate its influence, we have only to regard the unremitting attention that has been paid to the establishment and security of her maritime rights from the moment their value was felt up to the present hour, an hour in which those rights, as they have derived from various causes unprecedented importance, demand at our hands unprecedented care. This attention to the grand source of our wealth and glory has been rendered worthy of the wisdom that bestowed it; it has not evaporated in empty eulogiums, it has been embodied and concentrated in statutes enacted by successive parliaments, that have at length formed themselves into a system of navigation laws, which, if its operations are not counteracted by unforeseen circumstances, must continue to produce, as it has hitherto produced, to this country, an unfailing source of wealth and glory.

In its progress towards its present solidity, for the course of near five centuries, and amidst numberless subordinate regulations, it has been the undeviating aim of the wise framers of this system, to render the commerce of the country the medium of the increase of its shipping; and therefore, except where policy or necessity have compelled a contrary conduct, considerations of temporary advantages have sometimes been made to yield to the less dazzling, but more permanent acquisition of naval power. To effect this salutary end, the various acts above alluded to have been framed and worded with great consideration and care, for the purpose of confining certain portions of our trade with foreign countries, and the whole of our coasting and plantation trade, to British-built ships alone, and to securing to such ships, commanded, and three-fourths manned with British subjects, certain advantages, in which the vessels of foreigners could not, and ought not, to participate.

So early as the reign of Richard the Second, at a time when our shipping and commerce were in their infancy, the advantages, not to say the necessity, of such a system, presented themselves so strongly to our ancestors, that in the fifth year of his reign an act of parliament was passed, by which it was ordained, that no merchandize should be shipped into, or out of the realm, but in British ships, on pain of forfeiture. This act was recognized, and its provisions enforced, by other acts of parliament in after-times, during the reigns of Henry the Seventh, and Henry the Eighth; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an act of parliament passed, which, although in words it repealed the statute of Richard the Second, was in the same spirit, and calculated to produce similar effects. But in process of time, and as the country began to discern with more clearness the policy of regulations that naturally tended to awaken the industry, and increase the wealth of its inhabitants, the desire to secure their observance, and extend their influence, became proportionably powerful, till at length, in the year 1651, an act was passed, which expressly prohibited all ships of foreign nations from trading with England, or with any English plantations, and no goods were suffered to be imported into England, or any of its dependencies, in any other than English bottoms, or in the ships of that European nation of which the merchandize imported was the genuine growth or manufacture.

The statute of the 12th Charles II. chap. 18, corroborates, if, after the experience we have had, any thing were wanting to corroborate, the wisdom of the principle in which the act of 1651, and the preceding navigation acts, were founded; for by this act, which was passed soon after the Restoration, not only were the provisions of the act of 1651 continued (with some alterations as to the European trade), but a farther provision made, that the master and three-fourths of the mariners should also be English subjects, under forfeiture of the ship, and of all goods imported or exported therein.

During the succeeding reigns up to the time of passing the 6th of his present Majesty, commonly called Lord Liverpool's act, the spirit of commerce continued to rise, and with it the concomitant conviction, that to continue

and secure the advantages granted by preceding statutes to British-built ships and their owners, in the carrying on the commerce of the country, was the only method by which Great Britain could long remain in the possession of that proud pre-eminence which distinguishes her as a maritime nation; the act, therefore, of the seventh and eighth of William the Third, and others that cannot here be particularized, were all in various ways conducive to the confirmation of the exclusive rights of British owners, and the privileges of British-built ships.

Experience has shewn the correctness and importance of the views of those, who from time to time have supported this system of Navigation laws, which it is so much the interest of British owners to uphold. The act of the 26th of his present Majesty, and many other statutes, clearly demonstrate the anxiety of the country to guard this system, by a steady adherence to which we have been enabled, during the most arduous contest in which this country was ever engaged, to triumph over all the naval powers of Europe; and to the continuance of which alone we can look for the security and fruits of that triumph. "After this experience," says an able writer on this system of navigation laws, "no one can doubt but that it is the real interest of Great Britain to give her principal attention to maritime affairs, to carry on her own trade in her own ships directly to all parts of the world, and to encourage her fisheries in every sea. From these sources she may always hope to obtain a naval force adequate to guard her shores from hostile invasion, and to secure her domestic felicity, both public and private, firm and unshaken as the foundations of the island."

On the other hand, should the wisdom and labours of successive ages be rendered unavailing by the blindness and indifference of the present day—should these boasted laws of navigation, framed for the increase and the protection of British-built ships and British owners, have been enacted in vain—should *strangers* and *foreigners* be permitted to snatch from their hands the privileges which belong, and which have been solemnly assured by the country, to British owners alone—it will be a task not less difficult than it will be melancholy, to calculate the

mischiefs that must ensue to the maritime and the commercial interest of Britain.

It is with the deepest regret the shipping interest of this country observe, that the suspension of the navigation laws, during the last two years, has already been attended with serious inconvenience and loss; and they fear the continuance of it, unless those laws are again speedily permitted to have their free and natural operation; and if by new regulations, or by any further relaxation of the present navigation laws, new and foreign competitors should be admitted to share in the advantages resulting from them, they apprehend that the maritime spirit of the country will decline—that the capital of British owners will lie unemployed, or be employed uselessly—while the shipping of Great Britain will lie rotting in her harbours, and her seamen emigrate to foreign countries in search of employment; it is therefore, particularly at this time, the interest of Great Britain, and the duty of her government, to encourage her maritime pursuits. The events of the late war shew, that many nations look with a jealous eye on the superiority we have gained by our carrying trade, and that they are ready to use every effort to participate in the benefits of our navigation, and to rival us, if possible, on our native element. To counteract these efforts with success, we must not lose the recollection that without an extensive naval commerce, carried on in British bottoms, we can neither rear nor retain our seamen, the grand support of our present pre-eminence; nor preserve our country from falling even below the level of surrounding nations.

Inpressed with these sentiments, and in order more effectually to protect the shipping interest of Great Britain, and to prevent any infringement of of the navigation laws as now established, it is most seriously recommended to the owners of British-built ships to form an association* for the purpose of preserving those rights, which the Legislature has, in its wisdom, been pleased to confer on them

* Since the publication of these observations, an association has been entered into by several respectable ship-owners in London; and which has been adopted at some of the out-ports.

exclusively;

exclusively: a measure which it must be regretted has been so long delayed, although earnestly desired by many owners; but which may yet, if embraced immediately, be the means of securing the privileges and the property of a most numerous and respectable body of British subjects, of preventing the undue advantages sought to be acquired by persons to whom the legislature has not intended to grant a benefit—and of keeping entire a body of laws peculiarly fitted to support and increase the commerce of the empire, the neglect of which will, it is to be feared, put it in the power of others not merely to wrest from the owners of British-built ships the best produce of their industry, but to deprive them of the future means of exercising it, by excluding them from being the only carriers of British commerce.

London, Nov. 6, 1801.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

DR. Vincent, in his animated defence of public education observes, that, besides the royal foundations of Eaton, Winchester, and Westminster, and the three great schools in London, all public schools are involved in the charge made by the bishop of Meath. He particularly names Rugby, Manchester, and *Wakefield*. With regard to the last, I beg leave to recommend the plan pursued by the Rev. John Clarke, who for many years was master of this school. Among other respected persons educated under him was Bennett Langton, esq. the friend of Dr. Johnson, whose recent death is sincerely regretted by every good man.

"It was one of the rules established by Mr. Clarke in his school, to begin the mornings of the three first days in each week with explaining to his scholars a section in the version of the LXXII. a chapter in the Greek Testament. Most of the scholars learned themselves in their most tender years to the language of the sacred parchment. Many of them, intended for the clergy, in conformity to his advice, continued to devote a short time every day to the perusal of the Scriptures, with the regular use of an annotated Bible for the intent of increasing their knowledge of illustrations. From this plan of study they derived very signal advantages. It was made universally known to all the scholars, might not be considered as a recommendation for orders to acquit

themselves with some degree of superior credit?"

The present bishop of Bangor, while he presided over the diocese of Chetier, republished, and dedicated to the school-masters of his diocese, Alexander Nowell's lesser Catechism, "*Christianæ Pietatis prima Institutio ad Usum Scholarum Latine scripta. Editio nova Annotatunculis aucta, Oxonii, 1795.*" It is devoutly to be wished, that this work, written in most elegant and classic language, was introduced into all our public schools. A. U.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

WHEN a man comes forward the voluntary champion of either side in a literary controversy, it is absolutely necessary that he should be acquainted, if not with the persons, at least with the arguments he is to encounter: without this previous knowledge he frequently injures the cause which he intended to support. In this situation stands the advocate of the Bishop of Meath and Dr. Keenell; on whose letter to Mr. Urban, p. 34, I mean to make some observations.

I join in opinion with O. Y. in considering the subject discussed, namely that of public education, "as of the greatest importance;" but not when he adds that "the authors concerned are all men of known literary eminence." Dr. Vincent has proved his claim by the "*Voyage of Neptunus*;" but I am yet to learn upon what foundations rest the claims of the Bishop of Meath and the Master of the Temple. I acknowledge my reading to be circumscribed, and my situation in life very obscure. It is no wonder, therefore, that few of the productions of the Bishop of Meath have come in my way. I must, therefore, humbly solicit O. Y. to inform me by which of his writings he has attained to such literary eminence.

Of Dr. Keenell's knowledge of Latin and Greek no one entertains any doubt; his mind, if I may be allowed the expression, is impregnated with classical erudition; and, if the letter of O. Y. can be so full under his observation, he will exclaim,

• See "The great schoolmaster exemplified in the Character of the Rev. John Clarke, M. A. successively master of the schools of Shpton, Beverley, and Wakefield, in the county of York. By Thomas Zouch, M. A."

"Nen

"Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget;"

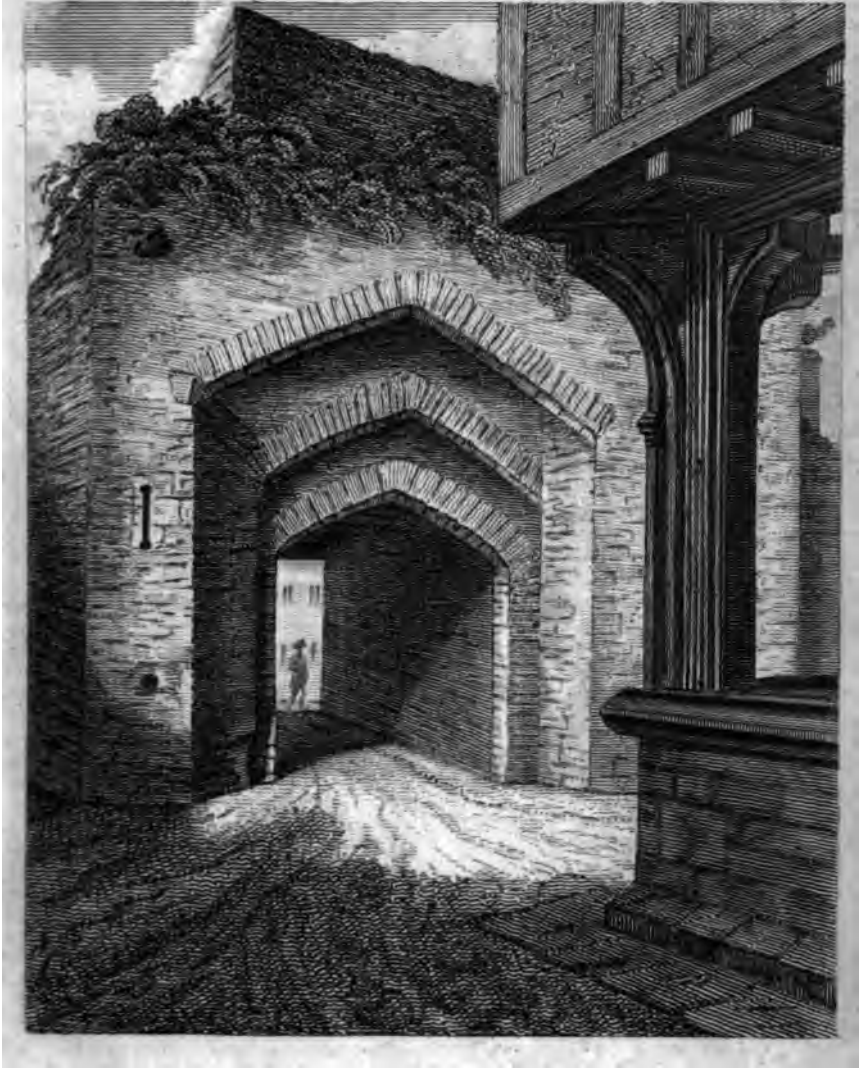
utro usque ad mala. I also, Sir, admire the eloquence of Dr. Rennell; yet these are not the only requisites in an author. I may venture to assert, that the best judges of composition will not allow his Sermons, by which as an author he is wholly known, to be correct examples: they want altogether that systematic arrangement, that judicious distribution of argument, that clear reasoning, which are seldom to be found except in the writings of those who have improved their faculties by a diligent attention to mathematical studies; a species of learning which, however neglected and despised by Dr. Rennell, is essentially necessary to constitute a sound Reasoner, and give an author an indisputable title to literary eminence. If, as O. Y. acknowledges, Dr. Vincent has successfully resisted the charge of neglect in the religious instruction of youth in the school over which he presides, to what public seminaries does Dr. Rennell allude? Surely he ought to mention them, that the rest may not suffer in the opinion of the world from unmerited suspicions. The fact is, Mr. Urban, it has been the *fashion* of late to declaim against public education; and the Bishop of Meath seems incautiously to have taken it from Dr. Rennell, as he had before adopted it from others.

Your correspondent in triumph proceeds: "Now I ask upon what authority Dr. Vincent asserts, that the Bishop charges the masters of public schools with neglect of Christian instruction, *without any knowledge of his own*, without examination or enquiry." The question is a very unfortunate one for the side he has taken. Those who are intimately acquainted with the particulars know, that Dr. Vincent has not made these remarks merely to display his eloquence: they are not careless remarks thrown out at random. As Dr. Vincent was above detailing, and your Correspondent is very pressing, I will explain in some degree, what reason there is to think that the Bishop has founded his accusation upon the testimony of Dr. Rennell's authority without any knowledge of his own. Before his Lordship's arrival in England, I can say nothing of his life or circumstances; but, from a brief review of his situation whilst he remained in this kingdom, it appears that all his

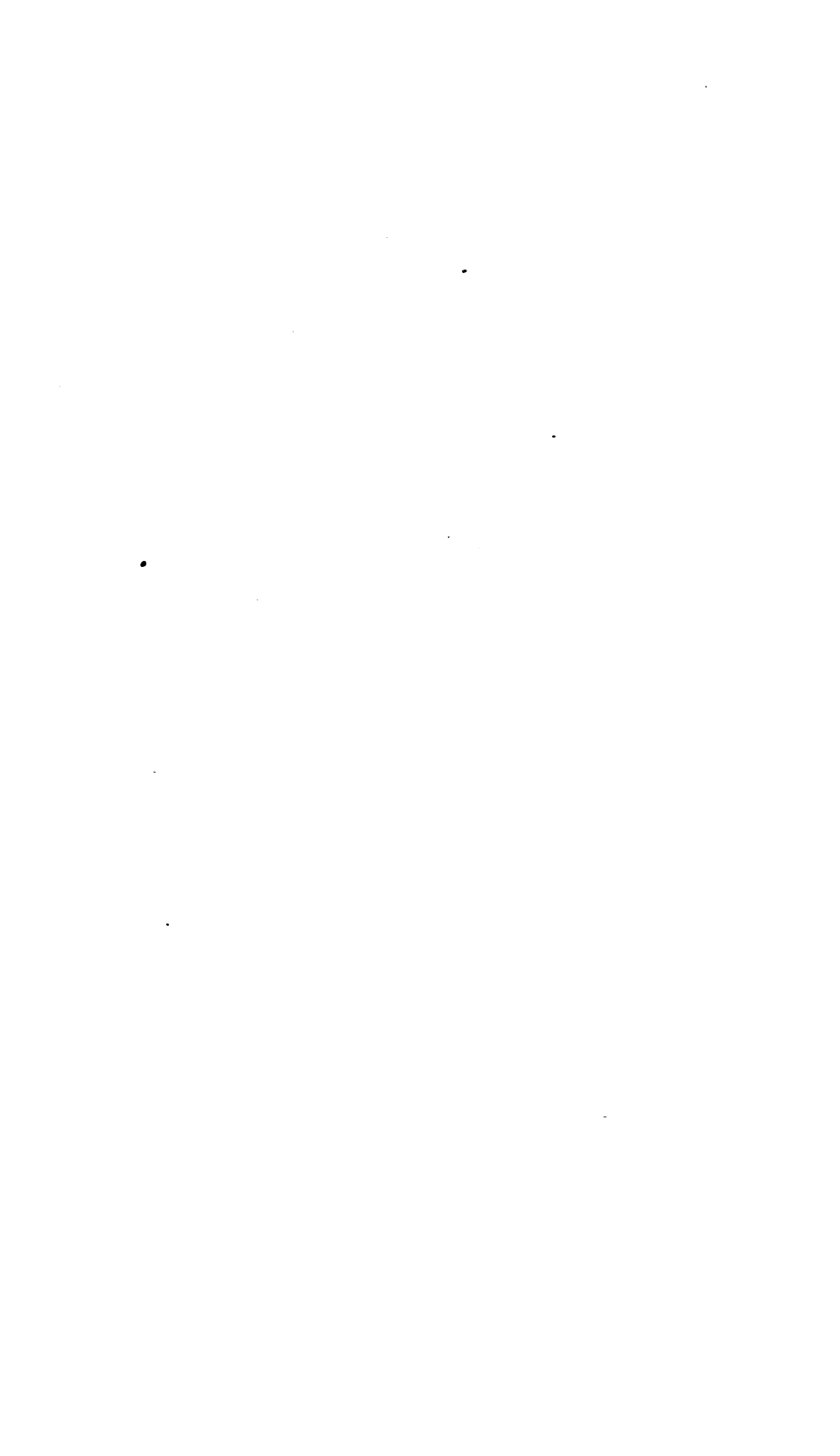
knowledge with regard to public education could not have been gained from his own observation: it must, therefore, rest either on the authority of Dr. Rennell, or on some other hasty assertions. I presume not myself to give an opinion respecting the uses or abuses of public schools; I merely beg leave to observe that, in my judgment, neither the Bishop of Meath nor Dr. Rennell have done themselves much credit by what they have written on the subject. At the same time, I highly applaud Dr. Rennell for his zeal in endeavouring to correct an evil which he considered to be of an uncommon magnitude. His motive may have been good, though his judgment was erroneous. As far as relates to a *systematic neglect of religious instruction in public schools*, it is generally admitted that the Doctor's charge is groundless. It is to be hoped, however, that this accidental misapplication of his talents will not deter him from employing all his eloquence in the correction of other evils which may challenge his attention. As a Clergyman who professes to be singularly zealous in the promotion of the Christian cause, and as a staunch friend to our present ecclesiastical establishment, he must view with horror any practices among his brethren which are calculated to lessen them in the opinion of the Laity; as that must ultimately prove detrimental not only to our Establishment, but to Religion itself. The most eloquent preaching will avail but little, whilst there is reason to condemn the practice of the Preachers. Now, it has been suggested, that the Doctor might laudably employ his strong and emphatic language in censuring the conduct of such Clergymen as are forward to display their eloquence and violence at elections, in order to support a ministerial candidate, or in pointing out the shameful indecency and impropriety of such as are anxious to exchange their preferment as soon as they have obtained it; and thereby teach others to imagine that they consider a stall or a living as marketable as any other commodity. Surely from such conduct in her defenders the Church must ultimately suffer more than seems at present to be apprehended. These instances have been selected as proper subjects for the Doctor's eloquence, more particularly because they are known to have come under his immediate observation. ASPER.

Mr.

View of Tudors Gate, Abergavenny.



INSCRIPTIONS FROM DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE.



the banks, the common-halls, the courts of law, the auction rooms, the tall-rooms, &c. &c. &c. of this enormous metropolis.

No well-informed reader of your Magazine, Mr. Urban, will indulge a smile, I hope, at the perusal of my plain and homely language. Thanks to my teachers, I have a *quiver full of no dissippable arrows*, nor want I power to send them forth: but, upon the present occasion, Sir, I chuse rather to address myself to the judgment, than to the imagination.

The sale of a library which once belonged to an *Allen*, an *Askew*, a *Pearson*, a *Smith*, a *Mead*, a *Beauclerk*, a *Farmer*, or a *Steevens*, men of great natural endowments, of unwearied application, of extensive reading, of profound study, must ever strike the thoughtful spectator with a thousand pleasingly-painful considerations. To see a noble collection of valuable ancient and modern works, in various languages, upon various parts of human science, amassed by taste and talent, with laborious and patient research, at a great expence of time and money; to see such a noble collection, Sir, divided and sub-divided into twenty thousand different lots, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, or by Messrs. King, and again become the sport of Fortune; a prey to caprice, to cupidity, to vanity, and to bibliopolitical avarice; to see this (and I have often seen it) is to witness one of the most affecting spectacles that life can furnish. The rise and fall of the funds, the vicissitudes of the seasons, and the alternations of peace and war; these changes, Mr. Urban, cause no surprize, they are productive of no permanent regret. But, the cruel demolition of aggregated wisdom, the reliques of ages, the depositaries of all that is truly excellent, the *monuments of mind*, which, once lost, can never be again recovered, is an act at once so disgusting, and so humiliating to humanity, that I own, Sir, I never enter an *auction-room* without indescribable horror.

I am well aware, Sir, of the impossibility of preventing these repeated annual exhibitions. I know that no purse could defray the cost of purchasing all the best articles of every large sale of books. I will even readily agree that it would be an imprudent attempt in the curators of our public li-

braries to buy up the most valuable lots. I do but state *facts*, merely as *food for meditation*, and incentives to a *preparation for a future state*. Oh! Sir, when I behold (as who, that visits book-fairs, can fail to behold?) a dignified Clergyman, in the evening of life, a gentleman whose excellent library at Kensington already occupies five large rooms, still bidding, with all the amiable ardour of youth, for fresh acquisitions, I turn aside from the sight with grief in my heart; and, as I dash away the unbidden tear of sensibility from my eyes, I sigh to reflect how soon (alas! how very, very soon) his fine collection may fall beneath the blows of the hammer! "In a few years," I say to myself, "this learned Divine shall quit a scene of which he has so long been the constant ornament; and then—his *sale*, too, will be pompously advertised. Those who now look up to him as the *arbiter elegantiarum literarum*, will then enthusiastically vie with each other in the purchase of his treasures; and thus the accumulations of a long life will be again dispersed and dispersed for ever!" Were I conscious to myself of having committed the slightest impropriety by this respectful mention of a well-known and most amiable character, I would instantly burn my paper; but, since a modern popular Satirist (I allude to the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*") has wantonly held this gentleman's innocent *penchant* forth as an object of laughter; and since artists have been found base enough to print a caricature of him in two distinct publications; I will hope for his pardon, if I here offer him the meed of honest and disinterested esteem. The Doctor's *learning*, though undeniably very respectable, is his least excellence. His urbanity, his benevolence, his unassuming modesty, and his Christian piety, have always been most conspicuous. As a *Scholar*, he has ever shewn himself both able and willing to communicate his knowledge; as a *Divine*, his sermons have done his profession the highest honour. With a voice attuned to harmony; with a language at once elegant, lucid, nervous, and concise; and with a chastised action; this good man, and pious Christian, never preaches but he persuades, convinces, and reforms. Even now, methinks I see him *where those who have*

have once seen him with him oftener.
Even now, to my mind's eye, Mr.
Urban,

"*Reductos placidum, moreque benigni;
Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit imago.*"
Yours, &c. LACONON.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL
INNOVATION. No. XLV.

I HAVE at length lost sight of Aber-
gavenny, clothed within the moun-
tains' circle. Well, in this roll of
sketches I have that will keep alive
your memory. Most sure a happy skill
the knowledge of the pencil's use. It
is true, we, who thus endeavour, often
meet with many a jeer and taunt, from
those who say we waste our time and
little earnings saved in an useless search
after visionary benefits. We feel other-
wise. We reap an intellectual harvest;
and our volumed coffers become
swelled with collected sweets from Na-
ture and from Art. Suppose we con-
fess that our bankers' books treasure up
but an insignificant moiety of these
blessings, ripened by summer's suns,
and Antiquarian enthusiasm—yet we
live, we eat, we—Turn, turn my eyes
from Clytha's "fantastic" gateway; its
castle too! On either hand, Innova-
tion, darting from their writhed fronts,
plays the tyrant with my patience.
Fix on earth then, my sight; and, in
mortified pace, do penance for others'
architectural sins.

This second meeting with these Mon-
mouthshire novelties must be bid to
Compulsion's account, being obliged to
repeal this way on my return to
Monmouth, for reasons which will
soon be revealed. As I onward go,
let me call to remembrance a like un-
welcome greeting with another modern
gateway, a brother "Fantasticalian,"
which stands to dispute the pass on the
road from Peterborough to Camo. I
think it enters the grounds to Milton, y
with no other of the true old English
grow about it than some pointed
arches, buttresses, &c. showing not
any thing staunch on the lines but
the architect's contempt of copy-
ing the masses of mouldings, trac-
ery, &c. &c. of our antique ar-
chitecture, and the unconquerable de-
fiance of our age on such long-con-
ceived detail. A trace to recollection.

Brinkley Reginald's tower once more!
I need not go to it, to enjoy another
banquet with my teeth in re-imbibing
each delight intused from lower or

hall. Give me more of loyalty, of
constancy, and truth; grant me the co-
pying into my *memoranda* your hero's
talisman, "I scorn either to fear or
change," beaming beneath the encir-
cling Garter wherein the Worcester
arms are emblazoned; the great hall still
bearing this badge of honour on its
lofty walls. I have it, to am armed.
Antiquity's foes, beware! See how
the noble sentiment dares you to be
faithful to its cause, which you, and
those your true brethren, have sworn to
defend; a cause in which there should
be but one common interest. Cease
then to tear the compact of your union,
lest that charm "dissolve, and leave
not a wreck behind." Antiquity, thus
I plead in behalf of your injured state.

I now made my entrance into Mon-
mouth; whence I repaired to Good-
rich castle, a short distance, and full of
picturesque scenery, varying at every
tread from pleasing to terrific, and from
terrific again to pleasing.

GOODRICH CASTLE.

The architecture of these remains is
simple, and the lines of the plan are reg-
ular. The towers, which are circular,
introduced a new feature to my at-
tention; they rising from square base-
ments, whose diminishing angles, un-
willing as it were to quit their change-
ful bodies, still cling about them, until
they become edge-drawn into very no-
thing. The situation of this castle is
on the point of a rocky eminence, and
appears to have had its materials dug
out on the exterior of the plan; by
which ingenious labour a very deep
foot was gained, and the construction
itself received a ready and constant sup-
ply from that quarry whose excavation
served to secure the approach of a de-
fence it had thus contributed to ren-
der so durable and so stately. The East
front, near its North-East angle, has
the entrance, with a bridge of two
arches leading directly into it. The
second arch, or, to speak more prop-
erly, a Masonic chain, is immedi-
ately before the gateway; and, from
its present look, it may be inferred
here was some valuable structure, to
deceive assailants, when, on the ap-
proach, this part of the bridge, were pre-
cipitated into the bed of the river, and un-
doubtedly hurled by the stream, through a
common lane, passage in the centre due
to the first arch, down a ragged cliff, to
unavoidable destruction. These were
my conceptions, which did not much
embolden

embolden me to step along a narrow nook of wall flanking the sides of the above stratagem, barely leaving room for my feet to enable me to make good my passage into the castle; the chafin on my left, and the precipitous fofs on the right. Certainly, in this trial, an uneven pace must have doomed me to the fate of many a fore-gone victim, whose temerity had got the ascendant of his better judgment. They followed bright Fame in arms; I, baleful Innovation in Antiquities.

I, however, arrived safe under the gateway, though not without feeling at the instant that sort of tremor ever attending a "dread of something," we know not what. Solitude, silence, and objects strange, which, from their dark and haggard semblances, added to my suspicion and mistrust, increased this same nervous "superstition." Resolute as I am in going through an achievement of this kind, I stopped short, to consider the avenue before me, extending from the entrance to the great court, a pass of not less than 60 or 70 feet, headed over with ponderous arches and ribs, in rueful variety. I then proceeded, with much caution, and little noise. With hesitating eye I counted two grooves, wherein had been a portcullis to each, and a door on the right leading to small winding chambers. Uncertain light, and more uncertain footing, prevented my researches here; I therefore continued my slow march of observation along the avenue, until I came out into the great court. After a short interval of due reflection, I regained some of my usual confidence, forgot my fears, and, after looking with an awed respect around, made the circuit of the area wherein I then stood. I enumerated on the left, adjoining the entrance avenue, the remains of a large and stately chapel, telling divers windows with their stone seats, alineries, holy water niches, the site of the altar, &c. Hence proceeding to the right, I examined a variety of apartments. These arrangements occupied the East side of the court. I then turned the angle to the South side, and ascended a grand flight of steps, which gave me the opportunity to look into that space where had been the principal chambers of the castle. Next I encountered the keep, a fine piece of Saxon architecture, possessing many parts deserving of nice discrimination. West side of the court; mostly taken up by the great hall, but-

teries, great kitchen, and a remnant of some excellent columns and arches, shewing forth as a superior porch or avenue, leading to the range of chambers which must have run along the North side of the court, although not any of their lines are in being, excepting the windows in the wall, standing over the fofs on this side. In one of the stone seats of these windows I sat down to rest myself, and partake of some refreshments which I had brought with me. Now I ate my biscuit, then I sipped my cup (much satisfaction sparkling on the brim) to the memory of those artists hands who had shaped all the interesting objects before me into notice. And ever as I turned to look over the extended vale below, I saw the church and spire of Rofs, the pleasant Wye, and that point of the horizon where lay my distant home. Thus was I employed, when a shrill cry assailed my ears, accompanied by howlings of the most appalling kind. My situation was such as may be easily conceived, and I remained for some moments motionless. The yellings now increased; and, by their near approach of sound, I concluded the performers in this rueful din were then in the great hall; and expected every instant to see either mortal wild, or infernal hideous, issuing out to scare me into non-existence. Believing some malign influence attended me in these my castle exploits, I on the instant vowed for ever to give up the cause of research; I therefore, without more delay, made the best retreat possible out of these ominous mounds. But how I flew through the entrance avenue, leaped over the chafin, or regained a place of safety (as I then thought) in the neighbouring fields, it is not now easy to describe. Many heroes besides myself have been in as great a dilemma, and have been as little able to give consistency to their dispatches. A certain sort of *impatience* to be gone, a lack of *desire* to see the worst of a thing, made them, like me at present, not the best qualified to give explanatory notes on this occasion. Willing, however, to put the best countenance on this affair, I determined to face about; when, to my extreme surprise (and mortification, this by-the-bye), I saw falling out of the castle, in impetuous scramble over the bridge, three poor sheep, a shepherd's boy, and his dog. Having no great reason to be vain of my notable attempt

attempt on Goodrich fortress, my ardour was somewhat below par; and as I returned to Monmouth to take up my night's repose, I endeavoured to account for my quick apprehensions (I will not say fears) in certain cases. Reason admonished me to be more forbearing, sedate in conceptions, and slow in my conclusions. Enough! enough! my next assault on Antiquity's adamantine fastnesses: I repeat again and again; impervious to Time, but dissoluble to the touch of Architectural Innovators,) shall be conducted on wiser principles. Circumspection on my helm, and Fortitude on my shield; then undimmed I may triumph over each imaginary ill, take all the rich spoils of art there remaining, and, returning laden with my collected treasures, attired by my pencil's point, let their deserting guardians, (that is, governors, owners, purchasers, &c. &c.) and my country, know, they have buildings of as high desert and admiration as though they were not of this our fair England, but of some foreign clime, adulated by Anti-nationalists, either in Rome's heathen temples, India's Babel choudkries, or Egypt's mummied pyramids. But, thank Heaven! the latter dreary wastes have not owned the rising sun of desolation. The unnatural sons of Art at least there have been disappointed in their hope of seeing fixed the Emporium of Genios; and they, as heretofore, must confine their alien pursuits to those lands where they must still be compelled to pay reverence to holy order and sovereign power.

Taking, it is not impossible, my last look at Monmouth, I a third time turned from that once-renowned place; and, in my journeying towards Chepstow, enjoyed a continual succession of delightful scenes, constantly on every height catching at other and another glance at Abergavenny's mountains, and it was not until my near approach to Chepstow that I entirely gave up their view. My attention now was fixed on a prospect wholly different from those I had so long been familiar with. I gazed on objects far beneath the level of my eyes. Rocks, buildings, the Breda channel, and remote country, all were scattered in confused distance; and, in my fancy's glimpse, after a short transition of ideas, the rocks transformed themselves into castles, the hills became united with de-

scending clouds, and dales, woods, and water, led a sportive train to Indiscriminate's bowers. A very noisome peer I, who bid at pleasure such airy-fused sights as these appear! And now I lose them; as I lose my lofty courtesies, they vanish; and real, absolute evidences take place of visionary creations.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

P. S. The "Architect" begs leave to set M. N. right, who, in LXXI. 1177, has quoted my observation about the pavement "breaking the neck of passers over," and in regard to "pestiferous infections," p. 1102, as he, M. N. in his note has stated that all this is in Abergavenny church. My words were, "in a church which will soon come under our investigation," &c. which cannot be understood as relating to Abergavenny church, that building being by name under discussion. And further M. N. is under another mistake, he having affixed the initial C. when alluding to the Architect; as, with his good leave, A is the first letter, not C, to the word ARCHITECT.

As the time draws near, when St. Margaret's church, Westminster, is to be opened (as it is called) after having undergone a change both on the exterior, but more especially on the interior of the walls of its architectural features; the "Architect" calls on the Director of these operations, to know from what ancient or modern building, either in Rome, France, Egypt, China, Lapland, or elsewhere, the peculiar parts are selected; or is the style of the whole purely the production of uncontrolled fancy? The "Architect" makes this necessary question previous to his survey of the church when the public are admitted to view the same, that they may be guided in their opinions on the new work, he being by his professional experience qualified no doubt to decide on such a subject, as well as those who hold up to praise or censure the effusions of Literature; studies, it is conceived, no more contributing to a nation's fame than those labours which mark the science of Architecture.

MR. URBAN.

Feb. 12.

MR. SEWARD, in his *Anecdotes*, I. 123, speaking of a book, intitled, "*Ans fidele aux veritables Hollanders touchant ce que s'est passé dans les Villages de Bodegrave et Swammer-*

dam,

& les Cruautés enormes que les
his y ont exercés, 1673," 4to,
g of the horrid cruelties perpet-
in Holland in that unprovoked
upon it by Louis XIV. and en-
with several beautiful etchings
man Le Hoogue, observes, "It
surely be well worth while to
this work for the sake of those
an read French, or to translate it
he different languages of Europe
ose that do not understand that
ge, that they may be taught
they have to expect if they should
among them a people, who, un-
ery form of government, as well
f a monarchy as of a republick,
bewn themselves false, ferocious,
anguinary, the blasphemers of
God, and the enemies of the hu-
ace." Now, Mr. Urban, as the
evolution affords so many more
instances, I would recommend
ey be all printed together, in a
volume, for better circulation.
ere can one meet with the Let-
Madame de Baviere, mother of
gent of France, to our Queen Ca-
mentioned in Seward, III. 856 ?
e is surprized to read in Mr. Se-
vol. II. p. 55, that Mr. Locke
ied in the church-yard of a small
in Essex, called *Oates*, when it
generally known that this was the
f Lady Masham, where he died,
e parish of *High Laver*, in the
hyard of which he is buried.
nn happened that fire at *Ken-
a palace*, which Mr. Seward, II.
says destroyed a letter of Sophia,
fs of Hanover, to King William,
many other very curious papers ?
fours, &c. ANTIGALLICAN.

URBAN, Feb. 17.
M disappointed at not seeing a
re particular account of the cha-
of the late Dr. Nowell, principal
Mary hall. He was a learned
é, a profound scholar, an affec-
e tutor, and a good man; and I
d have hoped that some of his pu-
ould have honoured themselves
ing justice to his memory in the
ary. W. N.

URBAN, Feb. 10.
Thorndon, vol. LXXI. p. 1081,
as Browne Willis calls it, *Thorn-*
t particular account may be seen
in *History of Buckinghamshire*
ENT. MAG. February, 1802.

town and hundred, p. 296—312. Can
your correspondent give you any infor-
mation or drawing of the mansion-
house, whether old or new?

Bp. Robinson's motto at Oriel and
Fulham (where it did not strike Mr.
Lysons) was given more correctly, from
an ancient building at Bristol, in your
vol. L. p. 167; and the modern letters
under it:

Madr : Nor : multu : Auka.

It was further illustrated in p. 378 of
the same volume.

It is given in the Runic characters
from the types presented to the Univer-
sity of Oxford by Junius, from whose
Runic alphabet, p. 29, at the end of
his Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels,
Dordrecht, 1665, it is read,

Madr er moldur auki.

In Lye's edition of his "*Etymologi-
cum Anglicanum*," it is observed, un-
der the word *Mould*, that it occurs in
the Runic sentence chosen by J. Ro-
binson, bishop of London, for his
motto; which literally signifies, "Man
is increased dust, or an increase of dust."
*Homo est pulvis adauctus, seu pulveris
augmentum.* He borrowed it from the
little poem annexed by Junius to the
alphabet beforementioned*. *Madr er
mould*, or *Madr er mould*, for it is va-
riously read, as well as the letters *d* and
th variously pronounced. As to the
sentiment conveyed in these words,
some learned men deny that the fat and
the softer parts of the human frame
dissolve into *mould*. See Fourcroy's
Annales de Chimie, à V. p. 154; and
Phil. Transf. 1792, part II.

"John Robinson, S.T.P. was of
Cleatly, co. York, and bred at Oriel
college; was dean of Windsor and pre-
bendary of Canterbury, Aug. 7, 1710;
and consecrated bishop of Bristol, Nov.
19, 1710; he was lord privy seal and one
of her majesty's honourable privy coun-
cil, and first plenipotentiary at the con-
gress at Utrecht, 1712. He was trans-
lated to London, April 13, 1713; and
dying at Fulham, April 11, 1723, aged

* *Madr er moldur auki*
Mikilur grœip a bukt.
Yr ar vltur grœif vidda
Vant er þær er bretnr at fœdda.

Homo pulveris augmentum
Gryphus major accipit e
Arcus tam hyeme quam æstate flexibilis
Solet igne adustus dolere.

Gutch's Hist. of the Colleges, &c. at
Oxford, p. 131, and Append. p. 249.
72;

72, was buried in that church. His arms, V. on a chevron S. between three bucks passant O. three estoils of the last with the Runic inscription, are in the West window of Bristol cathedral." Barrett's Bristol, l. 333. The same arms, impalement, and motto, are in the West window of St. George's chapel, Windsor. "The Bishop was sent ambassador to Sweden; appointed chaplain to his Swedish majesty Charles XII. by whose favour, or in compliment to whom, he probably assumed this motto. He published 'The present State of Sweden, with an Abridgement of its History; 1695,' 8vo; translated into French, Amst. 1712, 12mo; of which Janglet du Fresnoy, in his 'Methode pour etudier l'Histoire, 1772,' XIV. 6, says, 'this little work is very succinct, but it is very exact, and sufficient for those who want only the superficial reading to begin the study of the History of Sweden. It is ascribed to Mr. Robinson, an Englishman, whom I know by no other title.' If the last word of the motto corresponds to the translation offered by your correspondent, l. 373, it is the Psalmist's apostrophe, ciii. 12: "As for man, his days are as grass." D. H.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 16.

I NOW find that the "Rev. James Hampton, rector of More-Monkton, and of Folkton in Yorkshire, well known to the Learned World for his translation of Polybius," died at Knightbridge, June, 1778.

I do not observe that you have recorded the death of John Limbury, esq. of Upton Grey, in Hampshire, a very singular character, who died about November last, aged, as it is said, more than 100; but I am informed he was born at the time of the great storm, Nov. 1703. His entailed estates went to his nephew, Mr. Slater, of Tangier, in the same county. The principal device of his accumulations is the Marquis of Winchester. For Upton Grey, see vol. LXVI p. 15. F. S.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 17.

IT is remarked, vol. LXXI. p. 1178, that Isaac Walton is mistaken in his account of the manner in which the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Dr. Donne at Cambridge. This circumstance has not escaped the attention of Mr. Zouch, in whose edi-

tion of Walton's Lives, in 1796, the two extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's letters to Sir Dudley Carleton are inserted, p. 61, 62.

May we not ask how far we can rely on the assertion of Mr. Chamberlain, that *Donne*, whom in his former letter he calls *John Dru*, "had gotten a reversion of the deanery of Canterbury, if such grants could be lawful, whereby he hath purchased to himself a great deal of envy?" This, it seems, was the rumour of the day; but it is well known that rumours of that kind are often circulated without much authority.

Dr. Samuel Harsnet, Bishop of Chichester, and master of Pembroke hall, was vice-chancellor in 1614, when James I. visited Cambridge. The deanery of Canterbury was vacated by the death of Dr. Charles Fotherby, March 22, 1619; and Dr. John Bayn, the successor of Fotherby, was appointed to his new dignity, May 3, 1619. If Dr. Donne had actually procured the reversion of this deanery, why was he not presented to it? He was not elected dean of St. Pauls, till Nov. 21, 1621, on the promotion of Dr. Valentine Cary to the see of Exeter.

Mr. Chamberlain mentions one *Checke*. This person was probably William Cheeke, who, according to Anthony Wood (Ath. Oxon. vol. I. c. 302), intitled himself in his writings, *Anstro Britannus*, and who became a student in Magdalen college Oxford in the beginning of the year 1597, took one degree in arts as a member of Magdalen hall, in Lent term 1598, which being completed by determination he left the university, and afterwards wrote and published certain matters, of which one is intitled, "*Anagrammata, et Chronogrammata regia*," Lond. 1618. 8vo.; in which book are several copies of Latin and Greek verses, which shew the author to have been a good poet in the time he lived. A. C.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 12.

AS I am thoroughly persuaded of your earnest desire to promote whatever may conduce to the welfare of literature in general, and of developing the etymology of the language of your country in particular; I beg the favour of your insertion of the following hint to the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A. M. vicar of Epworth, re-
lative

lative to his proposals for publishing a *Theaurus Ling. Anglic.* by subscription, in 2 vols. 4to, 8ec. to which he has very properly subjoined, in his prospectus, a specimen of the work, and the mode in which he intends printing it. As I think it a work likely to be of infinite use to the learned world, and of particular service in clearing up many difficult and abstruse passages in the ancient writers of our own country, I beg leave, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, to ask Mr. Boucher, whether it might not be as well to print some copies of his work in folio, to correspond with the folio edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, to which he proposes it to be a supplement? Mr. B. might possibly be able to include the whole of the two intended quartos in one folio vol. at the same expense, and by this means accommodate the possessors of the folio edition of Dr. Johnson, in an eligible and uniform manner. If Mr. B. can make it convenient to listen to this hint, I may become a subscriber; and possibly may prevail on some of my neighbouring literary friends to do the same; who, like myself, are possessed of the folio edition of Dr. Johnson.

CLERICUS DERBIENSIS.

ON THE LATE SHIPWRECKS.

Sed lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 22.

THE dreadful consequence of the late storms at sea on the British and various other coasts, with which the daily papers for several weeks past have been filled, are enough, as Shakspeare expresses it, "to harrow up the soul." Near 200 trading vessels, it seems, have been wrecked, and many of the poor sufferers have perished within sight of various spectators on shore. If such a scene ever fails to force tears and lamentations from ordinary spectators, what must be the heart-rending sensations of the widows and orphans of the devoted victims!—What greatly aggravates our compassion in contemplating such tragical events, is the idea that many, very many, of the late sufferers might, by suitable means, have been saved. I was led into this train of thought by having lately perused A. FOTHERGILL's Essay on the wrecked Ship, containing a history to this

which, as the *Reviewers* admonish ought to be universally read.—The author appears entitled to the sole merit of having first brought the subject before the Royal Humane Society, and consequently before the publick, in order to call the attention of the Admiralty to the preservation of British Seamen. From his judicious observations I am convinced respecting the following points:

1. That, by attending to the rules laid down, many of the fatal disasters might be prevented.

2. That, by the use of Life-boats, and other apparatus properly stationed (as shipwrecks almost constantly happen near shore) the distressed vessels, with their crews and cargoes, might generally be preserved.

3. That had the directions, which have now been published above two years, been duly carried into execution, many of those unhappy persons who lately perished might have been saved.

A Friend to the Royal Humane Society.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

SOME of your Readers would be glad to know in what consists the Chiefdom of the worthy Magistrate in Bow Street, who has lately received the honour of knighthood (vol. LXXI. p. 1204). They are aware, that the term is copied from the Gazette; but they have hitherto ignorantly supposed that the power of justices of the peace, within the counties for which they serve, was co-equal, and their jurisdiction co-extensive. The police offices, established under the 32d Geo. III. c. 53, are entirely independent of, and unconnected with, the office in Bow Street.

The salary of first clerk at the above offices is 150l. without perquisites of any sort; and the appointment thereto is by nomination of the Secretary of State for the home department. To what place then of 900l. per annum, and by a great majority of whom, was Mr. Campbell (p. 1215) elected?

In the Civil Promotions, (p. 1204) for "Mr." read "Dr. Goodall;" for "junior" read "assistant;" for "Canonry of Windsor," read, "Fellowship of Eton," the former preferment not being incompatible with the head mastership of Eton, and Dr. Heath having in fact enjoyed it for a considerable time. P. 1210, for "Espinaeth" read "Espinaeth." Yours, &c. CRITO.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 18.

HAD the writer of the account of the successive publications of the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates in pp. 4, 5, 6, been aware of what is mentioned by your Reviewer in p. 69, col. 2, relative to the printed catalogues prior to the year 1727, he would not have described the "*first* appearance" of such catalogues as having commenced in that year, or have called the volume then published the "*first* edition." Upon referring to A. Wood's "*Athen. Oxon.*" ii. 853, he now perceives that Richard Peers published a catalogue from 1659 to 1688, "*at the Theatre 1688*;" to which, according to A. Wood, ii. 853, Gerard Langbaine published an Appendix "*from July 14, 1688, to Aug 6, 1690.*" It is remarkable, that the catalogue of the Bodleian Library does not specify the latter; though under the name of "*Rich. Peers*" may be found the former, with a "*continuation*" "by another hand to 1705," and another "*continuation*" "by another hand to 1713." It is also remarkable, that, under the article "*Oxford*" in the said catalogue, occur "*Doctors of Physick in the Univ. of Oxt. from 1659 to 1695*;" a distinct publication, as it seems, from any preceding. An Oxford Antiquary might, upon the spot, ascertain without much trouble, whether the history of these publications is now complete; the detail of which is, in your fifth page, deduced from 1727 to 1800. In col. 1 of that page, l. 11, we should read "*publication of its*;" and in l. 48 "*to Oct. 1703.*" In p. 70, col. 1, article 4, l. 1, and 2, for "*the*" read "*that*;" and in l. *ante*, "*Chancellors*;" and in l. 1, p. 71, "*1719*;" and in col. 2, l. 1, read "*1666*;" and "*Matriculations*;" and in l. 6, "*Oxford, 1680*;" and in l. 11, 16, "*Chancellors*;" and "*Matriculations*;" and in l. 22, read "*1670*;" It may not be generally known that the "*John Peers*;" occurring in p. 254 of the *first* edition of the "*Catalogue*;" as "*M. A. John Peers, 1713*;" is the reverend Benedict, whose maligned pen was, under the name of "*Peckall*;" as reviewed in p. 39 of your volume for 1775. The Editor of the "*Catalogue*;" in 1772 must be known to have done so, as under "*Peckall, John*;" he has referred to "*Peers*;" Such a reference should have been retained by the 19 editor. It is to be wished that a "*continuation*" of

* See vol. LXXI. p. 1105, col. 2.

the "*Cantabrigienfes Graduat*;" from 1787 to 1800 were *separately* published, for the benefit of the purchasers of the first edition; a slight account of which is given in your volume for 1787, p. 247. It is also to be wished that a regular publication of a *decade* of years may be the mode of *continuing* the catalogue in future, agreeably to the suggestion in p. 5, col. 2, with regard to that of the sister university.

EMERITUS ACADEMICUS.

P.S. Of Mr. Upton, enquired after in p. 7, some notices occur in your vol. IX. pp. 613, 792, and 1107.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, Feb. 19.

THE history of the publications of the Oxford graduates by Emeritus Academicus in p. 5, is, I believe, correct. When the new editions in one alphabet were published, it was not thought necessary to print the additions at the same time separately, as very few copies might have been called for, when a catalogue was printed in a more convenient form. I will now reply to the animal versions on the last edition; when I hope it will appear that few errors have been made but what may be deemed unavoidable in a work of such a nature. The incorporations of Bond Champagné and Stokes, though mentioned in former errata, were omitted for the reason given in the preface relating to incorporations. Norris, B. Muff. was also omitted, as only D. Muff. are noticed according to the title page.

P. 157, l. ult. 16-nor. St. was in the former edition, and on referring to the register it is so there, not Bennet.

P. 214. Hewett is right in both degrees in the Register.

P. 116, l. penult. for John r. Jon. This correction being very doubtful was not inserted. The name is written in a register at Christ church; but what I cannot learn, except it be a contraction for Joannes. It is supposed to be John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

P. 572, l. 18. Fowney's residence not being mentioned in the register, Hall place was inserted, as in the father's degree, but Lees is the proper name of the son.

P. 520, l. 15, 16. These lines should be transposed; and, in l. 16, for All Souls r. Jesus college.

P. 585, c. 2. l. 29. Exeter college is an erratum for Queen's college.

P. 19,

P. 10, l. 34, before Borsfall, add
some time of Christ church.

P. 181, l. 1, for Geeve r. Geere.

These two last mistakes were made
by not attending to the last proofs of
the sheets.

P. 31, l. 29, add, Baylie (John),
St. John the Baptist's college, created
B. C. L. Sept. 28, 1663. See A.
Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* Falli, vol. II,
p. 154. It appears also in the re-
gister.

In the Review of this publication, p.
59, the title page is incorrectly given;
and the same mistake is also made in
the account of the work: for Cham-
berlains and Vice-chamberlains, read
Chancellors and Vice-chancellors.

Yours, &c.

EDITOR.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL, *continued.*

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 18.

WE are arrived into the choir. The
work of the nave continues al-
ong the greater part of this principal
allotment of the church, and finishes
with a division in the Pointed-arch
style, which method is then main-
tained in the terminating Eastern lines
of the whole building. The stalls
make a third item with the font and
the clock, in the doubtful list of au-
thentic remains in this fabric: we
therefore part from their sight to speak
of the bishop's throne; in whose de-
sign is contained historic worth, mortal
splendour, and monumental refine-
ment. Hatfield erected it; the soldier of
Christ. He sat thereon, and beneath
its arched platform he lyes entombed.
The open screens, the stone seats and
canopies for the officiating priests,
ranging from the stalls to the high
altar, are remaining pure and in the
best order, shewing much good work.
The high altar screen: History again
presents another superlative piece of
excellence, a jewel that sparkles in
the wreath of sovereignty. To John,
the son of Ralph Nevill, the Durham
Heroes, we owe its formation; in me-
mory that those who protect their King
and Country perform duties the most
pleasing in the eye of Heaven. The
furniture of the high altar consisted of
silk and velvet hangings, vestments be-
set with pearls and precious stones,
and a splendid canopy to depend over
the *Pis*, or Tabernacle; each of the
most costly work that the goldsmith or
the embroiderer could possibly pro-
duce. Likewise a most transcendently-

wrought book of the Gospels, and an-
other book, containing the names of
the benefactors to the church, for the
altar's use; whose ornaments seem to
have been beyond compare*. The
chalices, batons, crewets, censers,
small ships for the frankincense, can-
dlesticks, crosses, &c. &c. were all full
of the first sculptures and enameling,
either on gold or silver, and bossed out
with each sort of jewel that can be
named. The letters, or large move-
able reading-desks, gave their sculp-
tures in brass, and were disposed about
the choir in much pomp, having laid
on them the books for the Gospellers
to read therein their part of the service.
There were also a prodigious number
of silver batons for lights, to illumine
the altar and the whole choir. But the
most extraordinary embellishment, and
which must convince us most of the
expanded minds of the artists who ex-
ecuted it, was the Paschal, or the Se-
ven Candlesticks exhibited in one as-
tonishing object. This Paschal was cast
in metal; the base thereof extending
the width of the choir, and the height
reaching up to the very groins; whereon
were seen figures of men, beasts, with
every species of ornament, rendering it,
according to the Durham Illustrator's
own words, "the rarest monument of
the-kind in England." The Sepulchre
set up in the choir on Easter day, we
likewise are informed, was excessive
rich in its embellishments, giving to
the hand of Art still more commenda-
tion. The monumental brass of Lewis
de Bello Monte, bishop, which lay
before the high altar, ranked as a first-
rate specimen in this way, from the
enumeration of the immense quantity
of historical and religious figures en-
graved upon its face. To fill up the
measure of this choir's celebrity, three
pair of organs, held as the largest and
fairest in all the land, were played on
for the service. They had their pipes
richly painted and gilded, appearing
undisfigured by an useless case, as is
the practice to inclose such instruments
with us; and they had their stations a-
bout the choir so as in no way to ob-
struct the view, or symmetry of its parts;
not, again, as in the present arrange-
ment of our churches, built up to hide,
by an odious mass, some of the most

* The many beautiful Missals in the ca-
binets of the curious at this day will help
these suggestions on, in their being well
received.

picturesque scenes therein.

The next pass brings us into St. Cuthbert's Feretory, or chapel, through doorways in the high-altar screen. This Feretory, besides occupying the last division of the arches of the choir, projects a few feet into the chapel of the Nine altars, and is surrounded by an open screen in the Roman taste, or of that kind of architecture introduced in the sixteenth century. There is but one chapel similar to this of St. Cuthbert, and that is Edward the Confessor's chapel in Westminster-abbey, to which I refer my readers for their more ready comprehending the peculiar situation of the Feretory, now demanding all our attention. In the centre of this most sacred spot the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert was set up, being made of green marble gilt, and painted with divers religious adornments. On each side of it stood recedes to receive pilgrims, and other pious persons, to pray within the limits of such a sanctified erection. On the top of the shrine an amazing exertion was manifested in the decoration of its cover, whereon was represented Christ and the Holy Virgin, with various accompaniments of birds, flowers, &c. &c. the whole of which, by a peculiar contrivance, was drawn up on St. Cuthbert's festival, that all the people might behold the countenance of his remains. The mechanical apparatus belonging to this elevation was of that extensive kind, that it communicated through the groins into the roof. The large opening of the shrine, carved round with the emblems of the four Evangelists, is still left, to corroborate the splendour here endeavoured to be impressed on the minds of my readers. At the West end of the shrine was a small altar, only dedicated at on the feast of this our Saint. We understand also that, on the sides of the Feretory, several altaries or cupboards had their stations filled with religious jewels and reliques, the gifts of kings, queens, and other persons so piously disposed; and that at the East-end of the Feretory were an infinite number of candlesticks for lighting the same. And further, that an effect of a sublime nature might crown the whole display, many banners of great and illustrious personages, embroidered on velvet or satin, were hung about in various directions; among the number, that of the king of Scots, taken in the Durham battle, and the banners of the

patriot Nevills, shone the most conspicuous. If we are captivated from a retrospect of the former grandeur of this monumental chapel, what would our raptures be if all such perfections of art as these just named could stand within its lines revealed before us? This question in me is but a vain and extravagant rhapsody; for we are content now in our day to enter into ancient monumental chapels (I allude to their general complexion) to find them filthy to a degree; the most wonderful wrought tombs, statues, and ornaments, disfigured and covered with rubbish, without any accommodations whereby contemplative men might be induced to tarry a while in such situations; and those modern particulars stuck about the walls, as a something in lieu of their original glory; funeral tin helmets, crossed banners, and the donative frames of deceased benefactors, all hanging in torn disorder, or half intelligible (in good time unintelligible) items.

Descending down a flight of steps at the East ends of the aisles of the choir, we are introduced into the chapel of the Nine Altars. The extreme length of this chapel, unlike other Eastern chapels, runs North and South, in the manner of a second transept, and the whole of the work is in the early enriched pointed-arch style. The dimensions are very great, and the proportions of each part admirable. The columns, windows, and groins, surpass the usual rules of design, as tending, by their more than common altitudes, to outstrip our limited gaze. In the major part of the elevations of the sides are two tiers of galleries and windows. The lower tier of the galleries was for the purpose of lighting the lamps of the different altars beneath. One uninterrupted line of steps from North to South gives the approach to the nine Altars, all of which (with some of their canopies) are perfect; that is, in their decorative recedes; the tables themselves indeed, are not in being. The centre altar is dedicated to St. Cuthbert and St. Beke; and the others bear the names of St. Oswald, St. Lawrence, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Catherine, St. John Baptist, St. Margaret, St. Andrew, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Martin, St. Edmund, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Anselmus, St. Helena, and St. Michael. On the pavement were costly hassles of bishops Richard de

Bury

Mary and Anthony Beck. Reverting to these altars, they had surrounding screens, and on them shewed a profusion of gildings and paintings. An extraordinary effect was set above the centre altar, containing nine lights, so very luminous that they not only rendered this chapel one mighty blaze, but distributed their rays over all the church besides. This effect burnt the whole of the night.

I defer my memoranda of the ideas which I conceived in this chapel, until I describe the view I made of it standing at the South end, and looking North by West and East. Here I put a finish to the lines of my general plan of the Cathedral, which I must not dismiss without observing with every regret (to say nothing of my mental reservations on this head), that I was obligated several times to listen to the intents and look at the drawings of the plan for the new-modeling of this church, whereby I found the Eastern half was to take the same arrangement, and bear the same novel dressings as have been changed the interiors of Salisbury and Lichfield cathedrals*. The alterations to be made were as follows: Bishop Hatfield's throne and John Noss's high altar-screen to be taken down; and their disjointed parts converted, with modern-fancied work, into a new organ-case and loft, &c. &c. the level of the choir standing some six or seven feet above the pavement of the Nine Altars' chapel to be carried over the same on to the East termination of the said chapel, a design which would not only take from its elegant height, but would for ever obliterate the bases of the columns, and the entire range of altars, and destroy in its marked course the Feretory. Thus would be lost to the men of Durham, men who there drew their breath, the real objects which keep alive the memories of their Patron Saint, their most devout and public-spirited Bishop and their heroic Protector. Written memoirs of past events do not stand before the readings of the congregation in the choir of this church; but these witnesses of ancient skill have ever met their uplifted eyes, have ever transfused themselves into their grateful hearts. I have seen them admire, and I have heard them praise; and when, as by a sudden turn of recollection, I, O men of

Durham, anticipate your silent griefs? I join in your bewailings, and unite in your prayers, that determinations, however deeply laid, may not always take root; but wither on that page where Fate recalls (by an innate spell) man to ruminate on the history of ——. The moisture from Retraction's eyes have so blurred the latter lines of the awful admonition, that it is "wanting what should follow." J. C.

(To be continued.)

Vol. LXXI. p. 1093. For "I onward stretched," write in the margin, I onward stretched. P. 32, a 3^d. For "to as many Saints; have" r. "to as many Saints: the altars have." Ibid. b. 3, r. "in this aisle."

Rev. Dr. MORGAN'S Address on the Presentation of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S Honorary Medallion, February 10, 1802.

"Mr. WILKINSON,

"WITH inexpressible satisfaction I present to you this precious treasure, as a token of approbation and esteem from the Royal Humane Society; a Society, whose foundations were laid by the enlightened philanthropy of a few individuals, but which has since been honoured by the patronage of our most gracious Sovereign, and has extended its genial influence to the extremities of the earth. The praise of men is not the legitimate object of human actions; and your whole proceeding manifestly shews, that you were actuated by other and better motives. But the most modest and disinterested may, without a blush, acknowledge that they feel a refined pleasure when the wise and good condescend to notice and approve their conduct. The Royal Humane Society, in thus conveying to you their honorary medal through my hands, professedly bears unequivocal testimony to your professional skill, your exalted philanthropy, and your manly perseverance in the application of the resuscitatory process to an obscure stranger, for so many hours before a favourable symptom appeared.

"Think not that you have in this instance merely preserved a single life, and restored one husband and father to his desponding family; though I am confident, you would think even that a most ample recompense for all you have done. Your successful efforts may excite the zeal, invigorate the exertions, and support the perseverance of

of others; and numbers yet unborn may, in the lapse of time, unconsciously experience the salutary effects of your work and labour of love.

"May the Divine Being, the author of all good, who infused into your mind so large a portion of Christian benevolence, increase it more and more! and may he reward you with the peace of God, that passeth all understanding! which is the only foundation of happiness in this life and the sure preface of eternal bliss."

Mr. URBAN, *Chelvey Parsonage, near Bristol, Feb. 20.*

IN your vol. LXXI. p. 1117, is an assertion very prejudicial to my interest, credit, and character: "that my church is shut up, there being no duty done." Since 1765 till 1795 no incumbent or curate resided at Chelvey; and the parsonage-house and other buildings were of course in ruin. Since the day of my induction to the rectory I have constantly resided; and have done, and

now daily perform, my duty. I have, at my own expence, re-built the parsonage-house; and every thing is decent and as it ought to be, excepting that tithes are here, as every where else, considered as a grievance.

The publick are also told, that I am "writing a book on the crimes of kings, which has been advertised, but not yet published." Such an idea never entered my head. I never wrote or published any book or pamphlet of a political nature in my life, nor ever sent a paragraph to a newspaper on the subject of politics these 18 years. WM. SHAW.

* * We certainly had no intention to misrepresent Mr. Shaw; but received our information, a considerable time back, from a correspondent whose letter, like a thousand others, when used, is committed to the flame.—We are sorry Mr. S. should have experienced the least difficulty concerning tithes, which are certainly due as common right to Mr. S. as well as to every other rector.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 8.*
THE following account of his expences for provisions and passage is taken from the papers of a gentleman who came from the island of Dominica to England in 1800. He brought no servant with him, and of course the expence was only that of a single person. It amounts to nearly 125*l*. Sterling (100*l*. Sterling being equal to 180*l*. Currency.) This document will be interesting to many of your readers of the present day; and will probably be much more so to those who turn over your volumes half a century hence. . . .

An Account of Stewards, Liquors, &c. for the Voyage.

4 sheep (3 Joes each)	—	—	£ 12 12 0	
25 capons (1½ dollar each)	—	—	18 3 0	Currency
14 fowls (1 dollar each)	—	—	5 15 6	
4 turkeys (6 dollars each)	—	—	9 15 0	
2 Guinea birds	—	—	1 11 0	
4 pigs (4 dollars each)	—	—	6 12 0	
			£ 81 13 0	
2 hams, 40 lbs. (at 3 <i>s</i> .)	—	—	6 0 0	
3 loaves of sugar, 20 lbs. (at 3 <i>s</i> .)	—	—	3 0 0	
16 bottles syrup (at ½ dollar)	—	—	1 13 0	
1 lb of tea (at 24 <i>s</i> . 9d)	—	—	2 9 6	
1 barrel tannin	—	—	0 18 c	
1 eggs	—	—	1 7 c	
2 bottles of yams, plantains, &c.	—	—	1 0 c	
1 barrel of corn, 1 barrel of oats	—	—	6 12 0	
			25 5 0	
1 dozen of Madeira (at 3 <i>l</i> —6 <i>s</i> .)	—	—	19 16 0	
11 ditto of porter	—	—	4 18 0	
2 ditto of Port wine	—	—	0 12 0	
1½ ditto of old rum, and 1 demi-john of ditto	—	—	6 12 0	
			42 15 0	
A proportion of a hoghead of corn, 1 firkin of butter, bread, flour, &c.			18 7 6	
			£ 161 4 6	
Passage money, 3 <i>l</i> —guineas (at 18 <i>l</i> —per cent Currency)			56 14 0	
			£ 217 18 6	
			5. Brit.	

5. *British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England.* By Thomas Dudley Ffoulkes, M.A. F. A. S. In Two Volumes.

MR. F. whom, as author of "The Economy of Monastic Life," we have had occasion to commend (LXV. 1099), has continued the subject in the present work, with the double view of "giving a satisfactory idea of monastic manners, with the exclusion only of uninteresting, liturgical, and general matter," and of "contributing somewhat to check the spirit of Monachism and Popery, which has lately been revived." He "could not give it elegance, because he had to translate most motley materials, and did not chuse to destroy precision and *particularity* by *generalizing* his language."

Take the following specimen of this his style, from preface, p. vi.

"Many gentlemen, to whose learning the highest praise is due, having mentioned various printed books, I hope, if I have not always adopted their recommendations, they will accept for my excuse, that the plan of this work only admitted published matter, where MS. was defective, as subsidiary, corroboratory, or explanatory: and that the compass of my work, nor of many volumes in folio, would contain all that m^t be said on the subject; a labour, which, if it were done, would neither gratify the reader nor pay the author; and, after all, for reasons before-mentioned, be incomplete. Where I have given MS. known to be in print, its insertion was indispensable."

The legendary *ancientry* of Glastonbury (introduc't. p. 1). The Egyptian rule, according, it seems, to the method of Pachomius, was the first here known. The monks of Ireland, *additionally* perhaps followed Patrick, who was of the school of Martin in Gaul, a relative of the Hibernian apostle. Benedict was not the last composer of a monastic rule; and Fuller observes, that "rules calculated for the Benedictines, without any grand error, will serve all orders." Mr. F. gives that order the preference.

Abstracts of the "Concordia regularum" of Dunstan, and the "Decretals" of Lanfranc, are given in chap. I.

Whether the profession of Antiquary is a more losing game than formerly, or Antiquarian writers more affect brevity, certain it is that Messrs. Hutchinson, Noble, and Ffoulkes, are so studiously concise, that they give names

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and references *by halves*; and the second author cited in the first part of the preface is not to be known: "*Dev. Vie Monast.*" *Tyrwh.* p. 65; *Jo. and Steev.* *ibid.*

"*Familiar-writers*," "*familiar ecclesiastical and national historians*" (p. 17). "*Superannuation of statutes*." (p. 20.)

The first rule of monks that we meet with among us is the Saxon translation of that of Benedict, in the reign of Edgar, at Winchester. (p. 21.)

There is but too much reason to suspect that the account of the "Holy Sepulchre" in Redcliffe church, Bristol, taken from a *record there*, Barret, 578, is a Rowleian fiction.

The II^d chapter is taken up with monastic officers, abbot and abbess; their election, duty, prerogatives, ceremonials, habits. On the feasting of the abbot and prior of Gloucester our author gives us a good song (p. 120.) The full dress of an abbot may be seen in Carter's Painting and Sculpture, from St. Alban's.

The vices and crimes of Monachism may be kept out of the sight of reasoning men, with whom the *absurdity* of their profession will outweigh every consideration; the rest is for the vulgar, who would gape at their hypocritical parade, and be shocked at their secret enormities; enough of which are here, p. 117 & seq. without seeking after the secrets of the abbot of Waltham, which have not yet been found. See our vol. LVII. p. 383.

Among officers attached to abbots, the "*attornatus ad lectam hundredi*," p. 136, may be the same with the "*hundredarius*" of St. Alban's, who has an epitaph in the church of South Mimms.

The prior was the next only to the abbot, and he also had his suite; and under him was a sub-prior.

There were the same distinctions of officers in nunneries. The enumeration of all these is followed by an appendix of supplementary matter, which concludes vol. I.

In vol. II. part III. are detailed the duties and the vices of the monastic character, for the first 54 pages; then those of hermits, novices, lay-brothers and sisters, servants.

Part IV. treats of monastic *offices*, by which are meant all the parts and furniture of monasteries; services and sermons, meals, chapters, physick, vi-

suois,

gitors, and strangers; libraries and writing-rooms. The supposed writing of a nun, a shocking scrawl, the lines irregular, the letters variously sized and nicely made, still exists in MS. Cott. Clopp. c. VI. p. 200*. Studies, *miserables*, or relaxations, farm-houses, sanctuaries, dependent churches, vestibaries and habitus, granges, song-schools, minis, gardens, &c. &c. These articles, we think, might have been better arranged.

The work concludes with some unpublished matter on the dissolution of religious houses: some valuable emendations of Bp. Gibson's Version of the Saxon Chronicle, which are introduced in "a note communicated by Mr. Henry Ellis, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, of whose pure archaeological taste and unwearied industry the publick possesses a satisfactory specimen in the History of Shoreditch;" and an animated Ode, under the title of "The Triumphs of Vengeance: or, The Count of Julian," founded on an interesting event in the Spanish history, related in Heylyn's Cosmography, p. 218.

6. *Monimenta Antiqua; or, Observations on ancient Castles; including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, ecclesiastical as well as military, in Great Britain; and on the corresponding Changes in Manners, Language, and Customs, leading both to illustrate modern History and to correct many interesting Passages in various ancient Class. Authors.* By Edward King, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S. Volumes I. and II.

THE first volume of this work, which seems likely to grow to a voluminous extent, was published in 1779, and treated of "the castles of Great Britain, before the invasion of the Romans, in the days of primitive simplicity and nobility, the days of Druidism, and of patriarchal manners" in treating of which, the author has been led very much, by circumstance even on different grounds, to agree with the learned *Dictionnaire*, and to add new and additional facts to the observations of *Leveque*, *Rollin*, and others.

The second volume relates to the works of the Romans in this island, and the improvements introduced by them. A third, ready for the press, will contain the history of what time relates to Saxon times, and the fourth, the history of the improvements of

Norman genius. Over the foul and foolish abominations of horrible idolatry among the Druids Mr. K. wishes a veil should be for ever drawn. The object of his pursuit, with all its difficulties, blundering servants, blurred memoranda, roads almost impassable, repeated visits, and treacherous memory, has been to "elucidate truth, and investigate the real history of past ages; one of the most noble and interesting employments that can occupy the human mind." He began this investigation with two memoirs on castles and castellated mansions, in the *Archæologia*, vols. IV. and VI. and pursued it in examining the vestiges of Oxford castle, which is to serve as an appendix to this larger work. He distinguishes the different alterations of the most noted castles, Rochester, Norwich, and Canterbury, and expresses them by the drawings of Mr. John Sanders, now of Bath, and his own niece, Anne Capton, now married to the Hon. Henry Winstor.

Mr. K. ascribes the origin of the cannibal disposition of the Caribbee Indians and New Zealanders to a sort of imagined necessity. We have observed that cannibalism arose from reverence to friends, and from revenge to enemies. Thus several Indian nations devour their parents and their prisoners taken in war. Thus the Numidian mentioned by Livy, disabled and dying on the body of his slaughtered foe, tore it in pieces with his teeth.

The first drawings of architecture were derived by this country from the Phœnicians.

Mr. K. endeavours to ascertain how far the account of the Hyperboreans, in Diodorus Siculus, applies to our isle, and whether the double harvest related to both corn and hay, and the phenomenon of the moon to their taking more notice than other people of the comparative largeness of the harvest moon, or that they had a farther degree of optical and astronomical knowledge than even Cæsar was aware of. But he is of opinion the *Phœnices* as well as *Hyperborei* of the Druids has been overrated too highly.

To discover what effects of science are certainly apparent among the remains of British Antiquity, and with what sort of care any kind of derivative science seem to have been pursued, rather by the Britons themselves, or by their various successors, in a long succession;

* It would have been engraving in fac-simile. *Antiq.*

succession of ages, will be the purport of the ensuing sheets."

Book I. After an introductory view of the progress of society, from the savage to the present state, among us, chap. I. treats of the form and construction of British huts. An arrangement is then made of, 1. British posts, or strong holds; 2. Stones of memorial; 3. Circles of memorial, of observance and observation; 4. Sacred circles, with altars of oblation; 5. Altar for sacrifice and divination; 6. Kistvaens, or tombs; 7. Barrows and Cairns; 8. Logans, or rocking-stones; 9. Tolmen and bafin-tions: The oldest British town Mr. K. finds at Ambresbury bank, near Copt-hall, Essex, in which they dwell in huts of reeds and wood, like the Gauls. Whether Rowland found the foundations of these huts in Anglesea is to us uncertain.

As hill-fortresses Mr. K. gives the camps of *Mael Arthur*; *Heresfordshire* *beacon*; *Britt*, in Staffordshire; *Moel-y-gaer*, in Flintshire; one near *Montgomery*; *Caer Caradoc*, co. Salop; *Tŷer Caeŷi*, *Penmaen Mawr*, *Carn Madryn*, *Bodeun*, and *Dinas*, all co. Caernarvon; *Pen-y-parc*, and *Pen-y-Cryg*, co. Brecon; *Kambre hill*, the white and brown *Catterthun*, in Angus; *Moline*, co. Perth; *Knockferrel*, in Ross and Galloway; *Whurton crag*, *Old Oficeŷtry*, *Old Winchester*, *Fandŷary*, co. Cambridge; *Ape Wood* *ŷide*, *Caer Iŷan*, *Caŷtle Dinas*, *Barŷe hill*, all three in Cornwall; *Maiden caŷtle*, co. Dorŷet; *Maiden bower*, co. Bedford. Hill fortresses with ŷtone buildings added, or their names greatly changed: *Crag-y-Dinas*, *Merionethŷhire*; *Bilŷington-berry*, and *Caŷtle hill*, co. Stafford; *Luŷtborough*, co. Northampton; *Moŷnŷtone caŷtle*, co. Derby; *Caŷtelle*, co. Flint; *Deŷlein*, in Strathmore. Caves, or hiding-places: at *Roŷton*, *Craŷford*, *Ferriŷham*, *Tilbury*, and in the iŷle of *Ilay*. Hiding-pits [abŷurdly enough] called inverted barrows, on *Coumŷ hills*, near *Croydon*; co. *Monŷthold hill*, *Norfolk*; near *Wipŷhaw*; *Piddleton*, *Lewes*, *Winŷter*; on *South downs*, *ŷuffex*; and on the *black mountains*, co. *Caermarthen*; and *Pen pits*, co. *Somerŷet*; and in the *ŷide of White Horŷe*; ŷometimes on hill-fortresses, as at *Thetford*: odd ones at *Hawthornden*, and in *Loyŷth*: different kinds in *Cornwall*; near *Kildŷra*, *caŷtle*, *Scotland*; in the *Western ŷea*; the *giant's cave* near *Peprith*.

Earth-houŷes in the *Western iŷles*, and near *Leith*. Similar fortresses, called *Raŷts*, in *Ireland*, with their little hillocks for kitchens. Smaller mounds even for private habitation in *Ireland*. Excavations in ŷome ancient mountains. Deŷcription of *Old Sarum*, *Badbury rings* and *Wood caŷtle*, *Amundale*. Obŷervations concerning the drefŷes, armour, and appearances, of the ancient Britons and their cars. Many of theŷe earthworks Mr. K. takes on truŷt from other people's view and deŷcription; whereas, in a collection of them on an extended plan like his, every thing ŷhould have paŷŷed under his own eye. Eliŷe, what ŷecurity have we from the blaunders of ŷervants, blotŷed notes, and ŷhort memories of other deŷcribers? Many of theŷe Mr. K. himŷelf never ŷaw; yet, ŷpeaking of *Apiŷwood-hill camp*, which he deŷcribes after *Dr. Plot*, he adds, "It would be an omiŷŷion, on this occaŷion, not to make ŷome mention of it." It is the miŷfortune of writers attached to an hypotheŷis, that they ŷtrain conjecture beyond the bounds of probability; as here, in the inŷtance of *Elden-hoŷe*, which Mr. K. would ŷain perŷuade himŷelf to have been ŷimilar to the hiding-place of *Joŷephus* at *Jotapata*. Not leŷ imaginary is the ŷcene, compoŷed by *Mr. Sanders*, of ancient Britiŷh prieŷts and ŷoldiers, and the *golden ŷickle* or *hook* of the *Druids*, found in *Cornwall*, which *Dr. Lort*, with his uŷual ŷagacity, turned, at once from *gold* to *braŷs* (ŷee *Archæologin*, XII. 415). Rowland's and *Sammes's* portraits of ancient Britons are the creatures of their own brain; for, it may reaŷonably be doubted if any cœm-porary representation of them exiŷts. Mr. K. admits inaccuracy in *Sammes's* figures of the Britiŷh cars; yet he himŷelf reduces the ancient Britiŷh cars and huts to modern *Welŷh ŷledges*, or carts without wheels, and pigŷties. Stones of memorial are of univerŷal erection. Circles (ŷtones ŷet up in form of circles), whether for memorial, obŷervance, or obŷervation, are not ŷo general. To us it appears that the great ŷtones ŷet up on *Mount Ebal* were put or laid together, to form one maŷs or block, called an *altarp*, to be plaŷtered and inŷcribed; and the prohibition of uŷing an iron tool implies oŷly that they ŷhould be ŷet up in their rude and natural ŷtate, without affecting flat or ŷmooth ŷurfaces; as is exactly the caŷe with

with the inscribed single stones in Cornwall and Wales; and, if the words were literally *written* or depicted on the plaister which was laid on for a ground, there would want no tool to cut them. There seems, however, no positive evidence of *circles* of stones in Holy Writ; nor is there more than one instance (that given by Chardin) of such circles in the East, or out of Europe; for, circular dances, by Americans or Dervises, are not in point. Among sacred circles with altars of oblation, Stonehenge will stand foremost till the discovery of its fellow for extent and magnitude. But, as the *Trithemians** go to form the circle, Mr. K's conjecture, that they were altars ascended to by *ladder* or *steps*, because *steps* were forbidden to the altars of the true God, wants support. He deduces this from the Otahitean *whattu*, a scaffold about six feet high, ascended to by a ladder; at the use of which, Captain Cook, with a curiosity natural to every discoverer, alighted, and is reproached for it, by our author, in language of the most uncandid piety. When transcribing the line which mentions the *presenting* Capt. C. to the images, and chanting a kind of hymn, he exclaims, "Horror!—Horror!—Horror!—Can an Englishman, can an Englishman and a Christian, read this, without the utmost indignation?" We conclude Mr. K. never enters a Popish chapel or a mosque, or hardly approaches Stonehenge (p. 160); and why feels he not equal horror in reading or quoting from Pagan writers, descriptive of their *dæmoniacal* ceremonies? "On this scaffold poor Capt. C. seems, in reality, to have been himself made a sort of offering, or else to have been treated in a manner that conveys a still more dreadful idea." Does Mr. K. then conceive this was an act of *defecation* of Capt. C. and not rather that the savage introduced him to his deities with all the respect he believed they were entitled to? "I cannot," he adds, "but feel many fearful reflections in my mind on reciting such a tale, and cannot but wish it may be a warning to all future navigators, to prevent their compliance with idolatrous rites. For the sake of which *warning* chiefly I am induced to revise the whole thus at large." (p. 170.) After reciting some

more compliances, as he terms them, with idolatrous rites, he concludes, "Let every future navigator guard against such horrible and fatal compliances, as he values the life and safety of himself, and of those who are with him."

So many ingenious hypotheses have been offered about Stonehenge, that we shall not spend time in controverting Mr. K's illustration from Homer, or his translation of *ὄβη καὶ ὄβη*, in Homer, a *diameter* instead of the measure of the sides of a *square*. His distinction between *Βασις*, and *Θυσιαστήριον*, p. 178, is peculiarly apposite. The prohibition of *steps* to God's altar, Ex. xx. 26, is not easily reconciled with the *ascent* by which Solomon went up into the house of the Lord, 1 Kings x. 3; where, however, the LXX reads *ὠσανίστην*, q. d. his whole routine of burnt-offerings, *καὶ φέρει τὸ σῶμα τῆς θυμῆς*, which he carried into the house of the Lord. The brazen altar also, being 10 cubits high, must have had some means of ascent to it, represented, in prints of it, by a long flight of steps. Ezekiel also, in the New temple, describes, xliii. 17, a *settle* with *steps* looking towards the East: *ἰδοὺ γὰρ καὶ ὁ ἀλμυρὰς αὐτὸς ἐλπίσθαι καὶ ἀνιστάσθαι*. This *settle*, or *ἀλμυρὰς*, is divided into *greater* and *lesser*; i. e. two *ledges* or *set-offs* above the *base*. These ledges are, by Mr. Lowth or Dr. Lightfoot, quaintly called *narrowings* or *inchings*; but why, by the LXX, *ἀλμυρὰς*, which in the Lexicons signifies *propitiatorium* and *altare*, and can be applied to the latter only as relative to the former, we are no where told. Our disquisition relates only to the height of the structure, and the mode of ascending it, which, whether by *steps* or a gradual slope, for the term *ἀλμυρὰς* is not defined, equally implies that *exaltation* against which the Law of Moses cautioned the worshippers. It is difficult to maintain the distinction between *Βασις* and *Θυσιαστήριον*, in Balak's altars, for he offered (*αὐτοῦ*) on them what our translators call a *burnt-offering*, and the LXX *θυσία* and *ὁλοκαυτωμένη* (a *victim*), not a mere oblation; and when *Θυσιαστήριον* is applied to incense, still it is to something consumed by fire, and not merely lifted up and laid on it; and *ὁλοκαυτωμένη* is an *holocaust*, translated

* In Mr. King's description of this suspended circle, *Trithem* is always only noted *Trithem*.

translated by us an whole, i. e. an wholly burnt-offering, an offering wholly burnt, *sacrificium quod totum comburi solet*, not a sacrifice *dress'd whole and entire*. Neither is there any intimation that Balak and his princes stood round these altars in nearly a circular form; *ἰστανται* is only standing over them, as expressly in Homer, Od. xiii. 187, where, however, Mr. K. chooses to render *was* by the altar.

We pass by Mr. K.'s new rendering Balaam's last prophecy, as well as his explanation of the *afs* speaking, as both liable to discussions too extensive for this Review. Mr. King pronounces Stonehenge a *high place*, or *Βωμο*, and has the same opinion of the *Kistons*, though less extensive and less complex.

The *Cromlechs* Mr. K. pronounces to be places whereon the Druids sacrificed human victims for the purpose of drawing conclusions from their convulsions. The inference drawn from this use by Mr. King, that it must, "therefore the poor victim must have been placed aloft, in a situation where he could be seen," is unsupported by any account in the classic writers. He adds, that the fourth stone, described by Holland and Stowe, is now prostrate. An equally lively imagination has furnished a plate to help out the description of certain excavations, &c. in the rock at Aradus, in which the preference is given to Maundrell's description over Pococke's, as approaching nearer to the original barbarism. He adds, p. 236, n. "we have full reason to believe that the ancient Gentiles used ladders merely for their altars." This opinion is founded on H. Stephens's explanation of *καλκαθμικ*, in Etod. xx. 26, *gradus fiala*, which may as well mean any kind of steps as the rounds of a ladder, and because the Otaheitean whatta was so ascended. And so attached is Mr. K. to this idea, that he will have *λίθος σκαπός*, Lev. xxvi. 1, to mean a stone to be looked at, or a scaffold (p. 257); and that Abimelech slew his brethren upon one stone, such a stone-scaffold, or elevated stone, Judges ix. 5. We find among

us remains of the placed stones to be looked at, or of the dire conspicuous scaffolds. Why may they not have been stones of observation, astronomical or other? As the kine stoop by divine influence at the great stone, where was the impiety of placing the ark on it? The Bethshemites might have gazed at it irreverently. But how does it appear that there might not be steps of earth to the Cromlechs, if they were indeed altars, though no traces of them remain? Mr. K. in expressing his vehement abhorrence of human sacrifices, seems to forget that, however displeasing to God the first human sacrifice intended to be offered, though prevented by Him who expressly required it, however mistaken by ignorance in the distance of time from it, it was a type of that greatest of all sacrifices, in which the victim was of a superior order. May we be allowed to indulge a hope that Mr. K. will not suspect our reverence for Christianity as being less sincere than his own, however we may differ in our degrees of zeal or candour? But, as he has deigned to quote the Gentleman's Magazine with approbation in many instances, he may be more placable to its Publisher and his Reviewers.

Mr. K. (p. 238) supposes *Αλσος*, the Grove, every where to mean a *carving* of a grove in wood. Bp. Patrick, on 2 Kings xxi. 7, explains it the *image* of or usually erected in the grove, meaning Asherah. If the *expedition* with which Gideon cut down the grove by the altar of Baal is a mark of its lightness, how does that apply to throwing down the altar, which probably was of stone, like those at Stonehenge, which Mr. K. pronounces to be the massive Trilithons? Gideon had ten men to help him, and we may believe their strength was augmented by supernatural aid. The wood of the image *Asheroth*, or *Astarte*, which Gideon (*ολεσθεις*) destroyed (not cut down), might have been of sufficient bulk to furnish fire to consume a bullock without it being a grove of trees. May we be allowed to conjecture that it was a niche, tabernacle, or shrine †?

"After

* Josiah, *ἡλκισεν αὐτὸν ὡς γυν*, reduced it to powder; not by *slumping* it small, but by reducing it by fire to an impalpable powder: 2 Kings xxiii. 6.

† In these sheets I have endeavoured, in the clearest manner possible, and from the highest and most unquestionable authorities of remote antiquity, to elucidate the true history of the Druidical stones, of their sacred circles, and of their abominable altars.

But

"After all the prodigious masses just mentioned, the vast circular stone, of 38 feet in diameter, placed on the top of the sepulchre of Theodorick the Goth, at Ravenna, ought by no means to be forgotten*. For, this mass seems to have been reared and placed in its present situation in conformity to ideas of magnificence which Theodorick's Gothic soldiers had derived from their own Celtic country, though long after the use of the *Corniche* was forgotten. It was reared about the year 526, not by architects deriving their skill and powers from the architects of Adrian or Antoninus, but by men (as Theodorick himself was a *Danubius*) much more acquainted with the methods used by the *Mortuicians*; and *Dalmatians* in removing their ponderous grave-stones, and by modes which, we have every reason to conclude, were similar to such as were used by the ancient *Mexicans*, and by the ancient *Britons*, in rearing all their various superstitious structures." (p. 295.) We are the more obliged to Mr. K. for these remarks as we have never yet been able to see a representation of this *rotunda* at Ravenna†.

Mr. K. inclines, p. 297, to think all barrows of British origin, and that those where Roman insignia are found belonged to Britons in Roman service; and that the Romans never raised barrows except over the heaps of slain in battle, but buried in stone coffins, such as he saw at Chatterford in 1785, and are engraved in the Introduction to Sepulchral Monuments, II. pl. I. At the top of the barrow of Halvattes, described by Herodotus, he finds five great *concentric circles*, like *ditches*, or artificial *trenches*; on the slopes of which were rudely stamped,

in large characters, certain marks or letters, expressing how much of the work each of the several classes of people had performed—and these he compares with our figures of the White Horse and White Leaf-croft cut in the ground. We confess our imagination unable here to keep pace with his. The Pyramids are considered by Mr. K. as "merely one degree more of a little refined improvement beyond the mere aboriginal barrows of that country that had existed in the very first rude ages." (p. 176.) Major Rennell was told, by an eye-witness, that, in a tract of country running from the parts of Mount Taurus, near where the Euphrates begins to be navigable, Northwards, through Tartary into Siberia, there are still most astonishing remains of mines, which contain gold as well as silver and other metals, which are not now worked, because all the timber in the neighbouring countries has been exhausted, which accounts for the golden articles found in the Tartarian barrows. (p. 282.) The barrow near Wareham, usually, and on a pretty just ground, ascribed to Edward the Martyr, Mr. K. gives at once to a *Danish* (p. 307.) *Battle* barrows in Great Britain are enumerated, p. 319—322.

"Hence, therefore, the investigation of the history of these curious and most ancient repositories of the dead may fairly be clothed. They are indeed the simplest works of art, scarce deserving to be named as having any connexion with the efforts of human genius in its labours to produce works of architecture. But they are so interesting, both on account of their close connexion with the sad general lot of human nature, and with the manners and cus-

But I cannot forbear adding a heavy wish that no one may ever be made of what is here brought to light for the purpose of inventing any imitations or representations of such things upon the stage, by way of representing ancient manners. For, I must conscientiously say, that I have ever thought the representation of Pagan sacrifices and Pagan rites upon the stage to be (if not an absolute abomination in itself) at least a too near imitation of abominations, and the very reverse of an observance of that holy command to which a *Hissing* was annexed, viz. to break the images and pillars, and to throw down their statues, &c." Should they not then, says Mr. K. has more cause to be completely ruined and demolished all over the United Kingdom? Verily, we hope so. We should be glad to see an Ovidian posthumus.

* There has been a fine drawing made of this building by Clarifasso, of which a print has been published by Mr. Smiley. In what collection it lies?

† In the copy of Rispondi's "Ravenna liberata dal Goti o sia Rotondo di Ravenna privato dell'Impero Romano, ne m'è sepulchro di Teodorico re de' Goti, Ravenna, 1766," 4to, there are two views, two sections, and two plans of this great block, but no explanation of the references.

‡ Vol. 1, d. 10, of *sculpt.* vol. 5, 1, *rotunda*, or *funus*.

toms of the primeval people in all nations. even before the existence of the pyramids in Egypt (to the formation of which such kinds of rude sepulchres probably gave the first idea), that it would, most surely, have been a total want of due attention to the first causes of the invention of architecture not to have considered them maturely." (p. 322.) These remarks are followed by very apposite and affecting reflections on the parties deposited under these various repositories, and a proper regret at the disturbing them for purposes of curiosity.

Chap. VII. treats of *logan* or rock-ing-stones, *tolmen*, and *basou-stones*. Though their use is not ascertained, they are supposed to be monuments of *British* art; and many of them, like Aggleston in Purbeck and some others, *left unfinished*. Mr. K. concludes properly enough, that the British coins were not borrowed from the Roman, which seldom had such reverses, but from the Phœnicians and Eastern nations; and that some of the coins of Ptolema, the most ancient Greek, were, in like manner, convex on one side, and concave on the other. (p. 341, n.) To the Britons likewise Mr. K. refers the immense ditches in various parts, boundaries of different kingdoms. (p. 342.) Mr. K. apologizes for having borrowed from many other plates what it was impossible for him to have seen with his own eyes, in comparing together to many corresponding remains of ancient works for the elucidation of truth. In the subsequent pages, however, when we come to consider the more refined works and improvements of art, the case will be otherwise, and we shall not stand in need of any such assistance. (p. 343, n.)

We proceed to follow our industrious investigator through the second part of his elaborate research. In book II. which contains observations on the works of the ROMANS in this island, and particularly on those of a military kind. The first of these is *Richborough*, in Kent; of which not only the remaining walls but the original foundations have been examined and accurately traced by the indefatigable pains of the truly ingenious, inquisitive, and respectable occupier of the land, Mr. *Boys*, of Sandwich; by whose exact plans, joined to the examination and observation of Mr. K. himself on the spot, he has been enabled to refer most

decidedly to these remains as illustrating in the most complete manner the nature and the whole general construction of original Roman fortresses in this island. He assigns this fortress to the time of Claudius, and his legate Vespasian, as the spot where the Romans most usually landed, and where St. *Paul* landed to preach Christianity to Britons; a fact elucidated by Dr. Henry. (History of Great Britain, I. 196.) In this distinguished fortress are to be plainly traced all the principal parts of one of the very greatest and most perfect of the stationary Roman camps.

The Roman walls Mr. K. conceives to be laid in alternate *courses* (for so he very properly renders *stratæ*, Rev. xxi. 19) of rough stones and bricks, formed in *caissons*, which were raised up as the structure rose; and he conjectures the holes still remaining were made to fix the caissons: but it appears to us doubtful whether the stonework of all these works was not *facied* with hewn stone, and only now appears rough by the removal of that facing in later time. The building in the centre of the prætorium, being in form of a cross, is supposed to have been the *facellum* where the eagles were lodged, and to have been succeeded in Christian times by a chapel by the direction of Augustus himself. Among the ruins of these foundations was found a small bronze figure, supposed an ornament of horie-furniture, representing a Roman *bagpipe*; whence Mr. K. deduces the Scotch bagpipe from the Romans; but his print of it makes it uncertain, to us at least, whether it was a *musical instrument* or a *leather bottle*.

Mr. K. has not noticed a Roman *wharf* here, described by Mr. Pennant in his Journey to the Isle of Wight.

The next Roman station is *Porchester* castle, the head-quarters of Vespasian; on whose and his son's successes against the Jews Mr. K. has introduced some very apposite and interesting reflections. (p. 23—25.) The parish-church is built on the foundation of the *facellum* within this castle also, to which large Norman additions have been made, and been used as a *regal Saxon tower of residence*. *Castor* in Norfolk, and *Burgh* castle in Suffolk, are next more briefly described. Various stations referred to where the situation of the Prætorium still remains visible, and some of which were mere earth-works; at *Heppington*, Kent; *Suddeworth*,

Sadllewerth, York-shire; *Bolton*, South Wales; *Melanion* castle, Derbyshire; *Little and Great Chigley*, Cumberland; *Chester*; one near *Carmarthen*. Some of the most considerable earth-works in Scotland, *Deugin Rofs*, *Ardrach*, *Bursens*, *Chegreen*, and *Kiriboldo*. Accounts of the several orders and distinctions of the troops of which the Roman armies consisted, and the precise manner of their encamping, and a computation of the number of troops that might be arranged in several well-known stations, and in others, as at *Puckering*, *Lincoln*, *Hilary*, *Cyffledydes*, *Aerns castle*. Stations on the Roman wall called *Grampinghe*. *Soldbury*, co. Gloucester, adapted to the Polybian mode. Some Roman camps of irregular form, as *Verolam*, *Sindefter*, *Bath*, *Burdigala*, *Richmon*, and *Brugh* castle in Scotland. *Dover*, and the particular construction of the *Palatros*. Polybius's account of the irregular method of encamping used by the Greeks may be compared with that of the Turks given by Mr. Morier in his account of the late war in Egypt. Mr. K. has compared the encampment of the Israelites under Moses with the Roman mode. (p. 97, n.)

Mr. K. speaking of Lord Bern's monument at St. Alban's, says, "it represents him reining his head upon his arm in *sed comped* sleep, the too just and almost prophetic emblem of that deadly sleep into which mankind in general have been too ready to forget and to neglect the best intimations in his writings." (p. 152, n.) From the words *Sed pedet*, in the epitaph, it seems rather to represent him in his usual attitude of meditation, lost in deep thought on the most interesting subjects. On mentioning the virtues of this and other monuments, p. 102 n. Mr. K. notices the *temple* of *Athena* in the ruins of *Antioch*, those of *Athena* not exceeding 12 feet, and those of *Rome* not more than 10 feet, with more comments, p. 113, n.)

Mr. King laments, and we must join our lamentations to his if he is rightly informed, that the *Roman plume* at *Dover* has very lately been *plucked down*. He is of opinion it was built by *Agrippa*, of the *Imperial family*, and was brought from the Northern coast on the *East side* of the island, and of sides of regular shape, dimensions, and p. 114, n. (p. 114, n. 100.)

Mr. K. doubts whether the *granite*

buildings of the Romans in this country were more than of timber, or slightly built, and but one story high, even over tessellated pavements; "so few remains or records are to be found of their having ever enjoyed the elegant conveniences of life in their domestic situations, notwithstanding the pomp and magnificence of their public works" (p. 163.) "And when the contemplative mind considers that it is only in a very few instances where any solid remains bespeak the existence of any extraordinary structures, even near the very fragile tessellated pavements that have nevertheless been so well preserved, it will be led, unavoidably, to conclude, that really magnificent private mansions did not in this country count only exist; and that, in most instances, a Roman quæstor or tribune sitting *lure* in his toga, on his moveable sella, or wallowing in his triclinium (with ideas well illustrated by the tessellated pavement described by Pliny in his *Agrippa*, *unusquisque*, Nat. Hist. XXXVI. 25), on one of these dull, dark, and at best ill-looking works of Mosaic did not, after all, appear with much more real splendor, as to any advantages from the refinements of civilized life, than an old *Scotch laird* in the Highlands sitting in his *plaid* on a *joint-stool*, or on a chair of not much better construction, in the corner of his rough, rude *casside-tower*. These observations may, perhaps, appear a little too harsh, but they are really somewhat needful to counterbalance the unreasonable prejudices that have been too often formed, and for elucidating the truth, as founded on facts that are unquestionable." (p. 164 167.) The severity of these strictures certainly need not the apology of the writer, who has made a very few passages from Pliny, Juvenal, and Horace, a text to a discourse against ancient luxury, as if no parallel could be found in our own country at a much later period. We always considered the ivory figure at *Dunstaffnage* as representing a king on his throne. That these tessellated pavements were within substantial buildings Mr. K. might have learned from Mr. Lysons's account of those at *Woodchester*, and other instances adduced by Mr. K. himself, pp. 170 and 174. As to the execution or color of these works, we must not expect the same perfection as in those in the earliest times in the capital, between

die

dies of brick and of marble; and we must allow for the superior advantage of *painting* over the finest Mosaics in St. Peter's. Pliny describes Mosaics as he does pictures or flames, the more extraordinary examples in their respective line. (p. 177.)

We cannot find the *fire-pan*, or its situation in the middle of the room, in Jer. xxxvii. 22, 23, though the *hearth* was in the midst of the high priest's hall, Luke xxii. 55, John xviii. 18. It by *pan* Mr. K. (p. 179, n.) means a sloping roof, single or double, the Roman would be like the modern roofs. He prefers the idea, that the *flues* or *hypocausts* were not to warm *latas* only, but *sitting-rooms*. (p. 183.) But we do not see why the building at Woodchester should have been the only one of *jack extent*, and therefore a residence of a governor, proprietor, or the Emperor himself. (p. 185.) Mr. K. has (p. 187) given a regular table of the dimensions of all the apartments of this edifice, by which it appears that the breadth of one or two rooms bore no proportion to their length; e. g. 114 feet by 10, 62 by 9; but this is by no means true of the majority; for, out of 65 rooms, only 19 can be deemed of any tolerable proportions, and of those 19 three seem to have been stables, and four others rather public apartments; so that only twelve could be deemed *harmonie private apartments* in this supposed magnificent palace. The *labyrinth* fret border to the pavements Mr. K. (p. 190) pronounced one of the most ancient ornaments in the world, to be universal that it would be traced up at least to the days of Noah: "and I could almost be inclined to call it *En's pattern*." We have, in our gardens, *Adam's needle*, a plant provided with points and threads; but no historical evidence has yet reached us that Eve was a *scappstrée*, or handled either so well as her daughters are said to do in some parts of the globe. It is fair, however, to presume that Mr. K. has evidence sufficient to make this the leading pattern of ornament in his furniture and drapery of every kind, and that he will encourage it in the manufactory of Woodchester floor-cloths.

It may be doubted, whether the single instance of Lucullus having a room called *Apoll'o* would justify a conjecture, that not *Orpheus* but *Apoll'o* was represented in the Woodchester, Winton, and other pavements among us. (p. 190.)

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Seneca (Ep. 51) compares the villas of the Roman senators to a *camp*, from the position more than from the lowliness of the building; nor does the anecdote of Lucullus changing his residence prove that one villa might not be warmer than another, from natural situation rather than from *slightness* of material; for, every discovery rather proves that the walls were of stone or brick than of *wood*, whatever the roofs might be.

P. 200. The circumstance of Crassus buying up so many *burnt* houses in Rome, is an argument that Roman houses were built of combustible materials, or of slight ones, as represented pp. 167, 172.

"The Royal Exchange of London (only that it is upon a much greater scale and more lofty) may, perhaps, help to convey somewhat of the idea of an Eastern house. It was rebuilt after the fire of London, and finished in 1669, and, as is apprehended, was rebuilt somewhat after the original plan of the old one, which had been reared by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1567. As, therefore, Sir Thomas was greatly connected with foreign countries, it is more than probable the original hint of the whole was taken from the idea of Eastern *Bazars* and houses conjointly, for the walks above, with the shops, were almost true *Bazars*, whilst the court below almost resembles that of some great house at Smyrna or Aleppo." (p. 202, n.) The four sides of the Royal Exchange are nothing more than was frequent in the great mansions of Queen Elizabeth's time, a quadrangle or cloisters, exactly like the front of Hatfield house, dated 1611. The Roman plan was also to build round a square court. Mr. K. gives, in plate XXVIII. a plan of Pliny's Laurentine villa, compared with that at Woodchester. Against the paucity of *arches* in Roman works let the triumphal ones of various a ras be set, and let it be remembered that *wooden* bridges are generally flat, or very nearly so. Mr. K. suggests, p. 221, that *Uk*, viewed from the rock where the castle stands, retains the regular form of a little Roman town without a single Roman vestige.

P. 223—268, Mr. K. introduces a curious dissertation on the first introduction of the *arch*, which does not occur in the Egyptian buildings before the time of the Ptolemies, nor in the

East,

The volume concludes with short accounts of the Roman *walls*, and of the appearance and dress of Roman soldiers; and the general reflections on the whole are summed up with a pious, grateful, and patriotic apostrophe. "How much less in reality than an American governor of colonies does the Roman *cicur* of Britain appear in comparison of a King of Great Britain, in these later ages of civilization, ruling over a great, rich, and powerful people, sending fleets and armies to all the regions of the world, and enjoying, by the unmerited blessing of Almighty God, together with the light of the Gospel, more substantial conveniences, comforts, and advantages of life, and more fruits of science, than the whole either of Constantine's or Julian's empire possessed! And how ought this reflection to fill each British heart with unfeigned thankfulness towards that Almighty Being, who, having caused this island *so early* to receive the light of the Gospel, and also so soon to recover from the corruptions with which that light had become for a time obscured, has also permitted it *so long* and so late to enjoy all its concomitant blessings! How careful, and how diligent also, ought every considerate mind to be till to preserve them!" (p. 282.)

Here we close this long review of the two *first* parts of this elaborate and instructive work with all due respect for the learning and investigation of their author, however we may *presume* to demur to the cornuscations of his lively and fervid *imagination*; and we leave him to compare the *heaven-descended* stories of the Benares bramins with those of the Italian monks (p. 257), and with our best bow to him for his frequent reference to such information as our old friend Urban's *Miscellany* afforded.

7. *Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow, in Lincolnshire.*

"THE plates of Mosaic pavements discovered at Horkstow, here offered to the publick, are the beginning of a work in which it is proposed to exhibit figures of the most remarkable Roman antiquities discovered in Great Britain, under the title of *Reliquiæ Romanæ*, to be published in separate parts, four of which will make a volume. With the fourth part will be given a general title-page and table of contents. The second part, which is in a state of great

forwardness, will consist of 14 plates, representing the remains of temples, inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities discovered at Bath. The third part will contain 10 plates respecting several Mosaic pavements discovered near Frampton, in Dorsetshire, coloured after the originals. Of a work of this kind it is impossible to ascertain the extent, as it must, in a great measure, depend on future discoveries. The antiquities which have not hitherto been engraved will be given first, but is also intended to introduce the most curious of those which have been published before. SAMUEL LYSONS."

Mr. L.'s first attempt on this magnificent scale, "An Account of some Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, in the County of Gloucester," was noticed in our vol. LXVII. p. 1033; and the expectation of the publick has been awakened for the present continuation of his design. Horkstow hall, the seat of Admiral Shirley, is on the South side of the Humber, within 4 miles of the great Roman road, called High-street, or Old-street, leading from Lincoln to the Humber. Several Mosaic pavements and other Roman antiquities have been found at Winterton and Roxby, each about 4 miles from this house; considerable Roman remains at Broughton, 8 miles from it, and at Hibaldstow, 4 miles farther. One of these last-mentioned places is supposed by Horsley to have been the Roman station PRÆTORIUM in Antonine's first itinerary *. The pavements here given were found, 1796, in a close adjoining the admiral's garden, at the depth of 3 feet below the surface; and Roman coins had been found, several years before, near the spot. The larger pavement consisted of three compartments, represented in plates III. IV. and V. In the Western a small central circle exhibits Orpheus with his lyre, surrounded by beasts; and in eight compartments, disposed as rays from it, birds and beasts; these composed a greater circle, inserted in a square, in the four spandrils or angles of which were a large bust between two *red crystals*. The central compartment consisted of another circle in a square (the centre destroyed), supported

* May not the residence of the commander in chief have given name to that station? and may not this pavement have decorated his villa? EDIT.

by four Tritons. This compartment was wrought into other compartments of Bacchanalian figures, Tritons, Nereids, Cupids, and sea-monsters, among genii dancing round a basket of flowers. The compartment at the East end of the large pavement is most entire, and represents a chariot-race of four *figurs*, attended by two horsemen, driven round a platform in the centre, at the extremities of which are the *meta*. The general design of the large pavement, except the middle of the central one, is restored in plate VI. from a drawing by Robert Smirke, esq. R. A. The greater part is likely to be preserved, Admiral Shirley having erected a building over the most perfect and interesting parts. Mr. L. thinks it not improbable that it might have been restored from a more *ancient one fallen to decay*, the workmanship being of a late age, though parts of the designs are by no means in a bad taste. South from the larger pavement extended another, 19 feet from the wall, of considerable size, as appears by the bed of it, 23 feet beyond the fragments, engraved plate VII. No farther traces could be discovered. A piece of alabaster, having military trophies rudely cut on it, dug up several years ago near the site of the pavements, and now in the possession of Mr. Brooke, of Horklow, is also engraved.

2. *A Discourse of Public Education, addressed to the most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Merioneth. By William Vincent, D.D. In answer to a Charge annexed to his Lordship's Discourse, preached at St. Paul's on the anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children, and published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.*

ONE of the blessed effects of what is called *Christianity*, preserving us, to destroy the art of human reasoning. This was observed from the earliest dissemination of Melchizedek, or Lucifer, and became a rule, not only for all the good women who are the followers of his religion, but for the truly pious Mr. Gifford and Mr. Jones, full of themselves to be so far from beyond the bounds of reason, and propriety on this head, and not to be alarmed against the very innovations and innovations to which the sciences were indebted for their education and talents. Dr. R. whose zeal against gains, led him to strictness with a benevolent expedition to disavow when we relinquished the sermon in the

collected volume (see vol. LXX 1010), with that animation of guage which he glories in, pushed charge still farther, in his sermon for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1790, and the *Bell Meath* has trumpeted it from E. West, through the medium of a S. calculated for the best of purposes, guided by the best of secretaries. must the bulk of the hearers of the course think of the propriety of laying such a report on the education of our public schools—unless they to discourage and supplant it? what must the friends of Christ think when such a Society sanctions a charge? for, either the charge be founded, or the Society incline meet Methodism more than half with the uplifted hands and eyes Oliverian saints. The Fathers of the Church must wear this cap if them. Dr. V. feeling himself aggrieved, and with the aggravation having received a private note from Dr. R. and the refusal of a sion of a counter-note to the B. sermon before its circulation by the Society, has here given a judicious animated vindication of the conduct of our public schools, particularly over which he presides with so credit. After reading this *Discourse* will be natural to ask, What ground of the violent outcry? Christianity is taught and instilled than human learning, and has more useful and lasting impression its pupils than all the little can hypocrisy infused and encourage the Evangelical seminary, teachers cannot convey more instruction than they possess, and have frequently confounded Virtue with "Decipimus specie recte." It is an art in deceiving; if people be deceived for their good, the logical professor completely practical in his way with the Church of England, he lays a strain deeper than the vein, and excludes from the realm of science under the disguise of genius. I argue with the *Ep. Jacobinism*, he sweeps away the introduction of Antiquity, to make new mode of information, or, affects to call it, of impressing a subject of the human mind, which he has clear of every impression: the first that offers. If this be a ton, man in a savage state is the

subject of it; but what progress such a mode has made on savage man may be learned from the progress of civilization in the swamps of Africa, where it has been found necessary to call in one set of slaves to subdue another by force of arms, and the civil power to enforce obedience by capital punishment. Dr. V. is fully aware to what the aspersions cast on the present system of teaching manifestly tends. What benefits have been derived from the various schools of new invention in France. Professor Bygge will tell us in his tour, reviewed vol. LXXI. p. 819. Indeed, where the civil code yet remains afloat, "in what state must be the code of education which is the preliminary and foundation of Virtue or Vice, inculcating those principles of either which a code of laws is only to regulate and controul?"

"I cannot," says Dr. V. with a becoming spirit, "lay down my pen without calling upon your Lordship for a public revocation of your charge, so far as you impute systematic neglect to the conductors of public education; and if, with such revocation, you shall choose to insist upon the other articles of impeachment, I request your Lordship to make enquiry into the facts before you aggravate the injury. Those who have been bred at Westminster are to be met with in every circle; interrogate them on the subject—not, generally, whether they have had a religious education, but, particularly, whether the various duties here specified have been performed. Those only can satisfy your enquiries who have completed their education among us, and have enjoyed the benefits of the foundation; the information of others will be imperfect, extending only as far as their progress and situation in the school enabled them to see and judge. If, after such investigation, your Lordship shall find that you have injured a man who never gave you cause of offence, I think you will be sorry for having reposed implicit confidence in Dr. Rennell; and you will be sorry to have prejudiced the interests and estimation of a body of men whose life has been devoted to the service of their country. Our life is not an unhappy one; the attachments of the good, and their success in life, compensates for the failure of those who have profited less by our endeavours. Forty years labour, and fifty years experience, en-

title me to a retirement of quiet and independence; but, if my retirement is to be embittered with the reproach of having done no good, of systematic neglect, of resolute and contemptuous inattention to my duty, I answer, once for all, that 'contemptuous neglect' is a term past comprehension; to condemn our duty towards God is not wickedness but insanity. And 'resolute and systematic neglect' I disclaim as a charge utterly false and groundless; a falsehood I have proved it, if my testimony is worthy of credit; and if my assertion is not sufficient, I am ready to establish it by legal evidence, by oath, or any other ordeal that my accusers may demand. But, for the present, I take my leave of them with the sentiment of a poet and a Pagan:

Ἐν δ' οὖν ἀμαρτάνῃ, μὴ σπένδω κακὰ
Πλάθουσιν, ἣ καὶ δρῶσιν ἐκείνῳ ἴμει." (41.)

9. *A Sermon, preached at Durham, July 21, 1801, at the Visitation of the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God Shute Lord Bishop of Durham. By Robert Gray, B. D. Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Crake, in the County of Durham.*

THE author of this discourse, which is remarkable at once for elegance of diction and original remark, proposes for consideration some Providential appointments, in which the extensive influences and designs of revealed religion have been effectually promoted. He remarks, first, that the extraordinary effusions of the Spirit produced such permanent effects that the great cause of Religion was not endangered when those gifts were diminished. He illustrates this in the prime gift of inspiration, which was bestowed upon the Evangelists and Apostles for the great end of transmitting down to future ages a body of narrative and doctrine from which all misconception or defect were infallibly precluded; a circumstance which, he justly observes, has rendered every other challenge of infallibility inadmissible, because unnecessary. We hope the readers of this eloquent discourse will take notice that there would be great need for an infallible guide if there were no infallible Scriptures; and that they will beware of those who strive to weaken that foundation of religious certainty which is laid in the Divine Word. Nothing can better serve the purpose of pretenders of every denomination, Romish,

in the annals of literature, the supporters of infidelity have remarkable for superficial pretensions, and sometimes for illiterate. These reflections are closed with the education of the means for promoting the increase of knowledge among all ranks of people, well illustrated by a reference to two main sources of the British empire. "It is this spirited and elegant wisdom the want of those just conceptions of the true nature and principles of religion, which were formerly on the mind with the first fruits of knowledge, and blended every communication, and which means are now facilitated, might be effected with more general and effectual instruction, that men are early with every blast of vain doctrine deluded by every species of error. Christianity, infusing its truths into the uncultivated understanding, and unfolding its sublime truths to those who, by their intellectual attainments, are enabled to cultivate excellence, must afford the only security against those delusions which are daily engendered in man folly and human wickedness teach its enlightened disciples while they follow the discoveries in and true philosophy in their range, to bring every thought and imagination in just subjection to the dominion of Him who was a Light in the world."

of Literature: the Origin, Manner, and Transactions of the Society for the Establishment of a Literary

IF one class of our countrymen dissatisfied if any education is given to the rising generation, and others if any but a *play-school* such as may be most agreeable to idle learners, all emulation and industry being strenuously guarded against and a third class are for leaving Nature and Common Sense, is tantamount to leaving it to itself; the author of this prefatory contends, that, Genius being out of control, the grand concern must be, to direct her efforts into a train, that she may steer clear of scurrility, Invektive, Libel, Regret, against Government, arising from disappointed Ambition or unpalatable Contempt. The claims of

philosophical Genius are for discoveries by accident; "Learning, when not a sterile admiration of former excellence, when associated with kindred enthusiasm, has, unquestionably, similar claims." Writers by imitation or translation, whose minds are only well-stored memories, do not merit the rank of Genius, yet form the great class of the Literati, and their claims are preferred by obvious utility. Language, the dress of thoughts, is essentially included. "There will generally be a difficulty in rendering Genius, assimilated with Philosophy, the first object of the Institution. Applications are sometimes peremptorily and haughtily rejected because Philosophy and Learning are pronounced antipathetic to the happiness of the world." Our author contends, that "Genius is the first of all human distinctions; it takes place even of Virtue, the impressions of which are generally limited to a family or a country; the ideas of Genius, in moral as in mechanic discoveries, become instantaneously the benefactors of mankind. Genius, Talents, and Labour, wisely employed, form the fund from which every thing valuable to society is produced. All the land, and all the spontaneous productions which first constitute property, would not, without this fund, support a tenth of the present population of the world, or a hundredth part of the expences of its governments. In the construction of those governments Genius has been controuled and superseded by Force, and its only successful competitor is Military Power. It must, however, ultimately establish the legislations of mankind. It may be long employed in dissipating preliminary visions; but all the possible errors, and all the miseries of abortive efforts, will be improved ultimately, by Genius, to all possible good." (p. 19.) A discussion of the productive influence of Genius on agriculture, property, and the art of writing in the different ages of the world, occupies the following pages to the end of the third section.

SECT. IV. is occupied on the *evils and miseries of Literature*. "Among the antients we read of no beings analogous to the literary pugilists, bruffers, bullies, and braves, of modern ages. A government, the perpetual object of

* What kind of learning is this new and enthusiastic learning? EDIT.

animad-

of food produced by labour; to persist in directing the funds of public and private charities into these channels is not augmenting an useful population, it is promoting a competition which is already injurious to labour; it is raising the price of subsistence; it is encouraging a vicious procreation, and increasing the general misery. I hope not to be mistaken on these delicate and interesting subjects; the laws seem anxious for the preservation and augmentation of numbers. This is certainly not their province. There is an imperious faculty in human nature, which has never failed, and which will never fail, to keep up numbers in their full proportion to the quantity of subsistence. The objects of the Legislature are *subsistence and employment*, not *numbers*, which, unemployed, produce evils instead of removing them. It had appeared to me, before I experienced its effects in the Society for a Literary Fund, that the indiscriminate mode of disposing and placing children brought up by charity had a tendency to exhaust one part of the nation to render another part idle and vicious. If the children preserved by charity were generally consigned to farmers, under stipulations for certain instructions, and not to schools furnish them with a little useless learning, they would assist in producing the food they consume; more food might be produced; the indolent, the ingenious, and the learned, might be fed better and cheaper, and an useful population increased. By placing them in mechanic, mercantile, speculative, and literary classes, the relative disproportion between those who purchase and those who furnish subsistence is continually increasing, even if the effect should be to render them indolent, but if, as is commonly the case, they should prove idle and vicious. *Charity* will have given *pretexts* for the production of the most dreadful evils that can infect society." (p. 67—70.) In short, the swarms of distressed scholars are better taught than fed. "The effects of despair on disappointed and lively talents have appeared in enormous numbers, religious, moral, and political; they have been particularly associated with complaints of national grievances and claims of extended liberty. Whenever discontent obtained the slightest footing, it found, and it will always find, ready

and powerful auxiliaries in this species of literature; and England, by its negligence, or inattention to the effects of its antient schools, and of some of its modern charities, has produced classes of literati not only detached from the community but at enmity with it. Suffering under the injudicious administration of public institutions, they become their cavillers and critics, and, passing from particular into general objects, they assume the rank of speculative legislators, and form or destroy, in idea and at pleasure, the political constitutions and fundamental laws of human societies. Hence, &c. in the negligent administration of English institutions, the origin of modern-formed literary sects, which passed through America into France, all legislators by profession, those who could read the *spirit of laws*, and those who could not compose a paragraph for a news-paper without offending against the common rules of grammar. In France they obtained power, and power was a licence for revenge. Their revenge has been satiated, and their power checked; but the *institutions of charity still produced them*. The severity sometimes exercised in their punishment, when sincere, is the effect of ignorance; when affected, it is the cloak of hypocrisy. If every one of them were at once exterminated in a short time, they would be succeeded by equal numbers." (pp. 70, 71.)

That men of learning have claims on public patronage is allowed on all hands; that there are degrees in qualifications, is also allowed; and that discriminations are not always made, by the most discerning public, to the satisfaction of men of learning. It is an old adage, that there are more persons for posts and places than posts and places for persons; and no stronger confirmation of the truth of this adage is needed than the arguments here adduced for a Literary Fund.

"The female claimants on this Fund are as numerous as the male; but *free ladies only* have assisted it with their subscription." This is truly wonderful, considering how eager the ladies are after novels, which are here said to have the merit of polishing our language.

It being premised, "that many of the charitable institutions of this country, founded and supported by the most excellent motives, are so far from being remedies that they furnish many of the evils

evils which the Literary Fund is intended to mitigate or remove; if I had any *Utopian* hopes or prospects before me," says the Historian of the Fund, "I would venture to suggest that the Legislature should appoint a *commission* or *board* to examine the nature and operation of *charities*, and particularly of *schools for the children of the poor*. A species of revolution which has lately taken place in *education* multiplies the claimants on the Literary Fund, the effects of which it is necessary to check and correct. Mr. Locke took some exceptions to the general mode of enforcing on children the pursuits of learning. Those exceptions, exaggerated by the imagination of Rousseau, were rendered subjects of alarm to all Europe, which, as usual in all alarms, has been driven into the opposite extreme. I have not been able to ascertain the principles which have been the means of this revolution, because the system had not sufficient analogy with the state of society. *The young oak, to be an useful tree, must not be reared in a hothouse.* Since that time, a sentimental philosophy of education has been established, which is professed in several of the nurseries and academies of the country. All branches of learning are made not only easy but amusing; and the successful art of seduction, the principle of this mode of education, is that of applying perpetual stimuli to the sensibility and imagination of the child. Accordingly, every thing is taught by a story, a tale, or a romance; and the pupils, male and female, to the relief of their teachers, are speedily qualified for those great *weaknesses* of Britain, *circulating-libraries*. I will not dwell on the enervating influence of this system of education. While courts of law are punishing vices and declaiming on the general dereliction of moral faith and virtuous principles, they seem employed like the husbandman who prunes the branches instead of pulling up the roots of a poisonous plant. The sons and daughters of farmers and tradesmen in these sentimental schools, by the perusal of tales for children and the adventures of imaginary heroes and heroines, acquire a taste for romances; and when at their own disposal, they have lost their health and all useful capacity by the perusal of 5 or 6000 novels, of which the general course consists, they die of *anæmia*, nervous atrophy, or *consumption*, or they *commence authors*. Of all the

claimants on the Literary Fund, the most numerous and the most importunate are the *sickly spawn* of this *sentimental education*, the male and female pupils of the *circulating-libraries*. The council and committee can only adjudge their applications, but an authorized board might prevent their reproduction." (p. 94—98.)

"Several fruitless attempts were made before a small association could be formed, of which, if the author should think any future opinion of him sufficiently important to be rectified by *memoirs*, the curious reader may find minute details when he shall be no more." (p. 101.) We suppose a *history* of the Literary Fund is here promised; but whether *memoirs* relate to that association or of the writer, is not sufficiently explained.

"To apportion the honourable indemnities which the Literary Fund may afford; to seize the moments when those indemnities may prevent despondence, the parent of crime, and raise the efforts of sinking talents; to distinguish the plausibilities of pretenders from the claims of genius; to separate the squalid impurity and criminal dross which the necessities of a second nature have attached to minds of native excellence; to resist importunity, and even the seductions of mere humanity; what discernment, what prudence, what force of character, are required in their members! But this Institution does not, in any degree, produce or foster the evil it is intended to remedy. It does not, it cannot, turn towards the pursuits of its unfortunate objects a greater share of the talents and industry of the country than would go into them of their own accord, as may be the case with other charities; for, men cannot furnish themselves with genius and learning at their own will, they are furnished by nature and education, without a choice. The balance of employments throughout the country is therefore never disturbed by the Literary Fund; and if it enable men of genius, already educated, to exert and employ their talents, it must contribute to the advantage and perfection of all other employments." (p. 108.) "It was not proposed by the Institution to remove all the inconveniences which accrue to Literature in England from the various causes already enumerated, and particularly from a misdirected education. These are legislative objects. The *scholar* must assume the character of an *author*,

also, to acquire a claim to the attention of the committee. Even to authors that attention is circumscribed." (p. 106.) Disappointed authors, who seek consolation in the vanity of passing illiberal judgments on others in secret tribunals, and become the means of involving them in similar misfortunes; critics, whose perpetual cavils and disguised calumnies deprave the public taste, and infect conversation and social life with an insatiable spirit of censure and detraction; professed libelers, and all dealers in law and venal literature, are not objects of the Society's attention. Much evil may be prevented by these humble but steady efforts to remove the absolute indigence of ingenious and learned men. It were to be wished it was sufficiently powerful to sustain above indigence all unfortunate men of great talents and genius, the most valuable acquisition to society, and to influence and improve the general condition of eminent and useful literature, and to convert literary misery, which is now, and *must ever be*, the source of discontent, faction, and revolutionary enterprizes, into a spirit of public health and improvement, and induce an enlightened Legislature to form a *literary jurisprudence*, to allot to *Genius*, in all its exertions, an equitable portion, present and eventual, of the effects of those exertions. (pp. 125, 126.)

This view of the Institution, avowedly the production of the Rev. David Williams, and *not of the Society as a Body*, is followed by the Constitutions of the Society, and Remarks, by Mr. Boscawen, on the Cases in which relief has been administered, amounting to 196, in the 12 years existence of the Society, besides 105 who have experienced its bounty, to the amount, all together, of 16801. The particular cases could not, consistently with delicacy and humanity, be published with names while the parties were living; and without them they were uninteresting and uninformative. Of such as are dead, we are now informed, were, Dr. Harwood; [the son of] Mr. Mickle, translator of the *Lusiad*; and [the widow and children of] Robert Burns. "Writers, who have contributed to the instruction of the rising generation, to the advancement of morals, or the support of religion, have uniformly obtained its countenance and assistance; while the authors of slanderous, immoral, or impious works, have in

general been speedily detected, and ignominiously repelled."

Mr. B. has prefixed a farther vindication of the Society, in a pleasing introduction to the Poems in honour of the Literary Fund; which, having been warmly applauded, as impromptu compositions, on the respective recitations, cannot fail of being acceptable to the friends of this excellent Institution in their present handsome form; but of which we have the less occasion now to speak, as by far the greater part of them have originally appeared in our Magazine. The only two new ones are, a poetical address to the Duke of Somerset, President of the Society, by the Poet Laureat; and a poem by Mrs. Rigaud, wife to the celebrated Painter.

11. *The awful Judgments of God against the wicked and impenitent People of the Two antient Kingdoms of Israel and Judah, exhibited in a plain, practical Fest Sermon, as a solemn and seasonable Warning to all the People of the United Kingdoms of England and Ireland. By Christopher Hodgson, LL.B. Rector of Marholme, in Northamptonshire, and late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.*

TWO THIRDS of this sermon, from Ezek. xix. 8, is taken up with an abstract of the history of Israel and Judah; the remainder is an application to our own nation, surrounded, as we were, by a general Confederacy.

12. *Letters from an English Traveller, written originally in French, by the Rev. Martin Sherlock, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol; afterwards Archbishop of Killala; and Vicar of Castleconnor and Kilglaß. Translated from the French Original printed at Geneva and Paris. With original Letters on several Subjects, and a Fragment on Shakspeare, by the same Author. A new Edition, complete, in Two Volumes.*

THE several detached volumes, five in number, which are united to form the present collection, have been so copiously noticed in our vol. XLIX. 608; L. 82, 475; LI. 30, 132, 230; and LVI. 779; that it would be superfluous to enlarge on their merits. They are now for the first time printed uniformly; and *Fifteen Letters* are added, which never before appeared in an English dress.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We refer HAMLETONIAN who requests an explanation of a passage in Hamlet, act IV. scene II.: "The body is with the King—but the King is not with the body," to Stevens's note on the passage.

A SONNET*,

By Mr. ROBINSON the Painter;

Whole fine Picture of the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, was announced in vol. LXX. p. 1124; and the fine Son produced the Verses on the Peace therein printed, and the Song given in our last Magazine, p. 62.

MY pencil's gone, you may believe me,

And all my glowing colours fade;
Colours that never did deceive me,
When Love or Beauty gave me aid.

Fondly I gaze, my cares beguiling,
Enraptur'd, on each varying hue;
In this I see you sweetly smiling,
In that your tenderest looks I view.

But human art, like pictur'd dreaming,
Still flies, or unsubstantial flies;
This hour as ardent Summer seeming,
The next as faded Autumn dies.

No silent hue of sweet satisfaction
Your beaming blushes e'er can fix;
Despair declares my art illusion;
In vain each varied tint I mix.

Then, as my trembl'g pencil straying
Amid each heavenly mingled ray,
Blends fir' your eyes the lightning playing,
My colours fade and die away.

THE PERENNIAL ROSE.

To a Young Lady.

LET others sing the Rose of June
In strains both loud and clear;
My Mute a Rose's praise shall tune,
That blooms throughout the year.

Start not, y; Florists, in surprise,
To hear of such a flow'r
Blowing beneath our Northern skies
In spite of Winter's pow'r.

Would you the favour'd spot explore
Where it expands each claim?
That spot lies sometimes near Drumore,
But oftener at Glenties.

Your steps let due discretion guide,
When you approach the gem;
'Tis *hospice*, and can't abide
The rain to touch its stem.

'Tis only to the gentle swain
Its headies it allows;
Thrice happy, whom his fate ordains
To pluck this Queen of Roses.

Maria Lin.

HABIZ.

* This was printed in the Belfast News-Letter, Dec. 8, 1801, and known to the Author, with a pretence, that it was translated from the Poem of Leonardo da Vinci, written in 1603; but a Correspondent has procured us the genuine copy, which the Author's modesty would have withheld from the press.

EDIT.

Written in the Christening Pew at Richmond, on Twelfth Day 1802, when I went to visit the Grave of Timoleon, and witnessed the Baptism of a Child,

By THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

SWEET Christmas Rose, just peeping
through the snow,
And pressing on to meet bleak Winter's
Ah, what a stormy sky thou'rt born to
know!

What evils may beset thy worldly course!

Yet, Christians, take this holy kiss;
Oh, may no cruel spoiler crush thy flow'r
With baneful touch! but may thy bliss
Be welllock'd cluste, and industry thy
dow'r!

And thou, O Father, Friend, and Love,
From whom I am, without whom in
vain,
Look down in pity from thy Heavens above,
And save this land! let it revive again!
Give Bread, give Peace—let all her thoughts
be mine.

NAVAL POETRY, No VI.

*"Nor let the sons of later'd pride despise
Guns, when the ship runs fast of valour rising
So little freedom would'st thou murder'st
So soon'st tyrant's fury the Spartan train."*

Pye's March.

TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN HURGESS,
Late of His Majesty's Ship the ARGENT.

his isle bonds scilicet occide.

THREE, gallant Burgess! thee Britannia
rank'd

Amongst her naval heroes it was thine
Calm to brave the fiery storm of war,
Thy country's rights defend, and add fresh
lustre

To thy Sovereign's reign: but Heaven ordain'd
That thou should'st fall—in Glory's bosom
fall—

On that illustrious day, when Albion's tars,
By Danu led on a host of Campaspeans,
Claim'd 'mid the thick'ning horrors of the
fight

Their Country's grateful love!

Oh! I wish thou knew'st
The issue of the combat, ere thy soul
Thy hero's sphere had left, more cheerfully
Thy breath had st thou resign'd, had Wolfe,
exclaim'd,

"I expire content!"

— Fare thee,

Thou brave commander! ne'er could'st thou
have died

More honour'd, more lamented, more lov'd
For thee the tear each seaman's cheek be-
dew'd

And part of thousands o'er thy tomb shall
mourn!

NAUTICAL.

* The Child was so named.

Mr.

Mr URBAN,

Jan. 21.

THE following lines are offered by an humble pen, as a tribute of veneration to the memory of him who is the subject of them, and of regard for his surviving family. The Writer laments possessing only feeble powers of expressing traits of a character, no one can now recollect without a mingled portion of esteem, reverence, and regret. Truth is at least predominant in every line; and it is hoped, this consideration may allow the Author of it to deprecate criticism, since, feeling all their imperfection, they are only offered to awaken the efforts of some superior pen, to do better justice to the subject.

WHEN worth transcendent claims the funeral urn, [mourn ?
What generous, feeling heart forbears to
How deep the sorrow then, how full the
tear, [hier !
Which pours in anguish over LAWSON'S
In his exelling goodness we deplore
The Friend, the Father, Husband, now no
more !

Uniting all that polish'd life could please,
His Johnson's learning join'd with Beau-
clerk's ease,

Distinguish'd far above his peers he shone,
In charms of conversation all his own.
Enraptured hearers on his accents hung,
When Shakspeare's language flow'd upon
his tongue.

Did Greece and Homer animate his mind,
What pow'rs expressive in his words were
join'd !

Scholastic learning, sense, and ease, unite,
And Parr and Poulton listen'd with delight;
And Grecian Burney too with sighs will
tell,

None could exceed his art of speaking well.
Jest mirth and pleasing anecdote prevail,
"E'en aged ears play'd truant at his tale."

Or, if Religion was the sacred theme,
Applauding Angels might have view'd the
scene,

When LANGTON, circled by his beauteous
race, [Grace ;

Discours'd of Holy Truths, and Heavenly
Wish Christianity's mild doctrines fraught,
His practice proving what his precepts
taught.

Ungain'd by vice, pure, pious, calm his
mind,

He died as he had liv'd — to God resign'd.

Then, lovely mourners, bid your sor-
rows cease ;

Let each lamenting sigh be hush'd to peace,
Nor thou, lov'd partner of his heart, com-
plain,

Most honour'd relict of the best of men,
No longer grieve his earthly race is run ;
Bright as his rising was his setting sun.

Now, freed from earthly care and human
pains,

He lives in bliss, where his Messiah reigns.

* * Among the tributes of respect and regard paid to the memory of the late Marquis of DOWNSHIRE, our Readers will be pleas'd with the following from a youth only twenty years of age, who has had no other education but what he has procur'd for himself by his own private application in the short intervals from a laborious employment.

STANZAS ON THE DEATH OF THE
MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

CRUMLIN *, sweet villa, thy thrice-
lovely place, [how'st,
Where thousand beauties fill thy shady
Amidst whose verdure with delight we trace
Thy winding paths, fair lakes, and ri-
sing tow'rs ;

Thy village maid's no more resort to play,
No more thy train of jocund youths ap-
pear,

They cease to carol o'er the joyous lay,
They cease the mirth-inspiring strings to
hear.

Alas ! they weep ; since Death's tyrannic
call [ther, friend ;
Hath snatch'd at once their guardian, fa-
Fame sadly tells another DOWNSHIRE'S fall,
Whilst, fill'd with grief, the list'ning
crowds attend.

Not they alone make tears unbounded flow,
For all Hibernia shares the grief they feel;
Dejection sits on every clouded brow,
Since Death hath torn him from the
common weal.

The voice of mourning swells the fanning
gale, [borne,
The solemn theme to peighb'ring nations
With deep attention they attend the tale,
His virtues known, they sympathizing
mourn.

The gen'rous friend possess'd of soul sin-
cere,

Th' indulgent master of endearing mind,
The tender father, loving husband dear,
His ev'ry virtue that in man we find.

Oft would he stretch the kind, the liberal
hand

To shield the orphan, oft the naked clad ;
The helpless cause to plead would freely
stand ;

In him the poor a kind protector had.

His Country's interest would his thoughts
engage, [plore ;

Would for her welfare ev'ry plan ex-
Trade rose beneath his noble patronage ;
And wealthy merchants crowded round
her shore.

His years, alas, were circumscrib'd by fate ;
Alas ! we mourn in vain his early doom,
Since Heaven forb'd his life a longer date !
It knew his virtues, and hath call'd him
home.

* The antient name of Hillsborough.

158 Poetry, Ancient and Modern, for February, 1802:

Let expectation rising grief controul,
For the dear youth who all his honours
bears;
May Heaven with ev'ry virtue fill his soul!
Be all his father, but find longer years.

PROLOGUE TO ALFONSO, KING OF
CASTILE. WRITTEN BY W. ROUGH,
Esq. OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

Spoken by Mr. CHARLEMONT.

WITH many a fable old, through
many an age, [stage;
The Muse triumphant grac'd the tragic
Her pow'r declin'd, forlorn she hangs her
head;
Cold all her altars, all her votaries fled.
Incens'd she views her noblest effort fail
And tells to listless ears De Monfort's
tale.

And can it be, that British hearts refuse
To feel the sorrows pictur'd by the Muse?
Can they, to whom no sufferer feels in
vain,

To every grief alive, to every pain,
Can they be found thus tardy to conceive
That imag'd woe, which real they relieve?
No—Nature's gushing impulse never stays
To count each chrysal drop emotion pays;
But whensoever the form of Grief appears,
With liberal zeal sets wide the fount of
tears;

Till fed with full supplies, without con-
troul, [soul.
One master-stream of virtue sways the
Compassion thus from fancy takes its source,
And truth from habit boasts imparted
force.

When rush'd War his thunders hurl'd
around, [just, might wound;
The laugh might soothe; the sigh, though
For Reason then, whilst madd'ning passions
rag'd,
And un restrain'd tumultuous Conflict wag'd,
Mourn'd o'er the scene Imagination drew,
The Grief too probable, the Hate too
true.

Then that woe most which Judgement must
dildain'd, [pain'd.
The jest, that stole us from the scene that
Breaks, a surer hour awaits you now;
Lo! peaceful olive binds each manly brow.

And as the widow'd bride, whose sor-
rows flow
With chaffin'd emphasis and merker woe,
Dwells on the tablet which she shunn'd
before, [more;
And loves the cherish'd tablet more and
So the trac'd griefs, that now no longer
harm,

Too near to please us once again shall charm.
Yes, Britons, Peace returns; again is
giv'n
The leisure to be wise, best boon of Heaven!

Haste, hail the dawning era with delight,
Nor check the swelling transport e'en to-
night.

What though our bard no hallow'd flame
inspire,

Weak to prevail, strong only in desire;
What though his breast no breathing rap-
tures move, [love;

Like those that stamp with being Rutil's
Still shall your praise the fainting Muse
restore,

Pledge of success to those who merit more.

[The concluding lines were added at Mr.
Lewis's request.]

THE COMPLAINT.

By Dr. PERFECT.

Written in May 1801.

AH! what avails the groves green live-
ries wear,
That May in purple robe bedecks the year,
The Graces lend the dancing hours along,
That all is mildness, joy, and bloom, and
song,

The hanging wood, the lofty spreading trees,
The shepherd on the bank reclin'd at ease,
The verdant lawn, the clumps of ever-
green,

The water gliding to enrich the scene,
Curling delightful through the still recess,
Where pensive pleasures to retirement
press,

The charming interchange of hill and dale,
The enchanting trills of Philomela's tale,
The single vocaliz'd by Echo's sound,
The brook loud waiting over rocky ground,
The tuneful main of the loud-sung'd lark,
The local beauties of the deer-fed park,
Each hold and fine effect, the concave blue;
The varied scenery of the lengthen'd view,
All Nature's elegance with Art combin'd,
The polish'd taste of imagery refin'd!
Ah! what avails the whole! 'tis splendid
woe,

Depriv'd of Health, the first best life between.

SYMPATHY.—TO DELIA.

By the same.

ENSHRIN'D in your bosom of snow,
Shines a sweet little cherub, my dear,
'Tis Sympathy call'd, and we know
It brightens Humanity's tear.

A gift the most lovely and fair,
That Heaven on mortals bestows,
It pilots the pilgrim of care,
Repulsive of sorrow and woe.
Poor pale-eyed distress! I deserv'd,
And merit on mine's bed,
By repulse fairly denied
A scrap of superfluous bread.

Then I saw her dove-fambled descend
To succour poor pale-eyed distress;
Benevolence sweetly descend,
And Merit, though ragged, care.

So dew-dropping dawns of Morn
Pervade Nature's mantle yet dark;
Rekindle o'er landscape forlorn
Of life and light the warm sparks.

AN ECLOGUE.

Some, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THYRSIS

IF scenes like these can tempt my friend
to share

The genial softness of the spring-tide air,
Here let us sit, and view the fertile vale,
The swelling woodland waving with the
gale;

Or through those walks high-arch'd with
out-trees stray, [spray,
And, while soft music echoes from each
Catch the wild notes melodious as they flow,
Mix'd with the murmurings of the brook
below.

AMINTOR.

In these dull walks you ever love to waste
The fleeting hours, and falsely think it taste.
See through that gladethose gloomy turrets *
rise, [skies,

O'er top the trees, and swell towards the
These hanging woods, this dismal, dreary
dell, [dwell,"

"Where moping Melancholy loves to
ling to my mind what antient legends
tell

Of fairy forests, where in some lone glen,
In deserts deep far mov'd from mortal ken,
Stands the huge castle thickly planted round
With magic quicksands and enchanted
ground;

Whence, o'er the wild heath, many a fiery
sprite

Guides the lost traveller in the starless night.

THYRSIS.

Speak, ye fair Dryads, ye who best can
tell,

Does Dullness ever in your woodlands dwell?
Or through these woods, when careless you
rove, [grove?

Trace ye her footsteps in the chestnut
A Nymph there is, a musing, pensive maid,
Whom oft I meet within this cooling shade,
With folded arms now wand'ring through
the wood, [flood.

Now thoughtful bending o'er the sparkling
In woods like these where'er she meets the
eye,

Sporn points the finger of each passer-by.
Sweet Solitude! from thee the pleasing
theme,

The fond illusion, the poetic dream,
From thee, sweet charmer, flows a magic
power, [cant hour.

To calm too busy thought, or fill the va-
Where'er with thee in this cool shady seat,
I find a shelter from the noon-day heat;
For as the blackbirds coo in wilder note,
Fre as the linnet strains his tuneful throat.

* See Culler, a beautiful object from the
surrounding country.

Each note grows sweeter in the woodlark's
song; [along]

Each breeze breathes music as it moves
The stream looks brighter, as the glitt'ring
spray [way.

Breaks o'er the pebbles that obstruct its
AMINTOR.

Come, come, friend Thyrsis, to the town
repair, [there.

This melancholy dullness will forsake you
Can rocks, can woods, can all this dreary
scene, [green,

Though newly dress'd in Nature's livery
Vie with the sweet variety we find

In town to charm us, and delight the mind?
Scenes ever new, gay views that never cloy,
Day after day still teeming with new joy;

Where every hour to the eye displays
A thousand charms that charm a thousand
ways;

The morning lounge, the Park's long ca-
valcade, [rade,

The evening rout, the midnight masque-
The play where ***** all in charms ap-
pears,

To warm the heart, or melt the eye in tears.
But when some ill-grac'd actor treads the
stage,

Beauty and fashion then our eyes engage;
Where, robb'd in elegance, supreme they sit,
The bright-eyed critics of dramatic wit.

Ev'n so I've seen, in some great florid's
show,

The gay carnations rang'd in many a row;
White vie with white, with colour colour
vie, [d'ring eye;

Each spreads its charms to stop the wan-
But at each view such crowds of beauties
rise,

It still roves doubtful where to fix the prize.
Spend but a winter in such scenes as these,
And woods, and rocks, and streams, will lose
their power to please.

THYRSIS.

Ev'n now, my friend, I fear the dreadful
day, [away

When Fate shall force me from these fields
And as the Sun, when sinking from the view,
Tints every object with a brighter hue;

So now these scenes with double lustre shine,
For soon, too soon, I cease to call them mine.

How bright the tinge that gilds you distant
scene. [green I

How sweet the breezes, and the groves how
Blow sweet, ye breezes, breathe in gentle
sighs; [these eyes.

Look down, ye groves, no more ye meet
How smooth the Stour, how still its mazes
glide, [side,

Crown'd with green alders down its grassy
And willow boughs, whose drooping
branches seem [stream.

To weep their dew-drops on the passing
Here in this copse the earliest blackbird sings,
Under the hedge the earliest violet springs;

Here Zephyr, gathering odours as he goes,
Steals his first kisses from the new-blown
rose;

Here

Here boots, sweet banks of fragrant flowers
am-ing, [sing,]
(Whose murmurs yet breathe soft in classic
With hazy hum Hyblæan sweets prepare,
Hyblæan sweets they seldom live to share.

AMINTOR.

Thyris, farewell! since Happiness you deem
To loiter listless by a purling stream;
Enjoy, fond swain, those gifts thy fields
bestow,
Green willow wreaths to bind thy frantic
brow. MUSKOK.

To the Miss St. Andrews, whom the Author
had not seen nor heard of for two Years.

SWEET Memory! to thee I'll live re-
course, [pain,
Thou that recall'st past pleasures and past
Mak'st us to smile at what we once thought
cares,

And feel our former joys renew'd again.
If ever gratitude inspires the breast,
Or kindles fond Affection's glowing
flame,
Surely in mine its influence I feel,
To both inclining equally the same.

Afence, almost a second death, concludes
Our friendly intercourse and social joys;
But Memory retentive, musing maid,
In retrospective view the mind employs.

In youthful days our friendship saw its rise,
And opening fast with us maturer grew;
But ah! too quick Time roll'd his mo-
ments on,

And bid us take a last and long adieu.

Just to the rule that's warm'd by temperate
funs, [show'r,

And quen'd by each life-engendering
Array'd in colours dyed by Nature's hand,
Blooms but to wither in some evil hour.
C. S.

Imitated from the Greek of Anacreon.

STRETCH'D at my ease and careless laid
Beneath a myrtle's fragrant shade,
Submissive at thy sacred shrine,
I had thee, Bacchus, god of wine.

Come, wanton Cupid, god of loves,
And Venus with your turtle doves,
Be present each a welcome guest,
And let all worldly cares to rest.

Come, fill the clear, transparent glass,
And drink oblivion to the past;
Crep with me the flow'ry rose;
And crown'd with chaplets seek repose.

Time in his swift, impetuous course
Buffs all human art and force,
But patient and unthinking man
Lave, and "enjoy life whilst he can."

Thus I intend, before I go
To the Elysian shades below,
To banish all sad cares and sorrow,
Nor heed the woes of to-morrow. C. S.

AN ODE

Translated from the Persian of the Poet Hafiz,
by R. D. C. of Thorp Arch Seminary,
Yorkshire.

A H! sweetly-blossoming damask rose,
In vain thou breath'st thy rich
perfumes;

In vain thy crimson bosom blows,
Depriv'd of Calia's lovely bloom.

The flow'r-clad Spring with nicest art
Our groves and arbours may entwine;
But what delight can these impart
Without the sparkling joys of wine?

The green alcove and shady bow'r
May each their pleasing charms display,
But these soon lose their boasted pow'r,
If Philomel withhold her lay.

The cypress nodding to the gale,
And waving flow'rs of brightest hue,
To please admirers sure must fail,
If Calia's beauties meet their view.

But, though the roses of her cheek
Surpass the tulip's richest dye,
I still in vain must pleasure seek,
If to enjoy them she denies.

Her presence animates the graves
Where virgin roses sweetly blow;
Her ruby lip, the feat of loves,
To wine imparts a richer glow.

The pictures form'd by human skill,
Thou deck'd with every beauteous grace,
Are void of all these charms which fill
The bloom of her enchanting face.

The gold*, which on his nuptial day
To scatter round the youth prepares,
Hafiz, thy life does well purvey,
Because it trifling value bears.

THE FAREWELL.

WHEN from his lips those accents
fell,

"Lov'd Susan we must part,"
The pang I felt what words can tell?
What anguish rent my heart?

"Grieve not," cried he, "thou' I must go
I'll brave the bitterest foe;
Whene'er I meet the darling foe,
My thoughts shall be on thee.

"When threatening thunders dreadful roll
Amid the cannon's din,
What thou' beneath the freezing pole,
My love shall be the same.

"Soon will kind Peace resume her reign,
And I shall hie on home,
Adieu — We then shall meet again
Thro' life to part no more." P——.

* This stanza alludes to an Asiatic cus-
tom of throwing money among the people
on the nuptial day, or upon any other extra-
ordinary occasion. The same custom is ob-
served in many parts of Scotland.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801-2.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 9.

A petition from Belfast, similar to that from Newry, relative to the six per cent. duties on retail-importers into Ireland, was presented; and a return of the duties that had been raised in this way for five years ordered.

Mr. *Martin* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Tewkesbury, against the opening of the distilleries.

Mr. *Dent* observed, that there were a great many petitions of this nature before the House. He was himself a friend to the measure it recommended.

Mr. *Buxton* was of opinion, that the distilleries were very useful in producing a certain quantity of food. Besides, it was necessary they should be allowed to open, in order that the farmers might have a market for their surplus grain. The last season was uncommonly abundant. More wheat had been produced than ever was known before; but, if corn was sold at a much lower price than the present, the farmers would not continue to grow it.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Starch Duty bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Report of the bill for prohibiting the distillation of spirits from wheat in Ireland was brought up.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated his reasons for supporting the bill; and, having adverted to the objection of an Hon. Member now no more (Sir J. Parnell) to the distillery of oats in Ireland, where they constituted so large a portion of the food of the poor, took that opportunity of paying a high compliment to his memory; and said, that so long as extensive knowledge, unblemished honour, independent principles, and manly feelings, were the objects of veneration, so long would he be regretted by the House, and by all to whom these inestimable qualities are dear.

Mr. *Dent* was for restricting the opening of the distilleries for three months.

Mr. *Vansittart* observed, if that was to be acceded to, it would be impossible for the distillers to work during the whole year.

Mr. *Corry* said, that, from the abundant harvest which had taken place in Ireland, Government had been induced to open the distilleries on the 1st of January. He thought, that if they were not permitted to go on, the unlicensed still would be kept in motion, to the great hurt of the revenue, in the mountainous parts of the country.

After a few observations from Mr. *Kelso*, Mr. *Hiley Addington* and Mr. *Vansittart*, the clause was insisted, and agreed to.

The bill to permit Starch to be made from a mixture of rice and potatoes, and

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the Irish Wheat Distillery Prohibition bills, were severally read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

December 11.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Exchequer Bills Funding bill; the Exchequer Bill Loan bill; the Lottery Mistake bill; the Naval Stores bill; a bill to regulate, until the 25th day of March, 1803, the number of private Militiamen in the several Counties, Ridings, and Places, therein mentioned, and for supplying of vacancies in the Militia; a bill to remove certain restraints upon the correspondence by letter between persons residing in Great Britain and Ireland, and persons residing in certain foreign countries; the Corn Importation bill; together with eight Naturalization and five other private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Simmons* gave notice, that he should bring forward a bill, after the recess, for the better carrying the Poor Laws into effect.

Several petitions were presented, praying the prohibition of the distilleries to be continued.

After some observations from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* Mr. *Barton* gave notice, that on Monday next he should move, that the petitions respecting the distilleries should be taken into consideration.

December 14.

Mr. *Dent* gave notice of a motion after the recess, to put a stop to the practice of bull-baiting; and Mr. *T. Jones* announced one for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Income Tax act.

The petitions relating to the distillation of spirits from grain were read, on the motion of Mr. *Barton*; who stated the consequences likely to result from the distilleries being permitted to resume the use of grain; consequences which already appeared in the rise of the price of barley at Oxford, on the last market day, from 3 to 4s. a quarter. The quantity of barley used in distillation, he stated to be about 250,000 quarters in England, and about 300,000 quarters in Scotland; and, taking the average of both at 500,000 quarters annually, it would be found that the proportion of that quantity was equal to 360,000 quarters of wheat now, as it was universally allowed that one quarter of wheat was sufficient for the consumption of a man for one year, it hence followed that there would be consumed yearly as much corn in the distillation of spirits as would support 360,000 persons. Barley was grain, which, on its own experience he could assert, constituted a material part of the food of the poor in this king-

kingdom, particularly in the counties of Devon and Cornwall: Ministers themselves must allow the effect which the permission to re-work the distilleries had produced in raising the price of corn. The petitions on the table were a sufficient document of the wishes of the people on the subject; and as to the probability of the revenue, he believed that the petitioners were ready to make it up from their own pockets. With respect to the preference of distilling from wheat instead of barley, no doubt remained in the mind of any man as to the interest of the distiller; he certainly would rather use wheat: and therefore, when he was told that the distiller would not attempt to employ wheat whilst he was permitted to make use of barley, he owned he was one of those who should treat that idea very lightly, knowing as he did how men's hearts and minds are guided and governed by their god-interest. He censured the intoxication arising from spirituous liquors as one of the most dangerous kind; and, in support of his opinion, adduced the report now lying on the table from Botany Bay. By this document, it appeared that the convicts, whose immoderate passion for gin had, in this country, not less debauched their constitutions than their morals, were restored to health when deprived of this liquor. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in "a bill to continue, for a time to be limited, the act for prohibiting the distillation of spirits from corn of any description."

He was seconded by Mr. *Peters*, and supported by Mr. *Dox*, who recommended the distillation from molasses.

Mr. *W. Smith* declared, that wheat was in no danger of being continued in the distilleries; as, to his knowledge, not a bushel of wheat had been used by distillers since the last prohibition, except by one person, and he was prosecuted by the body of distillers themselves, and at their own expense. If the use of bad spirits was admitted, he concluded that, by permitting the use of molasses, much mischief would in a great measure be obviated, for spirits so made are of a different texture from those made from molasses. The duty on spirits should be high; this would in a great measure place it beyond the reach of those who, by the facility of obtaining it, could only abuse it and themselves by their excess. The collection will therefore be easy, and the security of it to the State rendered of more importance. From the returns of duty on the table, it appears that the annual import paid by the malt distillers averages one million. He therefore compared gentlemen to a net, before they threw a set of fishing men out of their trade, who it would be the consequence of their ingratitude. The revenue would not only be injured, the trade would be thrown into

the lap of the Dutch merchant, and the country would be inundated with Holland's gin. When wheat was first prohibited from being distilled, barley at that very time fell in price; and it did the same immediately after the distilleries were opened on a former occasion. When so much had been said of the abuse of spirituous liquors those who advanced that argument should have told the House a little of the dangerous effects of molasses; and when they recommended, in such earnest terms, the cultivation and increase of beer, they should recollect, that corn so applied is equally taken from the food of the people as if it were distilled into spirits. Much had been said of the increasing drunkenness of the people; but it was rather an extraordinary circumstance, that in the very period alluded to the income of the revenue on distillation had actually decreed at that very time no less than one half its usual amount. The moribund, therefore, of the people seemed not to be improved by the event. The distillers he considered as an useful and a laudable body of men, who had already sacrificed their interest to the public; and, if there was occasion, were ready to do it again. The public in its turn could do no less by them. He therefore voted against the motion.

Mr. *Wetherforce* expressed himself a friend to the motion. He was convinced, that between the duties to be obtained from the increase of spirits that would necessarily be imported, and those which would arise from the distillation of molasses, the deficiency so much complained of in the revenue would be amply supplied; and as to the danger of turning from its channel the capital of the malt distillers, he saw nothing in it to fear, as long as they could apply it to the prosecution of the distillation of molasses. When the price of an article is once raised, it is with difficulty it can ever be lessened. In the year 1795 and 1796, when the distilleries were shut, barley fell to 37s. and 35s., and if we now allow them to be returned, that article will again assume its high value, and the ingenuity of this House will not be able to reduce it. Upon the whole, the more he saw of the matter, the more he anticipated the sensation that will be created by opening the distilleries, the consequences whereof he already dreaded.

The *Chairman of the Exchequer* stated, that last year the prohibition of the distilleries lost the country 400,000. revenue in that department. It was true that an increase of foreign spirits imported supplied the place of about 100,000, yet he had to deplore the actual loss of 400,000. In all his calculations to aid the malt distillers, he would not, much as he would exert himself on their behalf, he would not hesitate to say, that the encouragement to distil

from

from molasses should have his support.

That the petitions on the table merited consideration, he admitted; but he would be candid enough to add, that the Lords of the Treasury received no less than 50 more to the same effect; but what would the House think, when he assured them, that most of these petitions came from places where the clandestine distillery was carried on in the most astonishing extent, and in one of which the excise, with the whole civil power at their back, and with even the military called in, had been unable to repress the daring practices of a horde of armed smugglers. It was stated, that as soon as the question was agitated, the price of barley had risen. This, however, was not the case under the cause suggested; it would have risen at any rate. Wheat, which is not used in distilleries, is now 30s. a quarter higher than barley, which is more than its due proportion; yet he could venture to say, that were it that proportion under, the malt distillers without license to that effect would never use it. During the last two months wheat rose, while barley did not: on the 2d of November it was from 46 to 49, on the 4th from 50 to 51; since that it has fluctuated to 46, and on this very day it was 48; so that upon the 2d November it was higher than even at this day, notwithstanding the reports of the opening of the distilleries: even upon this very day oats and wheat rose, whilst barley was the only grain that did not.

In the years 1795 and 1796, it was determined to stop when barley exceeded 35 to 37s. the quarter; and in 1800, the Committee recommended the resumption of the malt distilleries, because but 50,000 quarters were wanting, and then too when barley was as high as 88s. and its lowest 68s. and soon after which it rose from 90s. to 91; whereas as this day the highest price is not more than 48s.

The abundance of all kinds of grain is so great, that, unless distillation in this way should be permitted, no market would be had to the grower of corn, and all venders would feel the effect of it. Where barley bread is already used, it will continue to be used, and the growth of hogs will reduce the price of butcher's meat, and the corn distillation will prevent the importation of foreign spirits here. He then concluded his observations with saying, that he should be ashamed not to change his sentiments, if hereafter he should be convinced of the necessity thereof.

Mr. W. Dundas vindicated the Treasury in their receiving petitions, which he described as meer memorials from persons who knew that they had the doors of Parliament open to them.

The question being called for, the House divided.—For the motion, 20—against it, 81.—Majority in favour of opening the distilleries, 61.

M. OF LORDS,

December 15.

His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus, now Duke of Cambridge, was introduced by the Dukes of York and Clarence, and took the oaths and his seat.

The House of Commons having been summoned to the bar, the Royal assent was given, by commission, to the *Organic-Silk and Flax-Importation bill*, the *Rice and Potatoe-Starch bill*, and the *Irish Wheat Distillery bill*.

M. OF COMMONS.

December 21.

Mr. Windham wished to know whether that article in the preliminaries, which related to the integrity of Portugal, had been yet satisfactorily explained, and whether it could be communicated to the House. It would be remembered, that, while the negotiation between this country and France was pending, Bonaparte concluded a treaty with Portugal, without our knowledge, by which the territories of Portugal in Guiana were to be considerably reduced. When this circumstance was mentioned on a former occasion, the noble Secretary of State said that such a treaty would not be confirmed by France; but a French official newspaper, which arrived immediately after, contained intelligence directly contradictory to that assertion. He wished, therefore, upon a subject of such importance, to be informed by Ministers as to the real fact.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, ministers had certainly every reason, short of positive proof and confirmation, to believe that the treaty of Badajos would be abided by; and that the subsequent treaty concluded at Madrid, respecting the dismemberment of the Portuguese territory, would be absolutely annulled.

December 28.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that it was a matter of infinite concern to him to be again under the necessity of moving a short adjournment; circumstances, however, rendered it most expedient that Parliament should not be adjourned at present to a more distant day than Monday next. He was consoled in believing that gentlemen were persuaded, when he said thus much, that prudential motives alone could induce him to name that early period for the next meeting.

The Right Hon. *Thomas Grenville* immediately observed, a report for some days had got into circulation, that the *Brest fleet*, consisting of 16 sail of the line, with transports, and 10,000 troops on board, had actually sailed for St Domingo; this, as a report, might have been idly propagated, and he gave little or no credit to it; but last night having understood that it was confirmed, he was desirous of the country being

acquainted with the fact. If it be the case, and they were suffered to go, he begged gentlemen would seriously reflect, and feel the situation the country must be in should the definitive treaty not be signed. He begged of them to reflect, what a prodigious force was permitted to proceed to the neighbourhood of the most vulnerable, yet most valuable, part of our colonial possessions. [The time between signing preliminaries and completing a definitive treaty was always considered an honourable truce, in which neither of the belligerent parties attempted any military movement whatsoever. For this reason he considered this step, if it be true, as one menacing the most alarming danger.] Lord Cornwallis at Armies would not be able to set with the same energy, force, or authority, he would have been enabled to have done, had such an armament remained in the ports of France. Supposing for a moment that there had been an addition of Article let to the preliminaries to the effect of this event, and that it had been previously stated that 16 fad of the line, with 1200 men, were to be sent by the French Government to the West Indies, pending the negotiation, would it be in that House agree to such an article? Would he not rather suspect and suspend the whole? His motives for making these queries were, first, as it would render a service to conversation, by enabling them to contradict the report, if unfounded; and secondly, if the fact be true, to draw from them such a conclusion for the public mind as they can suffer, and with safety. As to the first, if it be true, could it contradict the fact, nor could that conclusion be desired, then that the House would be compelled not lose a moment in passing an attitude safe and respectful.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, with respect to the sailing of the *British Fleet*, though Government had no official information upon the subject, they entertained no doubt of the fact. He trusted the House would not think it necessary for him to draw any conclusion out of had placed before the two Houses relative to the expediency of what measures of precaution had been or should be taken; but he could not refrain, that the Government would not be the least reluctant to have the force which the nutritious Nobility, to whom the Government was entrusted, should employ, or weaker, but every way in any case he might feel it necessary to employ.

January 12, 1800.

Mr. Grey presented a count of the *Exchequer* for the year ending the 31st of March, 1800, in pursuance of an order of the House, for the last five years. Ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said—“On each of the late occasions on which I moved an adjournment of the House, I felt myself impelled, by paramount considerations, to propose an adjournment for a very short and limited period. The considerations which then urged me to take this step still prevail, to a certain extent. I have, however, the satisfaction of informing the House, that the force of these considerations is so much diminished, that I am confident I shall not have occasion to resort to a similar measure after the day to which it is now my intention to move an adjournment. Under this conviction, I move, that the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday fortnight; and I feel bold to add, that on its meeting again, I shall be enabled to propose an adjournment for the recess, to the extent of time originally intended.

The motion was agreed to.

January 14.

Mr. Gower, from the Commissioners of the Customs, presented an account of ad gran, meal, flour, and rice, imported into Great Britain, from Oct. 9, 1800, to Oct. 9, 1801, distinguishing the ports. Ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the reasons which had induced him at the last meeting to propose a short adjournment still existed in a certain degree, and did not appear to justify any change in his conduct; he had refrained from stating these reasons, and he had still doubts of the propriety of making them public. He therefore trusted, the House would at its rising this day adjourn to Tuesday next.

After some observations from Mr. T. Jones, the motion was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

January 19.

Lord Pelham moved, as soon as their Lordships met, that the House should adjourn to Wednesday the 31st February next.

The *Earl of Carlisle* said, that it was by no means his intent on to embarrass the Administration in the important proceedings in which it was engaged; but, as the public anxiety was much excited by these frequent short adjournments, and for which no cause had been explicitly avowed, he would appear before the countenance of Members for explanation upon a subject which appeared to him to be of the greatest importance. The public had long been apprised of a considerable fleet having sailed, during the interval of our representation, and before the completion of the definitive treaty, from Brest for the West Indies. In this respect we were placed in a critical and unexampled situation. There was no precedent in history for one nation negotiating for another in a manner that France did for Spain, by the late preliminaries with this country, in con-

ducting

dung the island of Trinidad. It did not appear that the Court of Madrid had acceded to these conditions; and, for any thing that House or the country knew, we were at this moment still at actual war with Spain; and perhaps in some uncertainty respecting the conclusion of the definitive treaty with France. Under these circumstances, it was notorious, that a fleet of four Spanish ships of the line sailed under the protection of the French flag from Brest, and, when joined with nine other ships already at the Havannah, would compose a squadron of 13 ships of the line, and would give them a most decisive superiority in that quarter. Before the House adjourned, he thought some explanation should be offered to relieve the public anxiety upon such a subject.

Lord Pelham replied, he did not conceive that House the proper channel of communication to the publick, as any thing that might be said was liable to be misrepresented. However, as the question had been asked, he apprehended there might be more danger in silence than in an answer. He should therefore state, that the sailing of the fleet alluded to was not without the knowledge of the British Government; and that his Majesty's ministers would be very culpable if they had not taken such measures as would give us superiority to any other country.

In the Commons, the same day, the Secretary of War presented several estimates of charges for the militia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was happy to state, that those circumstances, which had repeatedly induced him to move for short adjournments of that House, had no longer existence. Nothing that had fallen from him could warrant an expectation that he should now explain the reasons for those short adjournments. There might be circumstances, which, though generally known, might be extremely improper for Parliamentary discussion. Events of the present moment sanctioned this principle; and, trusting he should not be pressed for a more particular communication, he would move, that the House, at its rising, should adjourn to the 21st of February.

Mr. Elliot, in warm terms, expressed his disappointment at hearing another proposition for adjournment, without any cause for such a measure being assigned. The Hon. Member then proceeded to remark on the sailing of the French and Spanish fleets for the West Indies, and to enforce the same observations made in the Peers by Lord Camden. Mr. Elliot concluded with observing, that we had to deal with an enemy at vigilance, and activity, all energy; incapable of reposing themselves, and unwilling to afford repose to the world, and who would stop at nothing to acquire

universal sway; whose ambition and lust of power would extend over the whole habitable globe, unless arrested by the vigilance of this country.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that as the Hon. Gentleman's speech was altogether so distant peace, he tenderly considered it as meriting a particular reply. With regard to the sailing of the French fleet, he could assert, nothing had taken place, which could possibly injure this country; the attainment of its object would undoubtedly operate to our interests; it did not fail without a previous communication from the French Government to this country; and every precaution that the departure of the armament rendered necessary had been adopted. The Hon. Member had made use of language against those who were lately our enemies, which was certainly not decent or becoming, and, on the present occasion, could have no other object or tendency than throwing obstructions in the way of the treaty, now on the point of conclusion.

Mr. Jones said, should we be obliged to send out an armament as a check upon that of France, the people of this country would think that, instead of a peace, we had only an armed truce; and, should that be the case, he must express his sorrow for having been an admirer of peace and plenty; for we were now to have a peace while hemmed round with an armed force, and plenty without bread.

Capt. Mordaunt and Mr. Tyndal thought there was no ground for anxiety, on account either of the French or Spanish fleets.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 2.

The *Speaker* read a letter from Sir James Saumarez, expressing his acknowledgements for the vote of thanks for his gallant conduct in attacking and defeating the combined squadrons of France and Spain in the neighbourhood of Algiers Bay. Sir James stated in his letter, that he had received the thanks of the House four times since he had been Captain of a ship; but he was doubly proud of the last vote, as he then had the honour to be at the head of a squadron.

Mr. Steele brought up an account of the distribution of the 2,500,000^{l.} granted to his Majesty last session, to pay the army extraordinaries for 1801; and also an account of the expenses incurred under that head, and not provided for by Parliament.

Estimates of the navy debt, as it stood on the 31st of December last; an account of the distribution of the money granted last session by an act for raising the sum of 2,000,000^{l.}; and some other accounts; were presented, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Curry observed, that the Right Hon. Gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had given notice of a proposition for discharging the arrears of the Civil List,

by the sale of the lands belonging to his Majesty in the West Indies. His motive for now rising was, to ask the Right Hon. Genl. whether he meant to submit his motion to the House in such a shape as merely to relate to the discharge of the Civil List arrears, without involving the question as to the policy of applying the produce of the lands to that particular purpose.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* conceived it his duty, to avail himself of ameliorating the state of the Civil List, by the sale of the Crown lands, not only in the island of St. Vincent, but also in other parts of the West Indies. He should go into a more particular detail when the question came under regular discussion.

Mr. *Jones* enquired if it was in the contemplation of Ministers to repeal the In-

come-tax? and was referred by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* to the sitting of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. *Jones* assented; declaring that, if Ministers did not then propose it, he would himself by a motion on the subject before the House.

February 3.

Lord *Glenbervie* moved for a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the act of the 38th of George III. for encouraging the Southern Whale Fishery. His Lordship also moved for leave for a bill for amending the act of Geo. II. for establishing a market for fish in the city of Westminster, so far as the same relates to the sale of eels. Both motions were agreed to.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 23. The following letter from Mr. R. Hyer, Master-mate, was addressed to Capt. Nott, who forwarding it to Rear-Adm. Montagu, it was by him transmitted to the Admiralty:

Armed tender Pickle, Caracas Harbour, Oct. 13.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 15th ult. eleven A. M. *Isle of Adh* (St. Domingo) bearing N. W. distance five or six miles, being on the starboard tack, a strange sail was discovered under the land, bearing down upon us with an English ensign flying. When within pistol-shot of the *Pickle*, the enemy hoisted Spanish colours, and commenced an action which continued with a brisk fire from both sides for an hour and a quarter, when they attempted to board, but without effect; finding themselves foiled in this, they hauled their wind, and made sail from us; we wore, and stood after them, but, to my great mortification, they were so much our superior in sailing, that, after a chase of one hour and a half, I found it fruitless to continue it. It is with extreme regret that I am to inform you Lieut. Greenfields was killed 40 minutes after the commencement of the action, having received a musket ball through his body. Our sails and rigging have suffered a good deal; and I am sorry to add that Mr. Pearson, midshipman, with seven men and boys, were wounded. From the great superiority of the enemy's force to ours, the *Pickle* only having 35 men (including officers and boys, and of these three were rendered un-serviceable through wounds), I hope the exertions used during the action, as well as those made to repulse the enemy, will meet with approbation. The enemy was a large, well equipped vessel, mounting two 12 pounders, and a 6 pounder, and manned with about 50 men; and I imagine must have been a French or Spanish privateer.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 6. Letter from E. W. Boynton, Esq. Captain of H. M. S. *Cumberland*, and senior officer for the time being, of H. M. ships and vessels at Jamaica, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Port Royal, Oct. 11.

A brilliant little exploit was performed the other day by two boats of the *Lark*: a copy of Lieut. Johnstone's (the acting Captain) letter on that occasion, I think right to transmit; at the same time to remark, that Lieut. Pasley has, in many instances, performed the like.

Lark, Port Antonio, Sept. 17.

My Lord, I arrived in this port yesterday evening, having quitted my station on Tuesday last for the purpose of landing some prisoners of war which we took in a Spanish privateer schooner on the night of the 13th inst: we had chased her the whole of the afternoon, close in with the Cuban shore, till dark, when she took shelter within the Portillo Refuge. I immediately sent Lieut. Pasley with the yawl and cutter, Mr. M'Cloud, Midshipman, and 16 men in each. About half past ten Mr. Pasley found her at anchor in the place he expected; she was waiting the attack in readiness, which she commenced by a discharge from one nine and two four pounders, which severely wounded several in each boat. Notwithstanding, they boarded, and after a short but severe contest they carried her. She proved the *Esperance*, from St. Jago, which port she left on the 18th August, and since that time had taken the *Erza* ship and 800000 lbs. belonging to King's arms. She was commanded by Joseph Calleja; and from the best accounts I have been able to collect since, she had on board, when the action commenced, 45 men, 21 of whom were killed, and six wounded. The Captain and all the Officers were amongst the former. On our part we have to lament the loss

n Jones, coxswain of the cutter, killed early in the action; Mr. and 12 seamen wounded. I have on land the prisoners under the fort's garrison, having promised to again on-board on my way to L. And I am much indebted to Landing Officer, Major Cod, of who has had the goodness to render the care of their Surgeon, and four others, who are the most dangerously wounded, to fail immediately, and lose not to regain my station. I am, &c. J. JOHNSTONE.

By Office, Feb. 20. Letter from L. Rainier, Commander in Chief of Majesty's ships and vessels in the S. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated in Mad. Sept. 29.

I have at present nothing very particular to communicate to you, for their information, beyond what may be derived from the disposition-list of his Squadron under my command, inclosed, except the capture of the national frigate *Chiffonne*, in Mad. at the Seychelles, on the 19th as per margin*, by his Majesty's Sybille, Capt. Charles Adam, in a most gallant action, in which a rocket battery of the frigate's guns, furnished with a furnace of red-hot shot, co-operated in the circumstance, added to the position, being at anchor, while the ship had to flee for her own safety, the greatest hazard, through a most intricate channel, formed by dangerous shoals, with no other aid as the water was seen to dis-

—deck, 18 twelve-pounders;—deck, 6 eight-pounders, 4 thirty-carbonades;—forecastle, 4 eight—with 250 men.

lour on them by a man at the mast head, placed there for that purpose, may be fairly estimated to overbalance the trifling difference in the calibre of the metal of the enemy's ship, and justly entitle Capt. Adam, his officers, and crew, to the distinguished honour of having taken a ship of equal force. The *Chiffonne* was commanded by a Monsieur Guieyffe, sailed from Nantes 14th April last, is a fine new ship, had never been at sea before, completely armed and equipped. Her errand to the Seychelles was to land 32 persons, who had been suspected of being concerned in an attempt on the life of the First Consul of the French Republick. As his Majesty's ship *Suffolk* will proceed shortly with convoy to Spithead, I shall defer to that opportunity the forwarding a copy of Captain Adam's letter on the occasion, with other particulars; but it may be proper to acquaint you, that, on the 15th of May, near the coast of Brazil, the *Chiffonne* took a Portuguese schooner; and three days after a frigate of that nation, named *L'Hirondelle*, armée en flute, with 24 carronades, 24-pounders, after a short action; but, after throwing her guns over-board, and taking out her stores, suffered her to go about her business, the Captain and officers giving their parole for themselves and crew. On the 16th of June, off the Cape, she captured the English ship *Bellona*, laden with a very valuable cargo, from Calcutta bound to England, who got safe into the Mauritius. I have only to add, that I have given orders for the purchase of the *Chiffonne* for his Majesty's service, and shall place her on the establishment of a 36 gun frigate, agreeably to her dimensions, and that of her masts and yards.

PETER RAINIER.

Killed and wounded on-board La Sybille.

Two seamen killed; one Midshipman wounded.

Killed and wounded on-board La Chiffonne.

Twenty-three seamen killed, 30 seamen wounded.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE

Jan. 30. The *Moniteur* contains, in detail, under the title of *Journal of the Proceedings of the National Assembly of the Cisalpine Republick now at Lyons.* It states, that the Republick, desirous of obtaining a organization, made application to the First Consul, and from the hand who founded it, and restored it two years ago, support which it had need of, to constitute itself into a body political, in consequence of the information which the Cisal-

pines themselves might have concerning the interests of their country: and, to second the benevolent views of the First Consul, as well as to give him the desired information, an extraordinary Consulta of 400 members, chosen from the most respectable Citizens of the Cisalpine Republick, was convoked by its Government. Lyons was fixed upon as the place of sitting, as being the most convenient for that Republick, as well as for the First Consul, and being distinguished by its numerous relations with the Northern parts of Italy. [That Bonaparte had reached Lyons was seen in our last ABSTRACT.]

A Committee of 30 members was charged

The members of the Colleges are elected for life, and must be at least 30 years of age.

TITLE 4.—The *Quadrifido* consists of 300 members; the qualification necessary is 6000 livres of revenue. It is to assemble at Milan.

TITLE 5.—The *Dotti* consists of 200 Citizens, selected from the most celebrated men in all kinds of science, or liberal and mechanical arts. Its residence is to be at Bologna.

TITLE 6.—The *Commercianti* consists of 200 Citizens, selected from the most skillful merchants and manufacturers. Its residence is to be at Bieslin.

TITLE 7.—The *Censure* consists of 21 members, appointed by the Colleges. It is to reside at Cremona. Its sittings are to be but ten days. From the lists presented by the three Colleges, it appoints to the Constitutional employments, and to the vacant places in the *Dotti*.

TITLE 8.—*Of the Government.*—The Government is entrusted to a President, Vice-President, a Consulta of State, to Ministers, and to a Legislative Council. The President is to remain ten years in office, and is indefinitely re-eligible. The President has the initiative of all laws, all diplomatic negotiations, and exclusively, through the means of Ministers, of the Executive Power. He appoints the Vice-President; who, in his absence, takes his place in the State Consulta, and represents him in all those parts which he chooses to trust to him. The salary of the President is 500,000 livres of Milan; of the Vice-President 100,000.

TITLE 9.—The *Consulta of State* consists of eight Citizens, of 40 years of age at least, elected for life by the Colleges. The Consulta is specially charged with the examination of diplomatic treaties, and of every thing which relates to the external affairs of State. The Consulta is also charged with the arrest of suspected persons, insurrections in departments, or of armed corps, or the conduct of persons in office. The salary of each member is 30,000 livres.

TITLE 10.—The Ministers are chosen by the President. They are, a Grand National Judge, who is by right Minister of Justice; a Secretary of State; the Minister of Foreign Affairs; a Minister of Finance.

TITLE 11.—The *Legislative Council* consists at least of 10 Citizens, 30 years old at least, elected by the President. They deliberate upon plans of law, proposed by the President. Salary 20,000 livres.

TITLE 12.—The *Legislative Body* consists of 75 members, one-third of whom is to renew every two years. Every plan of law is discussed in presence of this body, which deliberates without discussion, and decides by secret scrutiny. The salary is 6,000 livres.

Gen't. Mac. February, 1802.

TITLE 13.—*Of the Tribunals.*—Private differences may be decided by arbitrators, from whose decision there is no appeal. There are tribunals of cassation; criminal tribunals; chambers of commerce, for all affairs of commerce; and councils of war. The Judges are for life.

TITLE 14.—*Responsibility of public Functionaries.*—Ministers are responsible. The members of the Colleges and the Censure, the President, Vice-President, the State Consulta, Legislative Council, Legislative Body, Chamber of Orators, Tribunals of Revision and Cassation, are not responsible.

TITLE 15.—*General dispositions.*—Each person is free in the exercise of worship. Uniformity of weights and measures is established; a national institute; all debts and credits of the ancient provinces, now the Cisalpine, are acknowledged; a revenue is to be paid to the Bishops, Chapters, Seminaries, and Corés, out of the national property. If the Consulta, in three years, deem any reform necessary, they may propose it to the Colleges, which are to decide upon it.

After the Constitution was read, Mar'ni developed the spirit and the advantages of it, and read the first organic law of the Constitution relative to the Clergy.

The Bishops are to be elected by the Government, and instituted by the Holy See. The Curés are chosen by the Bishop. The limits of the diocese are not to suffer any innovation; each diocese has its chapter. The Bishop may order any ecclesiastical delinquent to a retreat of penitence in the seminaries, or in some convent. If the offence be heinous, he interdicts him from his functions. The Clergy are relieved from all military service.

After this law was read, the Archbishop of Ravenna expressed the assent of all the Cisalpine Clergy, and invited all the Ministers of Worship to inculcate obedience to the Constitution.

The First Consul confirmed the wish expressed by the Archbishop.

The Lists of all the members of the Colleges, Government, &c. were then read.

The members of the Government are,

BONAPARTE, President.

MALZ, Vice-President.

GUICCIARDI, Secretary of State.

SPANOCCHI, Grand Judge.

The promulgation of the new Constitution, and of the appointment of the President, were received with loud acclamations.

The First Consul invited the Vice President to place himself by his side. He took him by the hand, and embraced him. This affectionate and spontaneous movement communicated a lively emotion to the whole assembly.

Citizen Prina said—"If the hand that created and defended us will guide us, no obstacle

obstacle can stop us; and our confidence will be equal to the admiration with which the Hero, to whom we owe our happiness, inspires us."

The First Consul now broke up the sitting, and returned to the Government Palace, in the midst of the acclamations of the united Cisalpinæ and Lyonnæse.

Feb. 3. Bonaparte returned to Paris on the evening of the 31st ult. His arrival was announced by a discharge of artillery; and the next day the different Public Bodies, Tribunates and Legislative Bodies, Courts of first and last Resort, &c. &c. waited upon him with the congratulations.

A medal has been struck at Lyons, in commemoration of the grand act of Legislation which has taken place in that city. The inscription is—

AUSPICE
BONAPARTE
INTER GALLOS
GALLORUM NEFOTES
CISALPINI
ANTIQUUM MÆDUS
RENOVANTES
GENTEM SUAM
LEGIBUS CONDIDERUNT
LUGDUNI
ANNO X. REIP. GAL.

Feb. 4. Letters from Amiens, of the 21st inst. state, that the conferences are continued with the greatest activity between Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, the Plenipotentiary of the Republic; Lord Cornwallis, Plenipotentiary of England; the Chevalier D'Azzara, Plenipotentiary of Spain; and Citizen Schumacher, Plenipotentiary of the Rautava Republic. These are the only Ministers of the Congress of Amiens.—*Maiter.*

Citizen Sebastiani, arrived from Constantinople, was preferred yesterday to the First Consul, to whom he delivered a letter from the Sultan Selim. Citizen Sebastiani informed the First Consul of the distinguished manner in which he was received by the Sultan, and the principal officers of the Porte. The Grand Seigneur made a present to Citizen Sebastiani of a superb musk-box, bearing a reprobation, in diamonds, of the Seraglio, and a dove coming from France with the emblem of peace. The Reis Effendi invested him with several beautiful pelisses; and the Captain Pacha presented him with several superb *libans*. All of them testified the wishes for a long and sincere peace.—The First Consul sent a Prefect of the Palace to Aly Effendi, the Ambassador of the Porte, at Paris, to acquaint him that he was satisfied with the reception experienced at his Court by Citizen Sebastiani.

The election of a new Fifth of the Tribunate and Legislative Body has terminated as every well-informed person expected. Those who rejected the late projects of the

Chief Consul were expelled, not by law, as their Constitution requires, but by the fiat of the Conservative Senate. The following are the principal members of the Tribunate who have been voted out:

Courtois, a member of the Convention, a bosom friend of Danton, but nevertheless a great supporter of the 18th Brumaire.—Chazal, a member of the Convention, and President of the Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, after Lucien Bonaparte was carried off by the soldiers.—Benjamin Constant, a native of Geneva.—Des Renoules, a ci-devant Priest, and Grand Vicar of Autun, when Talleyrand was Bishop.—Mullie.—Garat, nephew of the Senator.—Chenier, Daunou, St. Aubin, Thieffé, and Andrieux (who is re-elected). In all 20.

It has been remarked, that such of the Legislative Body and Tribunate as voted for the death of Louis XVI. have been expelled.

SWITZERLAND.

The Frickthal has been taken possession of by the French, in the name of the Helvetic Republic, of which it is henceforth to form a Canton. There has been an insurrection of the peasants of Lugano, who refused to pay the taxes imposed by the Government. A contest ensued, in which they were routed, with the loss of three men killed, and 27 prisoners. It seems, that throughout Switzerland, the inhabitants of the country are kept tranquil merely by the force of the French bayonet.

The people of the Grisons, and of the Forest Cantons of Switzerland, continue to be in a very unsettled and unhappy state. It is to be hoped, that, among the other important objects of the First Consul's attention, the fate of this once happy country will not be forgotten. The power that will contribute to the restoration of tranquillity in a country which has for whole centuries been famed for its liberty, its independence, and its simplicity, will do more towards consolidating itself in the minds and affections of mankind, than by all the lustre of conquest, or the magnificent appearance of novel institutions. We despair of ever seeing the ancient primitive urbanity of the Swiss revived. Their simplicity has been sacrificed to the violence of rapine and ambition; but there remains sufficient energy among its Citizens, to maintain a character of virtue among the Society of European nations. This is all that can be hoped for, after the wasting scene of Revolution; but if that can be attained, Switzerland may, in time, recover her ancient honour and felicity.

The following letter was delivered from the First Consul to Citizen Rodig, Chief Magistrate of Switzerland, previous to his departure from Paris:

"Citizen Rodig, Paris, Jan. 6.

"Two years ago your countrymen consulted the First Consul with regard to the affairs.

affairs. He spoke to them as the First Magistrate of the Gauls would have done in those times when Helvetia formed a part of Gaul. The counsels which he had given them might have conducted them to prosperity, and saved them two years of troubles. You appear animated by a desire for the welfare of your country; let your countrymen second you, and Helvetia will at length be re-established among the Powers of Europe. Circumstances of war have led the French armies into your territories. The desire of liberty has armed your people, and especially those of the country, against privileges. Events of an opposite nature have succeeded: in the course of a few years you have undergone great misfortunes. A great result awaits you; the equality and liberty of your fellow citizens. At this day, whether a Swiss is born at the borders of the Lenian or the Aar, he is equally free. That is the only distinct article in your present political situation. The basis of the public law of Europe at this moment is, to maintain in each country the existing order. If all the Powers have adopted this principle, it is because all have need of Peace, and the return of diplomatic and commercial relations. The French people therefore ought, as far as in them lies, to maintain your country in its existing State. True, indeed, you are without organization, without Government, without a national will. Wherefore will not your countrymen make one effort! Let them call forth the patriotic virtues of their fathers. Let them sacrifice the spirit of system, of faction, to the love of the welfare and liberty of their country. You will then no longer fear to be governed by the residue of a temporary faction; you will have a Government, because it will be supported by public opinion, and founded on the will of the nation. All Europe will renew its relations with you. France will not stop to consider her personal interests; she will make all the sacrifices which may tend to secure your Constitution, the liberty and equality of your fellow-citizens. She will continue to show every mark of parental kindness for you, who, after a lapse of so many ages, form the connection of two independent divisions of the same people."

ITALY.

The first act of the Government of the Italian Republick, after its installation, has been, an Address to the people of the State, on the situation of their affairs, and the propriety of the measures that were adopted at Lyons for the consolidation of their political independence. This is one of the most extraordinary Manifestoes, or State Papers, which have been published for many years, and has been seldom equalled in boldness of assertion, and sophistry of argument. If a few of the principal

positions on which the reasoning depends are founded in fact, yet they are so mixed with fallacy and perversion, that all the conclusions drawn from them are obviously absurd. Who, for instance, can admit the truth of the following deductions: "That France has not increased her influence; that she has displayed more moderation than any other Power; that, victorious in war, she has given up every thing at the time of Peace?" The Proclamation appears, in every point of view, to be of Parisian origin.

It is hinted, in a letter from Milan, that Parma, Placentia, Guastalla, and a part of Piedmont, are to be annexed to the Italian Republick.

Modena, Jan 3. A melancholy accident has happened here. The half of the palace of the Marchese Campari has been blown up; by which his wife, a very respectable lady, several servants, and a number of soldiers of the Polish legion, have lost their lives. The latter were the occasion of this misfortune, by setting fire to a quantity of gunpowder in the lower apartments in which they were lodged.

M. Zambeccari, of Bologna, has published, that he has at length discovered the art of guiding air-balloons in any direction at pleasure; but, to defray the expences of the experiment, he has solicited a subscription of 800 crowns.

SPAIN.

It appears to be the intention of the Court of Madrid to prevent the cession of Trinidad to the English, as stipulated in the Preliminaries; not so much on account of its importance, as because its position would facilitate a contraband trade with Mexico and the other Spanish colonies, against which the Court of Madrid is not in a condition to adopt sufficient measures.

It has been reported, that, in consequence of the reluctance of the Spaniards to cede Trinidad, it has been decided that Martinique shall be ceded by the French; and that, in return for this concession, Great Britain will acquiesce in the cession by Spain of Louisiana, and the adjustment of frontier in Guiana, between France and Portugal, hitherto disputed.

HOLLAND.

Hague, Feb. 10. Several members of our East India Company have petitioned the Government to be indemnified for the losses they have sustained in evacuating Ceylon; they further petition, that England may indemnify them for the Company's ships which were detained at the commencement of the war; and also that attention may be paid in the indemnifications at Amiens, with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, by which it is said that port is to be always free to the English, but maintained at the expence of the Republick.

The Legislative Body has sanctioned the law

law relative to the transit of goods, by which the importation of British manufactures continues to be prohibited.

It is stated, that the Batavian Government purposes instituting an enquiry into the circumferences of the surrender of their foreign colonies.

The arrangement between the Stadtholder and the Dutch Government is concluded; the former, it is said, is to receive eight millions of Dutch *florins*.

So pressing are the exigencies of the State, that the Dutch Government have, within these few days, sold 15 millions lb. of coffee, now at Batavia, to the merchants of Holland. The purchase-money amounts to three millions of florins—one third to be paid immediately, another in Batavia, and the last in the return.

London, Feb. 13. We are informed from the Hague, that the Batavian Legislative Body adopted on the 10th of this month the plan of a Voluntary Loan of 30 millions, which was proposed by Government, for the purpose of relieving the people from a forced contribution to an equal amount, the extraordinary demands of the present year having rendered such a loan necessary.

GERMANY.

Prince Charles is causing materials to be selected; and has charged Count von Faber, who during the last campaign, corrected the secret Chimery of the Staff of the Austrian army on the Rhine, to write a minute history of that memorable war.

The King of England, as Elector of Hanover, in his last declaration relative to the affairs of the secularization, through his Minister, as follows:

"The Envoy of Hanover at Vienna declares, that in the principle of the projected secularization should become general, and of consequence extend it to the Bishops of Osnaburg and Lubeck, Hanover will be under the necessity, of asserting the rights which appertain to her relative to those States, in virtue of the Peace of Westphalia. As to that which regards the Bishops of Hildesheim, she cannot surrender the four hallmarks of that state, which have been possessed by Brunswick since the year 1523. She is also entitled to advance her pretensions to Corvey, since the Dukes of Brunswick have at all times been the sovereign Lords of the Abbey of Corvey."

The Minister of the Elector of Treves declared, relative to the election of Ministers at the Diet, that his State is extremely disappointed, and has solemnly pronounced all his Ministers to be null and void.

• Hildesheim, a free Imperial City and a Saxon principality, in the midst of Hanover. Corvey is a small principality in Westphalia, situated on the Weser, and is celebrated for a Abbey.

Left Bank of the Rhine. But a similar conduct has not been adopted by the Archduke Antony Victor, who, on a representation from his Chamberlain Arensperg to this effect, eluded any answer, on the ground that he had not yet assumed the reins of government. This looks as if there were no definitive arrangement yet made respecting the interests of the German Empire.

TURKEY.

Letters from Semlin, of the 18th ult. bring the following circumstantial accounts of the murder of the Pacha of Belgrade, Mustapha:

"Some days before this barbarous scene, the Janissaries formally renounced their obedience, declaring, at the same time, that they would only acknowledge, as their master, him for whom they held the grade, of which he would soon take possession. All attempts of the Pacha to gain over some of his numerous guards were in vain; and he remained in this state of anxiety and distress till the 27th of December, which was the last day of his life. About two in the afternoon, three of the boldest Janissaries of the 300 who guarded the entrance of the chamber of the Pacha, with a menacing voice asked him, 'Where are your treasures?' At the same time putting a pistol to his breast. Scarcely had the Pacha silently answered his question by pointing to his coat as in the chamber, when he fell headlong to the ground, by the discharge of the pistol in the hand of the Janissary, who immediately cut off his head, and threw it on a table which stood near him. After the murder, a field proclaimed through all the streets of Belgrade, bearing the Janissaries, that all the families should be shut up, and the families remaining quietly in them, except the men able to bear arms, who should repair armed to the upper fort is."

AMERICA.

A letter from Richmond, Virginia, of the 20th of January, states, that an insurrection of the negroes at Petersburg, New-York, had been discovered in time to prevent the consequences. Five hundred had risen with an intent to destroy all the Whites: some of the conspirators were taken, the rest dispersed in the woods.

The Convention between the French Republic and the United States of America was finally ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 18th of December, and promulgated by the President on the 1st.

The Legislature of North Carolina has granted seven dollars for building a college in Charlotte, and 6000 dollars a year for its support.

In a Government report, we find, that within the finances of most of the European Powers we are in a state of difficulty, and to my apprehensions, that of the United States.

States are growing forth with increased vigour; the Treasury overflows, and the revenue exceeds the expenditure. While Europe is engaged in devising new taxes, America is preparing to discontinue those she has already imposed. It appears, that the present revenue of the Union is sufficient to defray all the expenses, civil and military, of Government, to their present extent; to meet all the engagements of the United States; and to discharge, within eight years, 32,000,000 of dollars of the principal, and, within 15 years and a half, the whole of the public debt.

The American Consul at the Havana has informed the Collector of the Port of New York, that all American vessels, as well as all foreign vessels sailing from American ports, are prohibited from entering the Havana. The order of prohibition is dated the 24th of December, but no cause is assigned for this unexpected regulation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 7. This morning, about one o'clock, to the great terror of the neighbourhood, more than 40 feet in extent of the high wall at the East end of All Saints' church, *Newcastle*, fell into Silver-street. It had long shewn evident symptoms of decay and tumbling, but the application of seasonable repairs was always forgotten or neglected. Some houses and windows on the opposite side of the street have received damage; but happily no lives were lost, nor was any person injured. But though the living escaped unhurt, the mansions of the dead were disturbed by the accident; some coffins, with their contents, accompanying the soil, which pressed upon the wall, into the street.

Jan. 19. At *Brightelmston*, a girl about six years old, daughter of a fisherman, named Daniels, was in the absence of her mother entrusted to the care of her elder sisters, who soon after the woman had quitted the house ran to play in the street, and left their little charge alone in a room where there was a fire, which, on the child's two high approach, caught her clothes and set them in a blaze. Her cries brought some neighbours to her assistance, who extinguished the flame; but the poor infant was so miserably burnt that she expired the day.

Jan. 21. At *Whitehaven* the wind was variable, but principally from the N. W. accompanied with, or rather driving with astonishing fury, a very heavy rain. From the high state of the tides, and the violence of the gale, the most serious apprehensions were entertained of a destruction, similar to what was experienced from the memorable tempest on the 23d and 25th of Jan. 1796. The wind was higher, and the extraordinary flow of the tide, rolling its billows with amazing rapidity, presented

a spectacle not less terrifying and alarming than that. This menacing appearance continued, from about 8 o'clock in the morning, till between one and two in the afternoon. In the regular course it would have been high water at 26 minutes past 11: but it was the highest flood at about half past 10; and instead of 15 feet 8 inches, it is supposed to have risen to 25 feet at the end of the Old Quay. Fortunately, but contrary to general observation, the hurricane abated considerably before the regular period of high water, and the wind also shifted to a more favourable point, and the precautions taken to secure the shipping proved effectual in preventing any material damage being done in the harbour. For several hours, the agitation of the sea was so great, as sometimes to darken the horizon; the foam thrown up by the hurrying of the billows frequently hid the light-house: the "yeasty waves" did indeed seem as if they were intended to "confound and swallow Navigation up," and the spray was seen flying in almost every part of the town, resembling large flakes of snow. Immense bodies of water were sometimes dashed against the battlements of the outer piers (the New Quay and the North Wall) and, breaking, were tossed in every direction throughout the harbour: at other times, they were heaved to such a height, as to roll over these moles and the bulwark, as if there had been nothing opposed to their wild and impetuous raging. The swell of the tide inundated, for a short time, the places nearest to the shore—Mark-lane, the lower end of Duke-street, New Lowther-street, and Strand-street; but neither was the inconvenience which it occasioned, nor the injury sustained by this vast commotion of the elements, in which two of them seemed to contend for sole dominion, equal to what has frequently been the consequence of storms infinitely less formidable and menacing. The effects of the wind were felt in every part of this town. It had raged in a most tremendous manner, from about 2 in the morning; and, at daylight, the streets were found strewn with bricks, slates, stones, mortar, rough-cast glass, &c. Several chimneys had been blown down; several houses wholly, or partially, unroofed; the roofs of many others damaged by the falling of the chimneys; and the inhabitants, in various instances, very narrowly escaped from destruction. An old chimney, the lower part composed of large stones, and the upper part of brick, upon a house in Church-street (occupied by Mr. Blackbank, tobacconist), was blown down about 8 in the morning, and, penetrating the roof and ceiling, forced its way into a room in which were two beds, and four children lodged in them. The father, who was at the instant prepared to leave the house

him to attend his business (and who in two or three minutes would have lost the opportunity of affording any assistance), on hearing the crash, ran up stairs; but, what was his horror, when he beheld the apartment nearly filled with rubbish, the roof open to the sky, and only one bed to be seen! The other, in which two of his children had been put to repose the preceding evening, was totally covered with the fragments of the chimney, &c.; nor could he hear any sound, but the howling of the wind through the shattered roof. Prompted by those feelings which impart a strength unknown, except in moments of extreme alarm, he instantly proceeded to remove the rubbish. One of the children began to cry; the other was silent for some time. At length he had the satisfaction to know that they were both alive (there were a boy of six, and a girl of four years); and, in a short time afterwards, he was enabled to extricate them from their most perilous and awful situation, which, without instant relief, must of itself have proved fatal. Both of them were considerably bruised; the little girl had also received a wound in the forehead, which, at the time Mr. Brookbank discovered her, had nearly covered her face with blood; but it is not apprehended that the injury received by either is such as to occasion any serious consequences. None of the fragments had touched the bed, in which were the other two children; but, a large portion of the ceiling, attached by one end, hung dreadfully fastened between them. Great part of the pavement of the Old Quay was torn up, and several large pieces washed from the different parts, and carried, by the force of the water, to a considerable distance. Marks of its violence are to be seen all through the neighbourhood. One of the windmills near this town was unroofed; trees were blown down in several places. Instances of this kind are so numerous to mention, but it does not appear to have extended far from the town.

A great deal of damage was done to property, and to our country.—At Newcastle, coming Newcastle, Thomas Dixon, master from Sunderland, bound to London, laden with coals and goods, was informed on Monday after being there some hours, that the district of sailing vessels leaving New York in deep water. The matter appeared to him somewhat strange. Many vessels were waiting for orders to start the next day. The Thursday, Mrs. Walker's mother, from Sussex, came to Liverpool, with eight bottles, having also brought home, for being taken away by her son, the late Dr. Foulton, from a very small bottle of medicine, which she said she had given to the white people, who were faced by the Indians of various tribes, and the Red Dons, who threatened to

Roads, have been taken up. The *Francis Ann*, Harbison, from Belfast to Liverpool, is lost near the latter port. The *Anna Maria*, Wickham, from St. Croix, and three other vessels, are driven on shore in King Road, Battle Channel. The *Indefatigable* and six other vessels are on shore at Parkgate. The cargoes must be landed. The *Diana*, Miller, from St. Croix to Cork, was wrecked in St. Bride's Bay. The *Switzerland*, Macleods, from Dublin to St. Vincent's, drove on shore in Millard Harbour, but since got off with damage. The *New Century*, —, from Boston, is on shore at Holyoke — 1200 trees were blown down, in so broken as to require to be removed, in the park and grounds of Lord Newish, at *Thoufby*.—There was not a house in *Dresden* that did not sustain some damage; a garden wall, 12 feet high, 50 in length, and two thick, was blown down in a mass, without a brick being dislodged.

Portsmouth, Jan. 22. A Court-Martial was held this morning on-board his Majesty's Ship Gladiolus, Sir A. Mitchell, President, on Captain S. Edward Hamilton, Commander of the Trent, of 40 guns, for tying up in the bows the gunner and four of his crew. The Court having heard evidence of the part of the prosecution, and what he had to say in his defence, were of opinion that the charges had been proved, and sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

Jan. 27. Mr. H. Hey, one of the lay clerks of the Cathedral at *Canterbury*, was this evening run over by one of the night coaches, in *St. Peter Street*, and so severely bruised as to survive but a few hours.

Feb. 1. An elderly woman and two children were last week burned to death at Kama, by their cloth catching fire.

Feb. 1. The day the officers of the Student Volunteer Corps of Infantry presented Major Wagon with a large silver egg and silver cup, lined with gold, and richly ornamented. On one side the major's arms, supported by trophies of war; and, on the other, the following inscription:

"This cup was presented, on the 11th day of February, 1902, to Hel and Warhus camp, Main Command of the Sorkhut Army, by the officers of that camp, as a tribute of their esteem, and to convey to the soldiers the sentiments of our Imperial and Patriotic, and our Zeal in promoting the interests of the Corps as Commander, for its attachment in 1902."

Jan. 10, Feb. 17 Reported as I have been, and will continue with which I am now suffering from influenza has been affected during the winter. That which occurred

* Two of our fishermen and sailors have been drowned at three different times.

within these few days has, in every distressing point of view, alarmingly exceeded them all. The hoy Margate, of Margate, John Goodborn Captain, Mr. John Sacket owner, very deeply laden with corn for the London market, having a crew of 4 men, with 28 passengers, sailed from the harbour in moderate weather, at three on Saturday afternoon, and came to an anchor in the Roads till near 9 in the evening, when they again got under sail, and soon after the weather began to be very tempestuous; but they continued working against the wind till they had arrived, about midnight, nearly off Reculver, with the intention of going to anchor under the hook of Margate sand; but, on making their last tack towards the land, the strap of the sounding-lead broke, and, though the vessel was put about, yet, before another lead could be fitted, she struck, it was supposed, on the tail of the Reculver sand: they then let go the anchor, and the water flowing, the vessel swung off and rode clear. They then got up the anchor, and, setting the sails, she was drawing off the land, when the gib-rackle broke, which made it impossible to get her head from the wind; the Captain then lashed down the tiller, and went forward to set another gib-sail, when, by the vessel's striking the ground, the tiller was rent in two, and, before it could be replaced, the rudder was beaten off; and thereby the vessel was rendered totally unmanageable. They then let go their anchor a second time, but the hoy continuing to beat on the ground in a most alarming manner, and apprehending she had sprung a leak, and finding the pumps were choked, they were forced to let slip the cable, and let her drive in to shore, on which she was beaten, about a mile and a half from the village of Reculver. The scene then became truly horrible, as a most dreadful sea was breaking over the vessel every moment, and the women and children uttering the most lamentable cries. In the midst of this distress, Mr. Bone, passenger, and local Preacher in the connexion of the late Rev. John Wesley, like the true Christian and faithful Divine, with great resignation, exhorted and prayed with his fellow-sufferers, and was heard by the survivors to the very last, lifting his voice in supplications and praises to his Redeemer. Five of the passengers, and four of the crew, having taken to the shrouds, were saved by swimming there till the water was so lowered that they could get on shore about 5 in the morning. One other passenger, Mr. Jesse Carroway, of Margate, was swept off the deck, but most providentially, after little exertion, was thrown on the beach by the waves, and escaped; and supposes, that very soon after the cabin was filled with water, and 7 passengers who remained therein drowned, and the remaining 15 and

the Captain, who were on the deck, were then swept away by the merciless waves; as, while he lay on the beach, he heard a general scream of distress, and then all was still!—The scene which the morning presented to the affected spectators, which, by 10 o'clock, were some hundreds from Margate and the neighbouring villages, it is impossible to describe; as, within the length of a mile and an half, 16 men and women lay dead on the shore, and very soon after 7 other passengers were taken in the same state from the cabin, making in the whole 23 persons as follows:

Drowned.—Of Margate.

- 1 Mr. John Goodborn, Captain.
- 2 Mr. George Bone, aged 42 years.
- 3 Mr. Henry Thornton, Carpenter.
- 4 Sarah Thornton, his wife.
- 5 Henry Thornton, their son, aged 13 years.
- 6 Mrs. Crow, widow.
- 7 Thomas Edmunds, son of Mr. Thomas E. White Hart Hotel, aged 9 years.

From Margate.

- 8 Miss Smith Agnes Nesbit, No. 5, Hollis Street, Clare-market, London, aged 20 years.
- 9 Mrs. Ann Owen, No. 57, Rathbone-place, aged 30 years.
- 10 Elizabeth Wood, of Little Chelsea, her servant, aged 13.
- 11 Mary Hoof, of Rotherhithe.
- 12 Sarah Watson, servant at the White-hart, Margate.
- 13 Mrs. Tatnall, of the Lord Nelson inn, Ramsgate.

From Ramsgate.

- 14 Robert Offspring.
- 15 Sarah Jones, No. 6, Vere Street, Clare-market, London. (Both servants to Miss Miller.)
- 16 Robert Mellville, of London, hostler.
- 17 Thomas Farnden, of Guildford, from Mr. Pierce's, shoemaker.
- 18 John Smith, butcher, from Mr. Spurgeon's, of Pentonville.
- 19 An American sailor.

Of Broadstairs.

- 20 Mrs. Jacobs.
- 21 Mrs. Field.
- From Broadstairs.
- 22 John Taylor, son of John Taylor, Shipwright, of Wapping.
- 23 John Beazley, No. 9, Lisbon-Street, near Paddington.

Save 1.—Passengers.

Of Margate.

- Mr. Jesse Carroway, broker.
Mr. William Taylor, taylor.
Mr. Nackle, of the Library, Broadstairs.
Mr. Field, of Broadstairs.
Mr. Robt. Lee, jun. St. Peter's.
Mr. Day, of London.
Crew.—Edward Sayer, Mate; John Smith, John Wood, and Wm. Single on.

The number of the deceased that was recovered

176 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. [Feb.

covered from the sea, and such of the bodies as were not owned by their friends, were decently buried at Birkington. The boy being unlaiden floated, and was soon after brought into our pier.

It is 171 years since a Margate hoy was lost; and then, being Nov. 3, 1611, the Rev. Humphrey Whistler, a native of Leicestershire, and vicar of Margate, his parish-clerk, and some other passengers, were drowned.

"Diffiduous Day! what tumult! what breed!
What agony to the living and the dead!
How has thou left the widow and the orphan,
And ever doom'd the orphan-child to mourn;

Through life's sad journey how dost thou
Can sacred justice these events ordain?

But, O my soul! avoid that wondrous maze

Where Reason, lost in endless error, stray!
Although this thorny vale of life we run,
Great Cause of all effects, Thy will be
Done." *FAT CONER'S Shipwreck.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

This afternoon, about half past 5, a terrible fire broke out in the large range of warehouses, chiefly used as a depot for coffee and cotton, belonging to Mr. Pugh, in Thames street, the corner of Druggers-hill; occasioned by the snuff of a candle being inadvertently thrown on the ground near one of the hogheads. It began in the lower part of the premises, and was discovered by the strong smell of the burning coffee, with which the warehouses were filled. Notwithstanding the contiguity of the premises to the Thames, a speedy and ample supply of water, and the early attendance of the fire-engines, the whole inside of these extensive buildings was burnt, together with all the produce in them, which cannot yet be estimated. The flames, being continually fed from within, could not be extinguished in many hours; but the strong party-wall, and there being but little wind, prevented the extension of the mischief.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

This day, during the dreadful storm, the wall of Mr. Pugh's warehouse, Druggers-hill, being unsupported, fell against an adjoining house, and nearly demolished it—in the height of this hurricane, as a horse was going out of the yard of the Flying Horse, Lombard street, Whitechapel, to receive the corpse of a Jew that was apprehended at that place, the wind that was confined in the yard, by the opening of the gate, forced the horse and carriage to the opposite side of the street, but without doing any mischief, and forcing the carriage to return to the stable without any accident.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

About one o'clock this day, a woman,

about 30 years of age, and extremely well dressed, was observed to throw herself off the wall of Kensington-Garden into the Serpentine River, from which she was soon afterwards taken out, and every means immediately used to restore her to life, but without effect, as she had been suffocated by her head sticking in the mud, the water being very shallow in that part of the river.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The House of Commons having met at 4 o'clock this day, Mr. Ley, the Principal Clerk, observed, it was his duty to inform the House that he had, in the course of the morning, received a letter from the Right Hon. Sir John Mordaunt, Knt. their Speaker, the contents of which he was directed to communicate to the House. With their permission, he would read the letter. [*A general cry of Read, Read.*]

"S:," *Old Palace-Yard, Feb. 9.*

"His Majesty having been graciously pleased to express his intention of appointing me to the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, I have to intreat you will communicate the same to the House at its meeting to-day: and I have to request you will at the same time express to the House, the deep regret I experience at quitting the high situation to which its approbation has raised me; and my gratitude for the support with which it has encouraged my feeble efforts to discharge the duties of so important a trust. I have the honour to remain, &c.

"*John Ley, esq. JOHN MORDAUNT.*"

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer.* The House, I am sure, will feel that the present is not the proper occasion for expressing those sentiments, which I am persuaded are universally felt towards the Hon. Gentleman who lately presided in the Chair, however inclined I might be to express those feelings by which, from every consideration of private friendship, duty, and gratitude, as a public character and a Member of this House, I must necessarily be actuated. Under the restraint which circumstances impose upon me, I have only to state, that his Majesty has given leave to this House to proceed to the choice of a new Speaker, and has been pleased to order that the object of its choice shall be presented to him on Thursday next, at two o'clock, for his Royal approbation. I now move that this House do adjourn till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.—The House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

A Gentleman, who will not permit his name to be known, but, by a confidential friend, sent to Lord How, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, the amount of the sale of 100 shares in the Three per Cent. Consols, to the use and benefit of the said Hospital.—It is truly lamentable to know how soon given the lie to the Clerk of Circum.—*London Gazette.*

] *List of Sheriffs.—Spring Circuits of the Judges.* 177

FS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1802.

ire. John Higgins the younger, of York, esq.

The Hon. Thomas Windfor, of Rick.

imes Oldham Oldham, of Millenden, esq.

Hunt's. Thomas Aveling, of Whitby, esq.

Lawrence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, esq.

Ed. Edward Hasell, of Dalemain, esq.

Thos. Princeps, of Croxall, esq.

re. Postponed.

Edmund Morton Playdell, of Whatby, esq.

John. Raikes, of Great Ilford, esq.

fb. Jas. Muirgrave, of Burnley Park.

ire. Edward Bolton Clive, of Treby, esq.

ire. Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxburn, esq.

Thomas Godfrey, of Ash, esq.

ire. Postponed.

Henry Dalton, of Naith, esq.

fbire. Tho. Morgan, of the Hill, esq.

Robert Wilson, of Dallington, esq.

peasb. Robert Cuy Elwes, of Great By, esq.

berland. Charles William Bgge, of n House, esq.

shire. Robert Lowe, of Oxton, esq.

Thomas Toovey, of Nettlehead, esq.

ire. Wm Gillson, of Butleigh, esq.

Win. Ferriday, of Dwlw Parva, esq.

Somersetsh. Benjamin Greenhill, of Stone Easton, esq.

Staffordsh. Robert Parker, of Park-Hall, esq.

Southampton. Sir Edw Hulse, of Breanore, bart.

Suffolk. Thomas Cockfledge, of Bury St. Edmund's, esq.

Surrey. Edward Peppin, of Walton-Lodge, esq.

Sussex. Sir William Ashburnham, of Broomham, bart.

Warwickshire. Heneage Legg, of Aston, esq.

Wilts. Sir Andrew Bayntun, of Spy-Park, bart.

Worcestershire. Thomas Newnham, of Broadwas, bart.

Yorkshire. Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby-Mannor, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Gaermartben. Thomas Owen, of Glassfult, esq.

Pembroke. Hugh Stokes, of Hubberton, esq.

Candidan. David Davies, of Glan-yr-Occas, esq.

Glamorgan. Richard Mansell Phillips, of Sketty-Hall, esq.

Brecon. Joseph Sparkes, of Pennyworld, esq.

Radnor. John Sherburne, of Llandrindod, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon. Robert Wynne, of Llannerch, esq.

Anglesea. William Bulkeley Hughes, of Brynnda, esq.

Merioneth. Jn. Meredith Mostyn, of Clegir, esq.

Montgomery. Pryce Jones, of Cofronidd, esq.

Denbigh. Daniel Leo, of Llannerch-Park, esq.

Flint. Sir Steph. Glynn, of Broad-lane, bart.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council, for the Year 1802.

County of Cornwall. Thomas Carlyon, of Tregerhan, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

NG	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
1 st	Ed. Kenyon	Ed. A'tvanley	L. C. Baron	B. Hotham.	B. Thomson	Lawrence
2 nd	J. Rooke	J. Grote	B. Graham	J. Heath	J. Chambre	J. Le Blanc
Mar. 1			Northampt.		Reading	
1					Oxford	
3			Oakham			
5			Linc. & City		Worc. & City	
7	York & City	Aylebury		Hertford		Winchester
8						
9				Chelmsford	Glou. & City	
10						
11		Bedford	Nott & Town		Monmouth	Sarum
12		Huntingdon	Derby	Maidstone		
13					Hereford	
14						
15		Cambridge				
16			Leic. & Bor.			Dorchester
17					Shrewsbury	
18	Lancaster	Gloucester		Kingston		Exeter & city
19			Coventry &			
20		Bury St. Ed.	[Warwick		Stafford	Launceston
21				Horham		Taunton
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						

ANT. MAG. February, 1802.

Vol. LXXI. p. 1208. Instead of "Mr. Langton married, 1769," r. "1770." The mansion-house is neither "situated at Spilby," nor is it "supposed to have been built in the beginning of the last century;" for it is situated at *Langton*, near Spilby, and is supposed to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. L. did not give the rectory of Langton to Dr. Uvedale. Dr. Uvedale was presented to the rectory in 1762, by the late Mr. Langton's father, who offered the living to Dr. Johnson; but he objected to taking orders. Mr. L., for some years, gave up the use of his house at Langton to Dr. Uvedale, who, with his family, occupied the whole mansion; and Dr. U. accommodated Mr. L.'s mother with the use of his parsonage.

P. 1215. Mr. Duckett had been employed in the Duke of Newcastle's garden at Clermont, and was, by the Duchess, after the Duke's decease, appointed to direct a farm she had belonging to a house she had taken on the side of the Thames, opposite to Richmond. "Early in the execution of his trust," says our correspondent vol. LX. p. 296, "it occurred to him, that wheat might be sown in equidistant rows in the same manner that many plants are in gardens. With this view he contrived a plough which cut five drills at equal distances, the drills being nine inches asunder. When he had thus drilled the field, he sowed the corn by hand, and found that it fell regularly into the bottoms of the drills, allowing half the quantity of seed usually sown. The grain being covered with a harrow, it grew regularly in rows. In order to get rid of the weeds which sprang up in the intervals between the rows, he contrived five hoe-ones on a beam, so light that a man could draw them; and by this means he cut the weeds. The weeds which came up among the corn he caused to be pulled up by hand; and thus he had the satisfaction of viewing his crop in beautiful order. Mr. Duckett at this time leased Ham farm on the opposite side of the Thames on his own account. This farm is of so light and sandy a soil, that the richness of the manure laid on the land is soon washed through it. This constant and almost useless expence of manure ruined the former farmers, who, in order to obtain some advantage, laid the land down in grass. In this condition Mr. Duckett took possession of the farm. It occurred to him, that if the land was ploughed, laying the weeds in the bottoms of each furrow, the matted roots of the grass would not only eat up the prolific juices of the manure, but would also draw down the roots of the corn to that now-enriched pasture, if I may express it so. Here the roots would also be protected from the immediate drying force of winds, and the scorching heat of the summer sun.

In order to effect this, he contrived a trenching plough, which first cut off the sward, and laid it flat in the bottoms of the former furrow, and then, with the additional plough on the same beam, covered it with a sufficient depth of mould. He then gave it a stirring with a three coultered plough, also of his own invention. The land being thus prepared, he drilled and sowed his corn as already mentioned, and reaped plentiful crops. Before the corn grew into ear the intervals are trowed for the last time, the earth being laid to the roots of the corn, to give greater stability to the stems, and thereby prevent their being liable to be lodged. This last trowing is of essential service on another account. It is about this time that the corn shoots out the last roots, near the surface of the land; and if the surface is so hard and dry that these roots cannot pierce into it, the plant withers and dies. This loss happens more frequently than is generally imagined, because few farmers have heard of this cause. This misfortune never happens on Mr. Duckett's farm, the sward remains undisturbed till he observes that it no longer has any effect. When, by repeated trials, Mr. Duckett had ascertained the success of his improvement, he informed the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. of what he had done; and his trenching and three-coultered plough are now in their repository, for public inspection: but this having passed before the Society began to publish their Transactions, there is no authentic account of his experiments given to the publick. It is very happy, for the benefit of ingenious farmers who wish to be fully instructed in his practice, that he is still living. [1774] and of a most communicative disposition; and, as I have not had lately the pleasure of seeing his farms, he may have made other improvements. The late Marquis of Rockingham made him a present of a piece of plate, with an inscription on it that does honour to Mr. Duckett and to his lordship. During the course of these experiments, Mr. Duckett received in March a present of what was called *Spring-wheat*. He sowed it at the time he received it; it came up well; and, being regularly hoed, it yielded a good crop, though sown so late in the season. It did not all germinate at the same time, and therefore did not all ripen at the same time, owing, he supposes, to some injury part of it had received. When it was mowed, the grain that was not ripe was small and shrivelled, which he kept apart for his poultry. Having occasion to sow some winter tares, he mixed with them some of the shrivelled corn, in order to see whether it would grow. At harvest, he found that the shrivelled grains produced as strong stems, and yielded as plump corn, as his common wheat."

116. To the list of Mr. Hurdie's should be added "Lectures on," printed at his own press, and published in numbers, price 2s. 6d. each, but discontinued for want of purchasers.

LXXII. p. 82. Mr. Payne left property the amount of 300 cool.; and bequeathed to his youngest brother with Cox and Curtis, porter-brewer who has a family of 11 children, the 1000l. An estate, which he had purchased for 5000l. after the execution of his will to his next brother (with whom he had been at variance many years) as at law. The executors named in the will are informed, refused to act.

6. Mr. Lumsden had resided 20 at Rome, 18 at Paris, and the remainder of his days in his own country, respected, admired, and beloved by his numerous friends, for his amiable qualities as a man, correct taste in the fine arts, and distinguished talents as a scholar.

8. John Vaux, esq. was descended in an ancient and respectable family in Suffolk, of that name. He was born 1755, and at an early age was placed under his paternal uncle*, who at that time kept a respectable academy at Greenwich, a man no less celebrated for his talents and upright conduct, than for his success in penmanship, and was justly reckoned one of the best writers of his day. The fostering care of so able a tutor, and discipline initiated in the paths of science and sound morality. Early in life he discovered a sound mind, with many of the qualities of a mechanical genius, ever restless, had acquired a perfect knowledge of those subjects in which he interested himself. In the correctness of his calculations, Mr. V. may be said to have stood alone; for few men, perhaps, possess a more perfect knowledge of arithmetic; his tables and solutions are invaluable, some of them containing many original figures. As a commercial man, his character stood high and unimpeached; in the respectable manufactory which he conducted, was admitted one of its scientific judges. Throughout all his business arrangements, we view in him a simple and a perfect model of good conduct.

A more prominent feature of patriotism and solicitude for the welfare of his family never existed; and his noble manners at once stamped him a gentleman, parent, friend, and pleasing companion.—"Here," says the author in his article, "a tear escapes, bringing to my recollection the many intances of kindness I have experienced in his

life. That an uncle of Mr. V. was an unimpeachable man at that period is an undoubted fact, having seen many of his pieces that were published in his life-time; but our correspondent is not quite certain to his being the father of the academy at Greenwich.

society, and listened to his observations with admiration. Walking with him one evening last Summer, the conversation turning on religion, these emphatic words fell from his lips,—"Every man should live to-day, as if he were to die to-morrow!" His mind was fully stored with charitable and humane sentiments. In the little Hamlet† where he resided, by his exemplary conduct, he became as it were the guardian of the place; assiduous in investigation, and always proud of the opportunity of redressing the wrongs of the injured; his happiness was never more complete than when giving his advice and assistance to the relief of his fellow-creatures. In him the poor will experience an irreparable loss: his soul, which knew no wrong, was religiously alive to those duties enjoined by his Creator. The constant remembrance of the excellent religious and moral character of such a man will ever live, although he be no more, in the memory of all those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him; and happy would be the fate of mortals, were all men to live and die like him. H.W.

P. 90. That remarkable and valuable member of society, the late Father O'Leary, to the profound scholar added the cheerful companion, and tempered the solemnity of wisdom with the vivacity of wit; and these qualities were so well mixed up in him, that Mr. Pratt has made use of them in his novel of "Family Secrets," under the character of Father Arthur; the portrait of whom being acknowledged to be a striking likeness of the mind and person of the excellent O'Leary, we have great pleasure in copying.—"This distinguished Friar was descended from an ancient and once-powerful family in the kingdom of Ireland; but, in the revolutions of that country, had long been deprived of hereditary property. The personal fortune, however, of his parents enabled them to give their son a private education, and to send him into foreign countries to extend his knowledge, as the possibility of further improvement was denied him in his own, through the despotism of penal laws.—Having completed his studies, he discovered in his mind a strong bias to a religious life, and indulged it by entering into the communion of the Holy Order of St. Francis. On his ordination, he was appointed chaplain to a regiment, but was removed, and forfeited a pension, because he would not comply with the requisition of a foreign sovereign, to enlist in his service the subjects of the king of his own country; a practice which had continued since the formation of a code of statutes which prohibited them from the military

† Tower Hamlet, from its contiguity to, generally called Spitalfields.

At Market Weighton, the wife of Cornelius Burton, esq. a daughter.

The wife of George Harley Drummond, esq. a son.

At Quorn, co. Leicester, the Countess of Seston, a daughter.

The wife of Timothy Tyrrell, esq. City-remembrancer, a daughter.

Feb. 1. In Stanhope-street, the wife of Bamber Gascoyne, esq. of Childwall, a dau.

2. In Manchester-sq. the wife of Wm. Dawson, esq. a daughter.

3. The wife of T. Butler, esq. of Hambleton, Hants, a son.

5. At Edinburgh, the wife of Charles Batham, esq. of London, a daughter.

At Hampstead, the wife of Tho. Neave, esq. a son.

7. At Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. Professor Lloyd, of Cambridge, a daughter.

The wife of John Delme, esq. of Cam's-hall, Hants, a daughter.

8. At Rose-castle, the lady of the Bishop of Carlisle, a daugh. being her 13th child.

At Chigwell vicarage, in Essex, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Layton, a son.

14. In Weymouth-str. the wife of Geo. Dorrén, esq. a son.

15. At her father's house, the wife of A. C. Sober, esq. a still-born daughter.

17. The wife of John Blencowe, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk, a daughter.

18. In Guildford-street, the wife of James Mackintosh, esq. a son.

At Bushey-park, Mrs. Jordan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 29. **A**T the Lord Justice Clerk's, 1802. Edinburgh, James Boyd, esq. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. D. of the 5th dragoon-guards.

Feb. 1. James Morton, M.D. to Miss Thorpe, both of Huntingdon.

2. Monf. Pugin, of Edward-street, Portman-square, to Miss Catharine Welby, dau. of Wm. W. esq. of Islington.

3. Mr. Samuel Young, of North Audley-str. to Miss Begg, of Dury-lane Theatre.

4. Edw. Warren, esq. of Guildford-str. son of the late Dr. W. to Miss Louisa Smith, daughter of Robert S. esq. of Basinghall-street.

5. Charles Ker, esq. of Calder Bank, in Leamthire, to Miss Marion Sharp, daughter of Francis S. esq. comptroller of the customs at Leith.

8. James Du Bois, esq. of Alderman's-walk, Moorfields, to Miss Amelia-Maria Stowe, daugh. of Robert S. esq. of Brixton-house, Surrey.

9. At Lewisham, Kent, James Walker, esq. to Miss Apollonia Larkins.

10. Isaac D'Iffrelli, esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Bassevi, of Billiter-square.

11. At Havant, Capt. Prutzler, of the 21st dragoons, and major of brigade to the forces, to Miss Newland, daughter of Bingham N. esq. of Rotherfield-park.

13. In Portland-place, Lord Sinclair, to Miss Chisholme, only dau. of James C. esq.

14. Mr. Wm. Dempster, of Tower-str. to Miss Eliz. Newby, of Earl-st. Black-friers.

15. By special licence, Cha. F. Egan, esq. late of the royal artillery, to Miss Anne Boteler, only daughter of John Palmer B. esq. late of Paradise-house, Henley-upon-Tham.

16. Wm. Smith, esq. of Barking, Essex, to Miss Manley, eldest dau. of John M. esq. of Bloomsbury-square; also, Wm. Lowe, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Eliza Manley, second daughter of the said John M. esq.

17. At Faversham, the Rev. Tho. Timms, curate of Walmer, co. Kent, to Mrs. Judith Simpson, widow of the late Major S. and daughter of Rear-admiral Robert Keeler.

18. Richard Webb, esq. of Pall Mall, to Miss Harriet White, of Plaster, Essex.

23. Rev. Charles Wapthaw, of Salisbury, to Miss Dyneley, daughter of Robert D. esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

24. Harry Bishopp, esq. eldest son of Col. B. and grandson of the late old Sir Cecil B. bart. to Miss Badcock, of Baker-str. Portman-square, with a fortune of 50,000 L.

DEATHS.

1801. **A**T Belize, in the Bay of Honduras, Lieut. Wm. Gould, of the 5th West India regiment, formerly of Glasgow:

June... At Calcutta, Mr. John Wilson, merchant there, late of Glasgow.

Sept.... On the island of St. Helena, Nathaniel Kennedy, esq. late storekeeper at that settlement.

22. On the island of Dominica, the Rev. David Ritchie, a native of Perth. He had been appointed rector of Roseau, on that island, and fell a victim to the climate soon after his landing to take possession of his rectorate.

28. At Fort Haldane, Jamaica, Lieut. Thomas Ponton, son of Mr. Alex. P. architect at Edinburgh.

Oct.... At Honduras, Major Vischer, of the 6th West India regiment.

31. At Montego bay, Jamaica, Dr. Robert Rocheford, and Mr. John Bull.

Nov.... At the same place, aged 103, Mr. John Demetres.

At Vere, Jamaica, Mrs. Susannah Anderson, wife of the Hon. Thomas A.

At Falmouth, Jamaica, Richard Birch, esq. late of Kingston.

At her father's pen in Liguanea, Miss Elizabeth Burke Leigh, youngest daughter of Thomas L. esq.

At St. Anne's, in Jamaica, William Merrifield, esq.

At St. Jago de la Vega, Lieut. A. Matthews, of the 10th light dragoons.—Dr. Andrew Dawson.

1. At Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut. James Cunningham, of the royal navy.

4. At the same place, in his 21st year, Mr.

Mr. John Hamilton, eldest son of John H. esq. lord provost of Glasgow.

5. At Martha Brae, Lieut. Offman, of the 1st battalion 6th foot.

Dec. 6. Of the yellow fever, Thomas Mills, esq. secretary to Rear Admiral Montague, commander in chief on the Jamaica station, and purser of the Topaze frigate.

13. On the island of Martinique, Mrs. Mary Woodvear, wife of William W. esq. comptroller of the customs at Fort Royal.

17. At Malta, John Elphinstone, esq. captain of the fleet under the command of Lord Keith, on the Mediterranean station.

24. At Bourdeaux, aged 106, M. Lieudonné Gregoire, a surgeon-dentist, born at Mount Lebanon.

28. At Zurich, in Switzerland, John Casper Ziegler, a young artist, whose engravings, of classic scenery in particular, are well known in this country.

29. At the manse of Forgue, the Rev. Wm. Dingwall, minister of Forgue.

1823 Jan 4. Aged 66, the Rev. Henry Gabell, rector of Stoulake, co. Oxford, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, in whose gift the living is, and who presented him to it on the death of Matthew Horbery. He was also an active magistrate of the county till his death. His memory has a claim on the esteem of posterity, if the long practice of all that is virtuous in this life entitles a man "to be had in remembrance."

7. At Fellow-hills, Berwickshire, the wife of Thomas Ancrum, esq.

8. In Harford Street, Mayfair, aged 77, Robert Ldoy, esq. a gentleman much distinguished for his taste in the fine arts, and ranked with our best judges of painting, for which he useful art he had a sound taste, and possessed a very fine collection of pictures. He was a man of general information, great liberality, and a very hospitable disposition; indeed, he was one of the old breed of true English gentlemen, which seems to be nearly extinct, and lost among the frivolous vanity and impetuosity of the present race of our countrymen.

At Berkeley, of a consumption, aged 19, Miss Whitfield; and, on the following day, of the same complaint, aged 17, her sister, Miss S. Whitfield; the only children of Miss W. of that place.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Helen McAlister, dau. of the late Philip McAlister, of Romachan.

12. Aged 64, Mr. J. Castleton of Lynn.

13. At Jersey, the widow of Dr. Bennett.

At a house in the parish of Titchfield, co. Hampshire, in his 70th year, the Rev. William Sykes, M. A. upwards of 30 years vicar of that parish, and of Copleston co. Monmouth, perpetuated curate of St. Arvins, in Monmouthshire, and in the communion of the peace for both counties. He had conversed a few minutes before his death with a neighbour, who paid him a morning visit; after whose departure he retired

to his room, where he was found speechless. Medical aid was immediately called in, but too late to restore him.

Aged 72, Mr. Davies Cox, formerly a greaser in Red Lion Street, Barbican; and, on the 22d, his remains were interred in the centre of the new Methodist meeting at the Chichester, Enfield, of which he had been the endower and patron.

14. At Sellinge, co. Kent, in his 90th year, Wm. Dawkins, who had followed the business of a blacksmith in that parish, upwards of 60 years.

16. At Faversham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Phillips.

18. At Ambleside, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Knipe.

19. At Kensington, in his 74th year, John Raphael, esq. late of Long Island, in the state of New York, America.

Miss Pickersgill, of Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

In Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, Mr. William Switers.

At her house in St. James's-square, Bath, Mrs. Frances Lowther, widow of George L. esq. of Lowther-terrace, in Ireland. She was an heiress, and daughter of Charles Brahazon Poulton, esq. of Ashgrove, in the same kingdom, and grand-daughter of the Hon. Maj. General Henry Poulton, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, and was brother to the first Earl of Besborough. She succeeded in her estates by her eldest son, Geo. L. esq.

In Mortimer-street, aged 75, the Rev. Joseph Robertson; see p. 109.

William Mids, esq. of Deanton-house, near Wheatley, co. Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Holt, rector of Finmore, Oxon. At Exeter, the Rev. Henry Harrison, of Wendle, co. Cornwall, formerly a gentleman-commoner of Trinity college, Oxford.

At Coventry, Mrs. Mary Wright, of Hawkbury, the widow, as well of the late Richard Parrott, esq. of Hawkbury, as of the late Christopher Wright, esq. and had been a resident in the family-manor at that place more than 40 years. Her property, as well what she had by Mr. Parrott, as by Mr. Wright, she, it is supposed, disposed of in favour of her daughter's nephew, Francis Parrott, esq. Having been of a moderate legacy to her son-in-law's widow, Mrs. Parrott, at Paisley, in Scotland, the spouse of the Rev. Wm. Bennett.

20. At Faversham, Mrs. Margaret Cammell, relict of John W. esq. late sheriff-clerk of Faversham.

At Moffat, the Rev. David Donaldson, late minister of Wamphray.

At Haverhill, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Swallow, many years supervisor of excise.

At North Eltham, near Lamb, aged 82, Mr. Richard Smith, who, by a will, was the father of 3 children.

Aged 63, the widow Organ, mistress of the

the Boat, and the oldest public-house keeper at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Barnes, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Joseph Berger.

21. At the advanced age of 84, Johanna Sophia Kettnerin, a native of the capital of Eichstadt. Disguised in men's clothes, she enlisted at the age of 20 in the Austrian service, where she served three whole years as a common soldier, and two and a half as a corporal, in the foot regiment of Hugenbach. She behaved herself as became a valiant soldier in all the campaigns of that war, which Maria Theresa, at the commencement of her reign, carried on against the Bavarians and French. She did her duty in the most soldier-like manner, on marches and on guard, at stormings, attacks, and battles, and won the universal admiration of her fellow-soldiers. A severe disorder having attacked her was the means of discovering her sex; and the matter was reported to the High Council of War. By an order of that Council she was called to Vienna, and brought before the empress, who, upon examining into the affair, bestowed upon this female heroine a pension of eight guilders a month. To her latest age she preserved that heroic look, step, and gesture, which she had acquired in her military capacity. She was able to shew several wounds on her head and arms. General Stouffel, who happened to be at Eichstadt, at that time, on the recruiting service, attended her body to the grave with his party, and saw the German Amazon honourably interred.

Suddenly, at Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 69, Mr. Daniel Tong.

At her house in Oxford-buildings, Mrs. Bampfylde, sister of the late Coplestone Warre B. esq. of Hestercombe, Somerset.

At Lancaster, the widow of the late Rev. Francis Lee.

John Murdoch Campbell, esq. second son of John C. sen. esq. merchant, of Glasgow.

22. Lieut.-col. George Dicke, late of the Hampshire fencible cavalry.

In Queen Anne-street West, John Willes, esq. of Ailorp-house, co. Northampton.

At his house in Queen-street, Cheapside, Mr. Robert Henderson, merchant.

Mrs. Griffin, proprietor of the Exchequer coffee house, Westminster-hall.

In Lint-street, Southwark, Duncan M'Andrew, esq. late of the Custom-house.

Aged 74, Major Brereton, of the Tything adjoining Worcester, brother to W. B. esq. of Bath.

At Ammerdown, co. Somerset, to the unfeignable loss of her family, and most sincerely and deservedly lamented by her friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of Thomas Samuel J. esq.

At Wortley, co. Lincoln, the Rev. T. Thwaites, B.D. rector of Seagrove, co. Leicester, and formerly fellow of Queens's college, Cambridge.

At Greenock, John Wright, esq. collector of excise.

23. At Badbury, near Goodhurst in Kent, in his 69th year, John Cartier, esq. late governor of Bengal. He went to Bengal, as a writer in the service of the East India Company, in 1749-50; and, soon after his arrival, was appointed an assistant to the factory of Dacca; where he resided until the expulsion of the English from Calcutta, and the rest of their factories, by the Nabob, Surajah Dowlah, in 1756, when he joined the rest of his countrymen at Futta; to which place they had retired from all quarters, and remained, until the arrival of Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive from Madras, to revenge the unprovoked aggression of the Nabob, and to reinstate the Company in their factories. At that period of distress to the British interests in India, Mr. C. came forward as a volunteer with many of the civil servants of the Company, and the remaining European inhabitants of Calcutta. He was engaged under Colonel Clive, at the battle of the Bungalow, and at Hoogly also, which terminated in the defeat of the Nabob's army, and a temporary peace, by which the company recovered their former factories and possessions. During the interval between this period and 1767, Mr. C. successively and worthily filled the different civil appointments at Dacca, of which he became chief in 1761. With the exception of one visit to Calcutta, in 1763, whither he was summoned to attend a general council, his residence at Dacca was uninterrupted. In 1767, he became second in the council of Calcutta; and in the beginning of 1770, on the departure of Mr. Verelst, took charge of the Bengal government by the previous appointment of the Court of Directors. In that high office he was succeeded by Mr. Hastings, in April, 1772, and returned to England in January following. The eulogium of the late Mr. Burke on Mr. Cartier's conduct, during his superintendence at Bengal, was not the result of personal acquaintance, for never was there any connexion between them; nor from an invidious contrast between him and Mr. Hastings; but proceeded from a sense of his real merits. In this testimony, all the contemporaries of Mr. C. cordially concurred; for no instance can be produced of any deviation from the strictest integrity. In the autumn of 1774, he married his second wife, Stephens, daughter of Stephen Law, esq. of Brexbourn, Herts, formerly governor of Bombay, and sister of Dr. L. archdeacon of Rochester. Near the end of the same year, he settled at Badbury, which estate he purchased in 1784, where he constantly resided until his death, extending his liberality to many indigent neighbours, and rendering this liberality more impressive by

by the suavity of his manners, and the condescension of his behaviour. With opportunities of accumulating immense wealth, he retired from his high office with a fortune moderate in comparison to many of those acquired by persons in inferior stations; though equal to his desires, which were ever regulated by virtue and prudence. With great cheerfulness of disposition, and a quick relish of life, he was a most devout Christian and a sincere believer. His abilities were far superior to what fall to the ordinary lot of man; and to a highly cultivated mind was added the soundest judgement. During the course of a long life, in which he was often subjected to arduous trials, a stain never attached to his character; and, as he had a confidence void of affect both towards God and man, so his life in India, as in England, left a character beloved and respected; and, wherever his name was known, his memory will be cherished and revered. His life will be long and sincerely lamented by the many distressed persons who shared his ample bounty; by his numerous friends, who were the daily witnesses of the purity of his mind, and his extensive benevolence; and, more especially, by the worthy pattern of one of the wealthiest of men; who, as being the nearest and dearest to him, can only derive that consolation which arises from a sense of a long course of exemplary duty, and the purest affection. The death, therefore, of such a man must have been more deeply lamented, if the three years preceding his dissolution had not been embittered by a painful illness, in consequence of a puerile stroke. His remains were interred, in a private manner, in the church-yard of Greenwich, adjoining to the grave of Stephen Law, esq. the justly-revered father of his affectionate and afflicted widow.

At the Grove, Pinner, Middlesex, aged 80. Wm. Miles, esq. formerly a colonel in the 4th regiment of guards.

At Kowloon, April 10, the Rev. Thomas Dudley, vicar of Brompton, and near fifty years member of Lady Leighton's hospital at Tottenham, died at Warwick.

In her maidenhood, Mrs. Morgan, mother of Mr. John Morgan of Gl.bury, co. Brecon.

After a painful and lingering illness, Thomas E. Jones, surgeon, and one of the ablest men of New York.

At the date of birth, in the 65th year of the calendar of humanity, the Rev. John Furter.

At Drumgalloway, near Portmah, in his 50th year, Eile Dhuill M'Pherrin. He was an officer under the late Pretender, and was present at the battles of Preston, Perth, and Falkirk. He afterwards escaped this place through Arnsfarg, and saw him on the border of Sky. He originated at Baron Balaist in Lochaber,

and afterwards in Badenoch, since
He was also one of the justices of
for the county of Inverness; and, at
vanced period of life, was appointed
Majesty an ensign in the Balville volu-
24. The wife of Richard Robinfor
of New Bond-street.

At Albany, co. Oxford, in his 84th the Rev. Christopher Robinson, recd that place, and of Wingham, Berks, up of 43 years. He was of Magdalen c where he provided M. A. 1742, 1754, D. D. 1750, and became till that college. Both livings are in the Earl of Abingdon.

At Bafildon, Herts, of which place was vicar, and rectar of Ytton co., same county, 1758, the Rev. Geo. of Queen's college, Oxford; M. A. B. and D. D. 1767. By his first wife had a daughter, married to Capt. Cr. of the corps of engineers at Bombay; deceased; and two sons, John-Henry, killed in the Malabar service, & led assult of a fort near Calcutta, & sentenced to 15 years transportation; and a new and very common law in the East India Company's service for killing Mr. Forbes in a duel. Doctor married to his second wife or Kendall.

At 1'oul-, Dorser, B. Lister, esq. for
representative of that borough.

At Holbury-house, Herts, aged 95.
Walker, mother of Wm. W. Esq.

In her 75th year, in consequence of frequent occasions of her death, second taking fire about a fortnight before, June C. Cartenav, went to the 41st year.

At her home in Great George-
Westminster, Lady Lucy Mearns,
of Perce Main of Bolton, and
of the late Earl of London.

Mr. Francis Armstrong, Merchant
Edinburgh

Mr. Elizabeth Smart, wife of
James H. H. C., of the 1st Regt.

A. Paris, age 64, Madame Allard's mother, of young Vetter, formerly a noted dancer at the Opera House.

27. At the time of the republication of the *Diogenes*, the Rev. Dr. Lagrange, professor of the R. Science Normale, a man of the most exemplary virtue, and goodness, the tenor of whose life was a proof to perfection, in an admirable manner. Of this truly excellent character, it may fairly be said, "the generis decus." While justly a reward tribute to the dead, the same principally urges to publish the man living. Never did the relative exalt of Nepal more excellently in the delineations of the feelings of the than in Dr. Benjamin Lestage, who, with affection surpassing all

dered an asylum to an uncle expatriated for conscience sake, and hid the sorrows and infirmities of the "yellow leaf" he forgotten in the solace of his, and his lady's attentions and tender assiduities.

At Watford, Herts, William Clutterbuck, esq. of Kufsey.

At Elmhurst, Samuel Stocker, esq. formerly a brewer at Limehouse.

The wife of William Turner, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

In Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Smith.

In Norton-street, aged 71, Mrs. Dover. Aged 76, Mr. Fletcher, near 40 years clerk of the Holy Trinity church, Hull.

At the house of the Rev. Richard Williams, at Oakham, Rutland, aged 25, Miss Catharine Burton, daughter of the late Rev. Baptist Noel B. rector of Cottingham.

26. In Bond-street, the Rev. Mr. Green, late of Reading.

On Dulwich-hill, near Camberwell, Surrey, on her 18th year, Miss Gordon, daughter of Peter G. esq. of Abergeldie, Scotland.

At Brixton, the wife of Michael White, esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

Aged 49, Matthew Nicks, gent. of Market Overton, Rutland, a Captain of the Volunteer Infantry.

In his 73d year, Mr. Buchanan, merchant, of Lynn.

27. At Tuxtenham, aged near 80, the wife of Mr. Masters, formerly a pawnbroker, of Holborn.

The infant son of Lord G. H. Cavendish.

The Rev. Arnold Jenkins, B. D. rector of Tredington, Worcestershire, a living in the gift of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, who presented him to it 1792.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, wife of Dr. John H. of Charles-street, St. James's-square, and eldest daughter of Mr. Rob. Le Grand, of Rochelle. Her mother's death was announced in our Obituary of last year.

At Chalk Farm, near Farnborough, of a scarlet fever and sore throat, the youngest daughter of Gen. Floyd; and, Feb. 1, Mrs. F. the child's mother, of the same complaint. She expressed a wish to have the disorder, and not survive the object of her care. Her fate was humanely concealed, and her affections were again engaged in nursing her son, a fine boy of eight years old, ill of the same fever. Two lovely daughters were sent to the house of a friend and relation, seemingly in perfect health, but one of them was brought home on Jan. 26 very ill; this circumstance also was concealed from the fond mother. Some of the servants were ill, and the General himself, whose attendance has been unremitting day and night, has not entirely escaped; but are now happily recovered, and the fever totally subdued.

GEN. MAO. February, 1802.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Tho. Hurst, rector of All Saints, Stamford, co. Lincoln, and vicar of Whiffendine, in Rutland. The former valuable living, to which he was presented in 1786, is in the gift of the Marquis of Exeter; and the Earl of Harborough is patron of the vicarage of Whiffendine, to which he was inducted in 1778.

The infant son of William Murray, esq. of Duke-street, Manchester-square.

Sir Henry W. Sheridan, bart. of Elford House, Kent. By his death 4000l. per annum reverts to Lady Sheridan.

At Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, Miss Elizabeth Fane, second daughter of the Hon. Gen. F.

28. At his house in Ely Street, Dublin, the Right Honourable John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, Viscount Fitzgibbon, Baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello, in Ireland, Lord Fitzgibbon of St. Mary in England, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Counsellors, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Vice Chancellor of the university of Dublin, LL.D. His Lordship was born 1749, and married, 1787, Miss Whaley, daughter of the late Richard Chispe Whaley, esq. of Whaley abbey, Knight of the Shire for Wicklow, and has left issue two sons and a daughter, viz. John Lord Fitzgibbon, now Earl of Clare, born 1792, Richard, Lady Isabella. He was educated at the university of Dublin, and afterwards entered upon the study of the law, of which profession he became the great ornament in his native country. In 1784, he was appointed Attorney General on the elevation of Mr. Scott to the bench, and, on the decease of Lord Chancellor Lifford, 1789, his Lordship received the seals, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello. To these dignities were added the Earldom of Clare, 1795, and the English Barony of Fitzgibbon of Sidbury, co. Devon. 1799. In the elevated situation of Chancellor, he uniformly acted with a manly decision and ability, that extorted applause even from his political adversaries; he banished chicanery and unnecessary delay from his court, and was, on every emergency, the firm and undaunted supporter of the constitution of the British realms. His Lordship had been for some time in a declining state of health, but, latterly, his disease assumed so alarming an aspect, that his physicians thought proper to recommend a more genial climate; and, in conformity with this recommendation, he had arrived in Dublin from his country seat at Mountshannon, designing to proceed immediately to Bath, or, if his strength permitted, to the South of France. The immediate cause of his death was the loss of a great quantity of blood while at Mountshannon, which was followed by such extreme weakness, that,

that, upon his arrival at Dublin on the 25th, there was reason to fear he could not survive the ensuing day; on Wednesday, these alarming appearances increased so much, that, upon a consultation of physicians, he was given over. Even on being made acquainted with this melancholy truth, the firmness of his lordship's mind did not forsake him. To prevent any impediment to the public business, he directed the new law officers to be called, and from his bed administered to them the necessary orders. Some days, his lordship fell into a lethargic slumber, and continued motionless until Thursday, when he ceased to breathe. On the 5th, his remains were interred in St. Peter's church. During the gentlemen of the law to the number of 60, and 74 of the nobility and gentry, making up the procession. The pall was borne by the Marquis of Ely, the Earl of Shannon, and the Lord Kildare and Trawley. He is succeeded by his son John Lord Fitzgibbon in the family estates; his second son, the Honourable Richard Fitzgibbon, and his only daughter, Lady Isabella, he has bequeathed 20,000*l.* sterling each, and 120*l.* a year to his country, to whom he has confided the education of his children during their minority.

At Clapham, Surrey, in her 84th year, the widow of John Wilson, esq.

In Oxford-street, aged 74, Mr. Charles Hindley, late of Manchester.

On the fourth-inn, aged 77, Mrs. Reynolds, of Woodthorpe.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Fieldsend, a widow, late of Waddington, near Stamford.

At Lutich, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Norton, wife of Mr. M. formerly schoolmaster at Lutich, and father of Dr. Sherwin.

In the Lion-square, aged 61, George Wallis, M.D. a native of York, and originally settled in one of his native shires, but compelled to leave it from the following infirmity. He was much attached to the medical and natural history, having a number of very valuable papers, which were deposited in the York library. In this were contained sketches of the history of the city, but either too incorrectly preserved, or certain portions of the city, or taken by them to themselves, that he both a professional practitioner, and was consequently forced to quit the place. He commenced lecturer on the theory and practice of Physic in the metropolitan and published, 1773, an "Essay on the Consequences attending a popular Boreing in Phlegmacy," and, since that, "New and genuine method of Oculum," translated from the Latin of Francis Bonduelle St. varez; an oration delivered 1780, before the Medical Society, a third edition, with considerable additions, of Dr. Mead, by "Medical Dictionary" with

considerable additions of Dr. M.'s; "The Art of preventing Diseases and restoring Health," 8vo, of which a second edition was published 1796; and a complete edition of Dr. Sydenham's works, a vol. 1781, 8vo.—Three days after him, viz. on Monday, Feb. 1, died his elder brother, Thomas Wallis, druggist at York, aged 68.

John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham, Hants. He had taken a house in London, and was preparing to go to Bath. While chatting with his wife on a sofa, he died instantly, probably by the bursting of a blood vessel in an apoplexy. He was grandson of Sir John Fleming, esq. of Whaddon-hill, by his son Thomas, who died in his father's life-time, 1766, having married a daughter of Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham. Mr. F. was born 1743, and married Elizabeth daughter of Valentine Knightley, of Fawcley, co. Northampton, esq. but had no issue, and had represented Southampton in several parliaments.

Wm. Brown, journeyman to Mr. Clarke, paper-maker, of Tealby, was caught by the wheel of the mill, and bruised in so shocking a manner as to cause his death in a few hours.

Suddenly, aged 31, James Hinde, esq. an alderman of Dorchester.

In Hertfordshire, Mrs. Martin Leake, widow of Stephen Martin L. esq. Garter knight of arms.

At Follum, Capt. Henry Collins, of the royal navy.

Thomas Walker, esq. accountant-general of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. John Plunkett, of Garlick-hill, Upper Triam-street.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary-Anne De Michele, wife of Leopold De M. esq. of the Hay-market.

30. At his house in Solio-square, in his 42d year, universally esteemed, and greatly regretted, by all who knew him, John White, esq. youngest son of the late, and brother of the present, George White, of Newington House, Oxford, esq.

Mr. Luffe, wife of Mr. Deputy L. of Lambeth, London.

At his house in Stafford-place, Finsbury, J. Broom, esq. an alderman of the navy.

Mrs. Vane, of the York hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mrs. Susanah Twaddell, of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

Mrs. Mary Ginn, second daughter of Mr. G. esq. of Canon House, Ox. March.

Aged 79, Ann B. mrs. of Saint ed.

In his 84th year, the Rev. Samuel Cooper, B.A. rector of West Rolton, in Lincolnshire, and curate of the collegiate of Upwood and Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire.

In the prime of life, Mr. Rich. Swann, surgeon, of Hull, who had been married little more than a fortnight.

At Heckington Fen-side, Mrs. Gibson, advanced in years.

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Bellamy, of Claypole, (who for years had worked in the gardens of on, esq. of Stutton.) Having retired is labour this evening, he sat down at the Five Bell, in the former was seized with a fit, and, being taken down, expired immediately, with a groan, in his 52d year.

In 12th year, Mrs. Golden, of Hill-Cleveland. She had the use of her sight till the day of her death; and could see better than any woman could spin.

Elinburgh, George MacLaurin, esq. second son of the late Lt. Dreghorn. Glasgow, James Jamieson, esq. compiler of the customs.

Stamburgh, in his 48th year, Godfrey-Stæhlig, M. D.

The wife of Charles Cooper, esq., Norfolk, barrister at law.

Towerhead, near Banwell, Somerset, 3, W. Blackbarrow, esq.

Grimsthorp, aged 65, Mr. T. Dunmurry years house-steward and butler to the Duke of Ancastr.

Stington, Captain John Wintersgill of the East India Company's service.

Cooke, wife of Mr. C. chemist, Newington-street, Strand.

Longhaven, James Abercromby, esq. field.

At Naples, aged 91, Cardinal Caracciolo, archbishop of that city.

On the passage from Jamaica, on-board the Albion frigate, aged 19, of a delicate constitution, the consequence of a violent attack of yellow fever, Mr. Philip Payne,

second son of his Majesty's ship the Syren, by son of John Payne, esq. of Stebbing, in Hampshire.

Cathay, co. Devon. Thomas, Lord of the Barons of Gravesend, Admiral of the fleet. He married, 1771, Elizabeth,

second and co-heiress of William Peere, esq. of Ca Hay, in Devonshire,

and his lordship has left issue Thomas Graves, now Lord Graves; Peere,

and Elizabeth Anne; Ann Elizabeth Margaret Anne. His lordship was

admitted to the peerage, 1794, for the gallant services rendered to his country in the

battle of the 18th of June, that year, in which he received a wound in his

arm. His Majesty was pleased, at the same time, to confer on him a pension of

£1000 a year, in recompense of his long services, and for the support of his peerage.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Howel, wife of the Rev. John H. Dissenting-minister

that place, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas, master of an academy at Carmarthen, and sister of the Rev. Mr. D. Dissenting-minister, of Billericay, Essex.

Wingham, Kent, of a fever, aged 45, Mary Maitland, youngest daughter of

James M.

South-street, Enfield, bedridden and

blind, Mrs. Anne Pakeman. Had she lived to the 27th inst. she would have been 100 years of age. She was aunt to the late Mr. Johnson, of Edmonton; and had three sisters, one of whom lived to be 85.

1. At his house in Pall Mall, aged 87, Paul Vaillant, esq. father of the Company of Stationers; of which he had been a liveryman 64 years.

At Hammer-smith, Harry House, esq. late of Pall Mall.

At Cutlers' Hall, Thomas King, esq. In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Paul, wife of Nathaniel P. esq.

2. At Bath, Armar, Earl of Belmore, Viscount Corry, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole. His lordship married first, 1772, the Lady Margaret Butler, eldest daughter of Somerset Butler, Earl of Carrick, and has left issue by her,

who deceased 1777, an only son, Somerset Lowry, Lord Corry, Knight of the Shire for Tyrone, born 1774, now Earl of Belmore. He married secondly, 1789, the

Lady Henrietta Hobart, eldest daughter of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had

issue an only daughter, Marianne Juliana Louisa; he obtained a divorce in 1792, and her ladyship re-married to the Earl of Ancrum, son of the Marquis of Lothian.

His lordship built a superb palace at Castle Coole, in Ireland, near the original family seat; the mere shell of the building cost

eighty thousand pounds. The colonnade of the front is of a species of architecture which has been censured as too magnificent

for a country house. The inside is full of curious marble pieces, and the walls of many rooms are crowded with stucco-work,

made, at a considerable expence, by workmen from Italy. His lordship's remains were sent to Ireland for interment in the

family vault at Caledon.

At his house in Brook street, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis,

LL.D. F.R.S. Baron Medley in Somersetshire, and a trustee of the British Museum. His lordship was a younger son of

the Right Rev. Dr. Ellis, who was Bishop of Meath, in Ireland, at the same time

that his brother, an uncle of the deceased lord, who had embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and followed the fortunes

of the Pretender, enjoyed an ecclesiastical dignity of similar rank in Italy. Mr. Ellis

was educated at Westminster school, and was admitted a King's scholar on the foundation of that ancient seminary, in the

year 1728, being then 14 years of age; from whence he was elected, in 1732, to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford.

He resided at the University for some years after his matriculation, and proceeded regularly to his degrees of Bachelor and

Master of Arts. In a short time after quitting the University, he came into parliament,

ment, and in the year 1743, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Pelham's administration, succeeding to that situation in the room of Mr. George Grenville, the father of the present Marquis of Buckingham, who was promoted to a seat at the Treasury Board. Mr. Ellis continued in this office after Mr. Pelham's death, in 1754, when the Duke of Newcastle succeeded to the first station in the ministry, until December 1755, when he resigned his seat at the Admiralty, and became a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. He enjoyed this situation, notwithstanding the unsettled state of parties during the intermediate time, until December 1762, and, in 1762, was appointed Secretary at War, on Mr. George Grenville's becoming First Lord of the Treasury. On the dissolution of Mr. Grenville's ministry, in 1765, when the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded to the leadership of the ministry, Mr. Ellis resigned the office of Secretary at War, and resumed his former appointment as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in which he continued until October in the following year, when his resignation made room for the present Colonel Barré. In the August preceding, the Duke of Grafton had superseded Lord Rockingham in the premiership, and, during the administration, Mr. Ellis held no office, but he continued, nevertheless, to give a warm and active support to government, as appears from the Letters of John, in which, on several occasions, Mr. Ellis's name is treated with confidence and respect; but the day of political partiality, as to those transactions, is now past, and the violent abuse of that pointed writer no longer fix a stigma or reproach. On the accession of Lord North to the first seat at the Treasury Board, in 1769, Mr. Ellis was again appointed a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, when situation he filled until 1797, when he was made Treasurer of the Navy. At the close of Lord North's ministry, in February 1782, when a change was inevitably necessary, and many of the members of administration had quitted their situation, either from opposition, or the hope of making their court to the triumphant party, Mr. Ellis, at the express desire of a Great Personage, was prevailed on to accept the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His stay in this office was of very short date, Lord Rockingham and the opposition succeeding Lord North and his friends in the following month. This was the last political situation which Mr. Ellis filled. On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, he was one of the few old friends of the Ministry that adhered to him; and though he succeeded to no place in the ministry which followed that arrangement, their measures met with his full support and concurrence. When Mr. Pitt came

into power, in December 1783, Mr. Ellis followed the fortune of his friends; this period, after an active political life of 44 years, he saw himself, for the time, in opposition. His continued support to the measures of this party the firm which took place in 1791 the subject of the French revolution the late war, when Mr. Ellis, whose principles and disposition equally led him to disapprove of the conduct of the rulers, joined with the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Burke in giving countenance to the system of administration. He, however, now too far advanced in years to take an active part in the business of the day; and, on the introduction of the Duke of Portland into the cabinet, he was many others of his Grace's friends, a peer of the realm. From this veteran statesman led a life of learning and domestic retirement, contenting himself with the society of his private friends and reaping the fruits of a good and well-spent life. He was distinguished through life, of an active and a turn of mind, accurate and accurate, not an eloquent speaker in public, and notwithstanding his connection to many administrations, and his industry of official duties, and his public integrity. It was his policy in general to support the measures of government, but his political opinions, even conflicting, and his political movements were firm and unshaken. Vainly, through his long and arduous career of a supporter, in an administration of connection. His habits were of the most complete disinterestedness, and on every subject the best informed man; and the which he has left behind, is perhaps most numerous and valuable collection in the kingdom. His private virtues were not to be excused as a domestic disposition, a affectionate husband and a fatherly to every branch of his family. His death occurred in the 84th year of his age was created peer of Great Britain with remainder, in case of failure issue, to the Viscountess and their, and, in failure of issue from Charles Lord Somerset, Archbishop of Dublin. Leaving no issue, he was highly succeeded in the barony of Henry Viscount Clifton, in M. P. for Heytesbury, the grandmother sister Anne Ellis, who married Caroline Spencer, eldest daughter of Duke of Marlborough. On Sunday his Lordship's remains were carried in great funeral pomp from his residence at Westminster Abbey, where they were interred between those of Earl of Mansfield. The procession

perb, consisting of the hearse, followed by 31 mourning-coaches, each with six horses, and 22 out-riders, and other carriages to the number of 22; among which were, Lord C. Len's, now Lord Mendip, Welbore Agar, esq., the Duke of Portland's, the Bishops of Landaff's and London's, Sir G. Baker's, Mr. Dickinson's, Mr. Sloan's, and Mr. Ryder's, &c. His lordship's first wife was the daughter of Sir W. Stanhope; his present was Miss Stanley. The present lord succeeds to the title, but not to his town-house or the major part of his estate till after the death of Lady Mendip. He has left annuities to all his servants, from 50 to 2 l. a year, according to the length of time they had lived with him. The late Lord Mendip is well known to the curious as the purchaser of Mr. Pope's villa at Twickenham, in right of his first wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Stanhope, who purchased it on the death of Pope 1744, added two wings, and, by a subterraneous way, annexed an addition to the garden, and was particularly attentive to preserve every memorial of the Pier, whose willow, planted by his own hand, perished last year. (See vol. LXXI. pp. 614, 688.)

3. Aged 60, the Rev. George Watson Hunt, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxf. 1774, archdeacon of Dorset, 1780, rector of St. George, Batholph Lane, 1779, in the gift of the Crown, vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, and prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul and Salisbury. He was son of the late Bp. Newton's second wife, and married, 1777, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Dickinson, who died July 5, 1784, in the rectory house at Epsfield, in the bloom of life, leaving one child. To her memory he erected a beautiful little monument near Mr. Nightingale's tomb in Westminster abbey; and, some time after, he took a second wife. The duty of the archdeaconry was done by Mr. Hall, rector of Child Oxford.

At Bath, the Rev. Richard Hele, M. A. fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, rector of Rotherfeld Grey, co. Oxford, in the gift of that society, on the death of Wm. Townsend, 1785.

4. At Walthamstow, of a dropsical complaint, in his 77th year, Isaac Sully, esq. merchant, of Jefferies-square, St. Mary-Axe. He married one of the two daughters of Mr. Nathaniel Neal (son of the Rev. Daniel N. author of the History of the Puritans), formerly secretary to the Million Bank, and has left six sons and six daughters, of whom three of the former and two of the latter are married; the eldest son to one of the two daughters of Mr. John Harrison, parson and successor to Mr. Neal; one of the daughters to the late Mr. Meyer, and another to Dr. Lister. By the strictest integrity in all his transactions, and a conduct uniformly consistent, Mr. S. main-

tained the honourable character of a British merchant, respected by all who knew him, as an useful member of the community, a generous benefactor, and a faithful friend. Averse to all parade and ostentation, he preserved an unaffected simplicity of manners; never ashamed to avow what he believed to be true, nor afraid to practise what he knew to be right. What he seemed to be, he was; and the conscientiousness of doing good was his only aim in doing it. A long residence abroad, and an acquaintance with the governments of foreign countries, had taught him to estimate and value the liberty he enjoyed at home, to which he was warmly attached; but under the influence of no faction, party, or interest. He was religious without bigotry, being as liberal and candid to the sentiments of others, as he was conscientious in professing his own. In all the relations of domestic life he was attentive, indulgent, and affectionate; and, in addition to all the claims he had to the grateful remembrance of a numerous family, he has bequeathed to them the legacy of a good name, which enhances the value of every thing he has left behind.

6. Aged 63, M. Wm. Shelton, bookseller, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

8. In Devon's Lane, Bromley, Middlesex, aged 61, in consequence of a paralytic seizure, which entirely deprived him of the use of one side, Mr. Richard Bland. He was born in Yorkshire, in the year 1739, and received a classical education at St. Paul's school. At an early age he came to Bromley, as an assistant in Messrs. Sharp and Hewit's academy, kept at the Manor-house, adjoining the church. Here he resided a short time, when some disagreement taking place, he left them, and commenced a small school opposite (since pulled down). Upon Mr. Hewit's death, Mr. Bland, on Mr. Sharp's invitation, went back to the manor-house. After Mr. S.'s resignation, he commenced master. The school was then, and for some succeeding years, in a flourishing state. It is reported there were more than 100 scholars, many of whom had reached maturity. A great number of West-Indians received their education in this seminary, as well as several respectable families from the East-Indies. In this ancient and venerable mansion (which was built, by Sir John Jacobs, in the reign of Chas. I.) he resided till about two years previous to his death. It is conjectured that the idea of being obliged to quit a house in which he resided for many years, and of which he was fond to excess, preyed upon his spirits, and, in some measure, contributed to undermine his constitution. He was twice married; by his former wife he had three sons and as many daughters, of whom Richard only is living; by his second (who now survives him), he had four

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Feb. 13, 1802. [191 **INLAND COUNTIES. MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	76	9	00	0	39	0	25	5	38	4
Surrey	78	0	38	0	39	0	25	2	38	0
Hertford	72	4	46	6	28	4	23	10	38	9
Bedford	75	9	53	4	42	6	25	1	33	6
Hunting.	73	00	00	0	36	6	17	8	32	0
Northam.	74	6	00	0	32	6	18	8	41	0
Rutland	78	6	00	0	42	0	20	6	42	0
Leicester	77	4	00	0	42	9	18	8	42	1
Notting.	81	0	50	0	43	8	22	0	45	0
Derby	82	4	00	0	49	0	22	4	49	2
Stafford	80	1	00	0	49	0	23	3	49	7
Salop	80	6	57	2	49	1	23	1	00	0
Hereford	71	0	54	4	43	3	22	8	42	1
Worcester	79	3	43	8	45	8	28	11	43	2
Warwick	82	4	00	0	47	1	24	6	49	9
Wilts	65	2	00	0	35	4	24	4	53	8
Berks	72	11	00	0	35	2	25	2	40	5
Oxford	70	9	00	0	36	10	22	4	39	8
Becks	77	0	00	0	38	10	24	9	41	8
Montgo.	72	9	00	0	54	5	16	7	00	0
Brecon	72	9	49	6	41	4	20	0	00	0
Radnor	95	7	00	0	43	9	23	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75 0:47 2:41 3:21 10:40 10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0:30 0:00 0:00 0:00 0

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Effex	79	11	38	6	36	8	24	0	34	4
Kent	70	10	00	0	36	4	26	8	34	0
Suffex	71	4	00	0	37	10	24	8	36	0
Suffolk	78	3	40	0	37	11	21	1	34	3
Cambrid.	74	5	43	2	35	9	15	1	31	0
Norfolk	77	2	39	9	36	1	20	11	30	8
Lincoln	73	1	48	0	39	9	16	9	36	3
York	69	3	43	0	39	1	18	2	37	2
Durham	70	11	00	0	40	0	18	3	00	0
Northum.	67	8	48	0	33	10	19	2	00	0
Cumberl.	79	10	48	8	37	9	20	5	00	0
Westmo.	79	7	55	4	38	4	22	11	00	0
Lancast.	82	4	00	0	51	6	25	8	49	4
Chester	77	9	00	0	52	3	22	9	46	7
Flint	77	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	85	8	00	0	55	4	23	7	48	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	81	0	00	0	48	0	29	6	00	0
Merioneth	80	0	00	0	48	0	22	0	00	0
Cardigan	73	8	00	0	33	2	14	11	00	0
Pembrok.	63	6	00	0	37	10	14	3	00	0
Carmart.	69	4	00	0	40	9	17	11	00	0
Glamorg.	72	0	00	0	40	0	20	6	00	0
Gloucester	73	2	00	0	43	5	25	3	44	0
Somerset	71	10	00	0	38	11	21	8	42	0
Monm.	77	4	00	0	44	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	70	3	00	0	36	2	12	4	00	0
Cornwall	69	8	00	0	34	6	15	9	00	0
Dorset	71	0	00	0	35	6	29	4	42	0
Hants	71	11	00	0	37	11	23	11	47	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	77	11	47	2	42	1	22	6	35	4
2	77	3	42	1	37	4	19	7	31	2
3	77	2	39	9	36	1	20	11	30	8
4	77	1	45	0	35	5	17	5	35	8
5	69	3	48	0	34	10	18	11	40	10
6	79	9	50	4	37	11	21	3	47	10
7	80	7	47	2	51	10	24	10	47	11
8	81	9	57	2	50	9	44	9	48	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 19.

First	55s. to 60s.	Middling	cos. to 60s.	Horfe Pollard	24s. 6d. to 26s.
Seconds	50s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 24s.	Brn	12s. 6d. to 10s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 42s. 10d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 12s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. 5s. to 7l. 10s.	Effex Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 3s. 6d. to 5l. 8s. 6d.	Aver.	4l. 5s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 4s. 6d. to 2l. 3s. 6d.	Aver.	1l. 13s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 17, 1802, is 40s. 8d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 8d.

COALS. Newcastle 40s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1892.

Bank Stock.	1 per Cent. B. Bond.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Merch. Nav.	Specie 1897	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds	Exch. Bull.	Exch. Fund.	Souths Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om. Ann.	Irish Specie	Imp. Specie	For Int. Futuro.	Irish Futuro.
28 1891	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
29 1891	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
30 1891	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
31 Sunday	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
1 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
2 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
3 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
4 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
5 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
6 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
7 Sunday	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
8 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
9 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
10 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
11 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
12 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
13 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
14 Sunday	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
15 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
16 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
17 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
18 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
19 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
20 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
21 Sunday	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
22 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
23 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
24 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
25 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87
26 1892	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	20	5 1/2	214	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98 1/2	6 1/2	16 11 0	87

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT

nd by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID: 1802.

Meteorolog. Diary for Feb. 1863, kept at Baldoek. Lat. 52° S. Long. 5° W.
At 8 A.M. At 2 P.M.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barometer	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of the wind to the cardinal points. The quadrants of the horizon divided into only 4 equal parts.				State of wind.
					N.	E.	S.	W.	
1	29.29	R	46	47.5					B.
2	30	R	43	38					little
3	30.53	S	39	38					B.
4	30.44	S	38.5	38					R. St.
5	30.63	R	37	33.5					R. B.
6	30.52	S	39	42					V. L.
7	30.60	R	37	34					B.
8	31.1	S	35	30.5					L.
9	31.1	R	35	33					Do.
10	31.2	S	35	32					Do.
11	31.3	R	34	32					R. B.
12	30.67	R	31	49					L.
13	30.34	R	32	19					R. B.
14	30.1	R	32	30.5					L.
15	30.66	S	33	29.5					V. L.
16	30.38	S	31	19					No.
17	31.1	S	34	15					L.
18	30.97	R	37	38					No.
19	30.16	R	35	34.5					V. L.
20	30.08	R	39	40					L.
21	30.22	R	42	36					V. L.
22	30.42	R	49	52					Do.
23	30.71	R	43	43.5					No.
24	30.74	St.	44	39					V. L.
25	30.34	R	41	37.5					St.
26	30.26	R	37	34					No.
27	30.76	S	40	38					L.
28	30.60	S	41	42					V. L.
9.45					30.09	26.75	21	19.45	
Rain fallen this month, 2.3 inches. Evaporated, 1.1 inch.									

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1863.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	3 o'cl.			Barom.	Weather in Mar. 1863.
	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.		
Feb.	0	0	0		
26	35	45	37	30.10	fair
27	35	49	40	29.72	fair
28	37	47	41	29.58	cloudy
29	38	48	44	29.79	cloudy
1	45	53	46	29.44	cloudy
2	44	46	38	29.61	cloudy
3	38	42	33	29.2	fair
4	29	41		30.11	cloudy
5	48	44	36	29.5	fair
6	48	40	34	29.5	fair
7	39	40	30	29.55	cloudy
8	30	40	30	29.55	cloudy
9	37	46	39	30.23	fair
10	35	44	44	29.18	cloudy
11	43	54	4	29.13	fair
12	43	51	37	29.08	fair
Mar.	0	0	0		
13	35	4	33	30.10	fair with the
14	29	40	31	29.43	fair [of fine
15	31	39	33	29.46	fair
16	27	46	35	29.70	fair
17	32	51	40	29.22	fair
18	35	55	39	29.28	fair
19	36	48	41	29.35	fair
20	41	47	42	29.50	rain
21	44	47	40	29.48	rain
22	40	49	42	29.67	showery
23	40	49	41	30.00	showery
24	46	59	49	29.38	fair
25	45	59	48	29.28	fair
26	43	53	49	29.42	fair

W. GARY, Optician, No. 112, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

E. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A R C H, 1802.

URBAN, *March 15.*

*** KING absent from
 * my apiary from the
 * end of December
 * till the beginning of
 *** the present month,
 *** and the Magazines
 ed for me lying unperused
 that period, I missed the pro-
 portunity for making the ex-
 at respecting the winter si-
 of bee-hives suggested by
 instant Reader" (vol. LXXI.
 5); but I certainly will, if
 ry it another season; and I
 end, this ensuing summer,
 some of the flat-topped bars-
 es, which I have been lately
 a brother bee-master, answer
 all. I perceive by the com-
 ments made by a Worcester-
 correspondent, and a Nor-
 mshire one, that there was
 t year such an abundant
 ion of honey in the Midland
 as there was in the
 14; but I cannot think with
 outhamptonshire folks, that
 nt of honey-dew and the
 of the honey-gathering
 re the causes of the failure,
 same circumstances were
 n the South of England,
 honey was plenty notwith-
 . Besides, the honey-dew
 crement of an insect, and
 likely that one kind of in-
 eld extract its food from
 rement of another; but
 flies will hover about any-
 at is viscid.

of Mr. Urban's correspon-
 ve accused me of disrespect
 the Gospel; but I shall,
 ng their rebukes with pa-
 thew them, that I enter so
 to the true spirit of it that I
 mined to "avoid strife;"
 refore shall touch no more

on either of the two points that
 have excited so much displeasure.

I was glad to see the hint thrown
 out by Tyro-Boticus (p. 38),
 and I particularly wish it to be ta-
 ken and followed up by naturalists
 and botanists resident in Scotland
 and Ireland, as those parts of the
 United Kingdom have been less
 explored than England. I know no
 more of what the New Cyclope-
 dia says concerning poplars than
 what I learn from your Magazine
 (p. 103); but I hope the compiler of
 that article has taken care to recti-
 fy the confusion that some former
 compilers and botanists have cre-
 ated by not distinguishing the
 Aale from the white poplar, con-
 cerning which I have often won-
 dered any mistake should have
 arisen, as both sorts are common
 in places where the soil is springy,
 as are also the aspen and black pop-
 lar; which four kinds, together
 with a variety (according to Ray
 and Gerrard) of the white poplar,
 that has a smaller leaf, constitute
 the whole number of the class that
 are indigenous to this country; for
 though the Po poplar has very re-
 dily submitted to naturalization, it
 is not (as may be known from its
 trivial name) of spontaneous growth
 here.

The custom of using rosemary at
 funerals existed formerly in our
 Southern counties as well as in
 Yorkshire; and we learn from
 Stowe (vol. I. c. 1. p. 259) that in
 the reign of Elizabeth it was usual
 in London to strew rosemary before
 brides in their way back from
 church immediately after being
 married; but the custom, as men-
 tioned in p. 105, has fallen into
 disuse within my memory, for want
 of rosemary, which is now become
 scarce. The greater part of the
 irregular

irregular-built houses, that used to afford warm corners that protected half-tender shrubs, are now demolished: and it is for the same reason that we hardly ever see a fig now, for flat walls and square houses do not afford shelter sufficient. Neither do the dwarf aromatics, such as hyssop, sweet-marjoram, &c. &c. survive very severe winters as they used to do in walled courts adjoining ancient houses; and since a greater variety of exotics have been introduced, rosemary, bays, &c. have become neglected. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Assisting Anecdote of STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, late King of Poland, from the New Edition of COXE's "Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," 8vo. vol. I. p. 175.

I CANNOT omit adding an interesting anecdote which delicacy prevented me from disclosing during the lives of the persons to whom it relates, as it displays the extreme sensibility of the king, and the restraint under which he laboured in the presence of the Russian ambassador.

The king having condescended to shew us his villa, as he was conducting us through the upper suite of apartments, in company with Count Stackelberg, I noticed a book on the library table, which contained the principal documents on the partition of Poland*. Expressing my curiosity to examine a publication on that interesting event, the king interrupted me by placing his finger on his lips as an indication of silence, and passed into another apartment. At the conclusion of supper, one of his Majesty's officers conducted me to the door of the library. On entering, I found the king alone, standing by the side of the table. "I observed," he said, pointing to the book, "that you testified great curiosity to examine this work. The abrupt manner in which I inter-

rupted your enquiries might perhaps appear rude; but I was unwilling to converse on the subject before the Russian ambassador." He then, in an affecting tone of voice, and an animated strain of eloquence, adverted to the menaces of the Prussian, Austrian, and Russian courts.

"If I had time," he said, "to expatiate on the secret history of that eventful period, and could describe the menaces of the Russian ambassador, the personal mortifications which I endured, and the certainty of involving my family in ruin, had I refused my signature, it would perhaps extenuate my apparent want of firmness, which has been so much calumniated. This book contains the principal documents relative to that unfortunate transaction, and is the only justification of my conduct. You will find therein the declarations of the ministers of the three powers, the answers of the Polish ministers, and the four speeches which I addressed to the Diet, in which you will perceive that I did not conceal my sentiments, and that I openly testified my repugnance to the act of dismemberment." He then recapitulated the heads of his celebrated speech on the 10th of May. He dwelt with peculiar emphasis on that part where he appealed to the nation at large, if he had ever broken a single article of the Pacta Conventa. "I demand of you with the confidence of the prophet, my people, what have I done? Behold here I am, witness against me. Whose ox have I taken, or whom have I defrauded; whom have I oppressed, or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes, and I will restore it to you." "Here," he added, "I sat down, and had I been guilty of oppression or fraud, doubtless numbers would have accused me; for I was without support, and almost without a single friend to speak in my favour. A dead si-

* *Recueil des Dissolutions," Dec. 1773.*

lence for more than ten minutes ensued; I then rose again, and concluded my justification."

During this scene, the violence of his emotions almost stifled his voice, and tears streamed down his cheeks. Hastily taking up the book, he put it into my hands, adding, "This is my only apology; read it, and judge of my conduct; and I am happy in presenting it to an Englishman whom I esteem." He then bowed; and I retired.

The impression of this affecting scene will never be erased from my memory; and I keep this work as a relic of this amiable and unfortunate Monarch.

Mr. URBAN, March 19.

THE following article appeared in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* at the time of the illuminations on account of the preliminaries of peace being signed; and the insertion of it in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is requested by

A CONSTANT READER.

"It must always be painful to men of liberal minds to differ in sentiment and conduct from their respectable neighbours, especially at a time of such universal rejoicing as the present, for the happy return of Peace; and this we have reason to believe has been the case with the Society of Friends in this town and elsewhere; but whoever attentively considers their general religious principles, which have a particular tendency to lead them out of all excess of joy or grief, and to preserve that thankful tranquillity which keeps the passions unruffled, must see that illuminations and such like tumultuous expressions of joy are inconsistent with those principles, and more especially as they too often are attended with excesses of various kinds. If any circumstance could induce them to illuminate their houses, it would be the return of peace, at which they most cordially rejoice; but, even on this occasion, they think thankfulness to Divine Providence is best discovered by heartfelt gratitude and amendment of life. It should also be considered, that, were they to illuminate on some occasions, it would be almost impossible for them to avoid doing it on others, and as their well-known principles against war do not allow

them to join in public rejoicings for victories obtained by the effusion of blood, which are the general occasions of illuminations, this is another reason for their thinking it most consistent to decline the practice altogether; and it is much to the credit of this town, that these scruples of conscience have been treated with so much kindness and moderation."

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-St. Hanover-Sq.* March 25.

THE general solicitude, not only amongst astronomers but all ranks of people, excited by the discovery of a new Planet, induces me to send to your excellent Magazine the latest situation of it that the month will admit, that it may be discovered by any of your readers who are furnished with a common night glass, or even a pocket telescope.

If an imaginary line is drawn from Theta Leonis through Beta, or the Lion's Tail, and continued to the same distance on the left, a little above where this line would end will be perceived an equilateral configuration of small stars; the two Westernmost being the largest, about the fourth magnitude. The Ceres Ferdinandia on the 15th inst. was a little to the East of the smallest star, which forms the other point of the triangle. I have observed it regularly with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet achromatic, magnifying about 50 times (which I find best suits it), and with a night glass of large field, magnifying about eight times. On the 16th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and this evening, the 25th, I have seen it regularly pass through this small constellation; and to-night at eleven I find it arrived between the two larger, or Westernmost stars. By a little attention it will be easily discovered, as being retrograde at present, its motion is very readily perceived from one night to the next. It is by no means difficult to be seen with such instruments as I have pointed out, although invisible to the naked eye. The planet appears

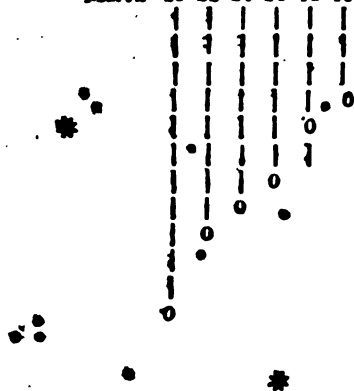
appears about the same size as the stars in its neighbourhood; and when magnified to 1000 times, has not to me any assignable disc or decisive magnitude, although most readily perceived in the Georgian Sidus.

The Planet is about half as large as the Moon, one third of the distance between Mars and Jupiter, and performs its period round the sun in about four years and a half. It was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, on Jan. 1, 1801, and by most honourable perseverance re-discovered by Dr. Maskelyne early in this year. It is named Ceres Ferdinandia, in honour of the goddess patroness of Sicily, and the reigning monarch of that island and Naples.

The following is the right ascension and declination of the planet, by Mr. Zach, at Gotha, for the commencement of the next month; and a map of the stars described in the preceding paper.

April	Right Ascension in Time.	Right Ascension in Degrees.	North Declination.
3	12 0 12	180 5 78	6
6	11 57 54	179 29 18	34
9	— 55 45	178 56 18	19
12	— 53 46	178 26 18	9
15	— 51 37	177 59 18	5
18	— 50 20	177 35 27	59

March 25 22 21 20 16 15



W. WALKER,

Lecturer on the Eideration.

Mr. URBAN, March 18.

I AM rather surprized that Mr. Tailby, vol. LXXI. p. 1183, should be ignorant of the contents of the *tall* found in the stomach of a cow at *Newbold Secury*, in Leicestershire. As Mr. T. requests to have some satisfactory account of it, I have expected that some of your numerous correspondents would have gratified him, as the thing is not very uncommon.

Buffon * thus describes it :

" Bulls, cows, and oxen, are very apt to lick themselves, but mostly when they are quiet and at rest; and as it is thought that it prevents their fastening, it is usual to rub all the parts of their bodies which they can touch with their dung. When this prevention is not taken, they raise up the hair of their coats with their tongues, which are very rough, and they swallow this hair in large quantities. As this substance cannot digest, it remains in the stomach, and forms round *firm* balls, which are sometimes of so considerable a size, that they incommode them, and prevent their digestion, by remaining in the stomach. These knots in that get covered with a brown crust, which is somewhat hard; it is, notwithstanding, only a thick mucilage, which, by rubbing and co-action becomes hard and shining; it is never found any where but in the paunch, and if any of the hair gets into the other stomachs, it does not remain any more than in the bowels, but seems to pass with the aliment."

B. E.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 24.

IN your Obituary, p. 190, it is said the late Dean of York was twice married. If I am not misinformed, the Dean was *thrice* married. First, to Miss Bromley, daughter of — Bromley, esq. of Norfolk. 2ly, to Miss Whichcote, daughter of Sir — Whichcote, of Aswarby, in Lincolnshire. And, 3dly, to Ann, daughter of — Montague esq. and sister to the late right hon. Frederick Montague, of Papplewick, in Nottinghamshire. The Dean, with whom

* Ed. of Jan 31, 1790. vol. L. p. 1183. article On.

passed many pleasant hours, excellent example to his re-
d brethren. Proud he was
well he might) of his Cathed-
which he kept in a good state
the whole time of his being

It was highly gratifying to
him, when eighty years old,
ing his duty in that noble
are twice every day, during
sistence, of at least three
is in the year.

I do not recollect, my respected
, seeing that learned and in-
ve work, "Milner's History
Church of Christ," reviewed
of the Gentleman's Maga-
; which I am much surprised
The University of Cambridge,
to its honour, has supported
ublication of that learned
in the most liberal manner,
or do I recollect any notice
in your review of "Practi-
mons by the late Rev. Joseph
r," published last year by the
of Carlisle, to which is pre-
an account of the life and
ter of the author. I must
ore request that the works of
minently pious and learned
may be noticed by your
wer.

I cannot help observing, that
angelical" is a word which
any in the present day, either
ignorance or malice, seem to
a particular pleasure in ridi-
g. When the late pious and
d doctor Isaac Watts, pub-
a volume of Sermons, which
ose to entitle "*Evangelical*
urses," he sent a copy to his
friend Frances, Countess of
ord, (afterwards Dutchess of
ret, and mother to the late
ess of Northumberland), Her
up acknowledged the receipt
book in the following words:
ave received the valuable
you were so good as to send
nd though from necessary in-
ctions I have been able to
mly about half of it, I am so
d with those admirable dis-
s, that I cannot be easily any

longer to defer my sincere thanks
for the satisfaction I have already
received from them. It is much
to be lamented, that the modern
preachers in our church indulge
themselves, and their hearers, with
cold, though well-penned essays of
morality; as it *were* forgetting
that the *only anchor* of our *Salva-*
tion is the merits of Jesus Christ.
'Tis by this fashionable way of
preaching that I am afraid many
serious people are led into the un-
happy mistake of trusting to their
own righteousness."

It was not, Mr. Urban, till to-
wards the end of the 17th century
that any clergyman of our church
thought of preaching doctrines di-
rectly contrary to its Articles, Ho-
milies, and Liturgy; and, I am
confident, had not the precious
doctrine of salvation by grace,
through faith in the Son of God,
(which alone produces the Evan-
gelical fruits of a holy and reli-
gious life,) been in a great measure
through the pride of human na-
ture discarded from our pulpits,
and *man's merit, dignity* of human
nature, *sincere though imperfect*
obedience, and other such *false un-*
scriptural doctrines introduced in
its stead, not a *Methodist* would
have been in the kingdom.

Yours, &c. G. W. O.

P. S. It is said to have been an
observation of Sir George Savile,
that the Methodists acted as a blis-
tering plaster upon the backs both
of the clergy and people. They
have, no doubt, contributed to the
revival of practical religion, and of
many of those exploded doctrines
of the Reformation which seem
necessarily connected with it. But
the reproach they have justly in-
curred on account of the enthusi-
asm and schism which disgrace their
dispensation, has fallen upon all
the clergy of the Church of Eng-
land, who preach her peculiar doc-
trines, and are in earnest to pro-
mote the power of Godliness. This
cross they endeavour to bear with
patience; but it has proved a
stumbling

stumbling-block in the way of some well-disposed young men, who have been hindered from preaching and living as the Gospel requires, for fear of incurring an opprobrious name.

MR. URBAN, March 9.

I WISH I may not be too late for insertion in your next, as it is upon a subject of much importance to the future health and happiness of the people at large. I find by the public papers that the *Vaccine Inoculation* is brought forward in a parliamentary way, with a rapid application for reward for the discovery of an old, long, and well-known medical matter. I doubt not but the wisdom and temperate proceedings of that honourable body will pass upon this business; and learn, from established and regular Practitioners, the propriety of its application. In writing on this matter, I am stimulated by the most conscientious motives; and I announce myself as a regular Doctor in Physic, of the University of Cambridge, and a long experienced practitioner in a large and populous city. The regular mode of inoculation for the Small-pox is now so easy, so familiar, and general, and so safe and secure, not one in one hundred reputed to be unsuccessful, that it is abandoning a safe established practice for a practice novel, and cannot be ascertained, as to its safety, from future infection of the Small-pox, under twenty years trial and experience.

VERAX ET BENEVOLUS.

“* In the outset of this important business, we thought it our duty to raise; but have since yielded to almost universal conviction. Nevertheless, the authority on which the preceding letter comes to us demands its insertion. EDIT.”

MR. URBAN, March 10.

HOW comes Mr King (*Minutista Antiqua*, vol. II. p. 190.) in translating Cicero's letter to Atticus, XVII. 22, to render *hominis rixi sumus* “we have sic the man?”

In Dr. Middleton's Life of Cicero, vol. II. p. 219, 410. it is more properly rendered “I have acquitted myself like a man.” A QUERIST.

“* With the spirit of candour Mr. SHAW had a right to expect, we intended, in p. 186, his unanswerable refutation of MISREPRESENTATIONS which we had unwittingly been instrumental

in propagating. With the same candour we repeat, that, not having entertained the slightest suspicion of any deceit on the part of our informant, not the least recollection remains of the quarter whence it came. Joining, however, with Mr. S. in “honest indignation,” and “an inviolable attachment to the Established Church,” we sincerely believe that he has been “instrumental in saving the worthy and respectable Curate of Blagdon from premeditated ruin by Non-descripta.”

Explanation of Dr. Gall's Theory of Skulls, extracted from a French paper.

“The doctrines of the celebrated German Dr. Gall, are not only curious, on account of the celebrity given to them by the prohibition against their being publicly taught in Vienna, but they are likewise remarkable for their results. As the brain is moulded by the skull, Dr. Gall, who thinks he has found in the conformation of the brain an explanation of the different moral and intellectual faculties of men, establishes the convexity of the skull as the rule from which he is to form his judgment; and contends, that the more convex the skull, the greater the capacity of the individual, which he supports by the examples of the skulls of many celebrated men. This convexity is generally remarkable in every great man; but handsome men, whose heads are more round and gracefully formed, have seldom much genius. He likewise believes himself able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain: the faculty of observation, for instance, lays just behind the forehead. This part is very convex in children, who, as is well known, are remarkable for this faculty. This convexity diminishes insensibly, and even becomes a concave, unless in great observers; and Dr. Gall concludes that liberty and custom may induce great changes in this faculty in man. He is in possession of the skulls of many celebrated persons, particularly those of Bulmaner, Alringer, and Wurmer. In the brain of the latter, he pretends to have discovered the organ of courage, which has its place about an inch above the ear. The skull of animals furnishes him with important discoveries. He has found in the skulls of singing birds, in those of celebrated musicians, and, above all, in that of Mozart, the organ of music. Finally, the very bones of the box and the ear, as well as those of men whom he has known remarkable for craft, point out to him the organ of cunning. It is but justice to say, that the doctrines of Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded is not for us to examine.”—*Clif de Cabinet and Journal de Selt.*



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.



THE PROJECTOR, N^o III.

et brevis est. Animum rege, qui nisi
paret
at: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce
curam. Hec.

The principal characteristic of the family of the Projectors, to me, no very unworthy. I have the right to belong, is equality of temper. Whether this has arisen from philosophy or constitution, whether we suppress our angry passions, or burn without them, must be left conjecture; but, after carefully tracing our history, I do not find any record of any of my ancestors having been ruffled by accidents, or these little trials of exile and vexation which so freely destroy good-humour. I account therefore a great happiness to belong to a family of this description, after we have made a fair liberal estimate of all the blessings of rank, title, and wealth, we at last give the preference to himself.

What means we have secured this state in perpetuity, will probably appear in the course of these lucubrations: in the mean time, however, to avoid erroneous speculations, I demand be remembered that the motto is *contentus parvo*; that the world has never been extremely fickle in its honours or rewards, that Projectors have generally been the first order of men; and, to make itself still more anxious to know, we have contrived to preserve this inheritance, undiminished by seizure, forfeiture, or mortgage, I further add that some of us have engaged in law-suits, some have been a little of a delinquent, and have been married.

Every man, not of a niggardly turn, who possesses any advantage, is naturally desirous to impart it; accordingly, among the projects on which much of my time has been employed, is to be the outline of a scheme for the diffusion of temper; but I am sorry to find, that after trying numberless experiments, I have not been able to attain to such perfection as either to induce me in applying for a patent, or encourage me to seek a remuneration for disclosing the secret. I have projectors, engaged in the
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same undertaking, have begun by laying it down as a maxim, that a good temper may be acquired against the bent of nature, and accordingly have proposed certain rules to promote equanimity and expell peevishness. But as these rules have been chiefly recommended to the young (who are not, by the bye, the greatest delinquents in this respect,) we cannot always be certain that they have succeeded. There is at least an equal chance that they may have been employed on dispositions which did not require their aid, and which they rather encouraged than formed; and thus, as in the case of some medical prescriptions, the reputation of the physician has arisen, not so much from the cure, as the absence of the disease.

It appears to me extremely doubtful whether any instructions can be given with success for the regulation of the temper in *grown gentlemen*, or for abating that irritability which appears on sudden and trifling provocations, and "puts them out of temper." This last expression, with others in colloquial use, seems to imply that temper is removable by accident, and returnable by degrees; and it is certain that, from observing the various periods of its duration or absence, we learn to class the various kinds of good, or very good, bad or very bad tempers, with their several subdivisions. It has been observed, indeed, that mankind pay too much attention to this article, as never to use the word temper without an epithet.

That a good temper forms a very popular character, we know from the efforts made to counteract it. Hypocrisy is a compliment which the wicked are doomed to pay to almost every virtue. Phrosus, whose pride and bad temper are in very close union, never but puts on a most engaging manner, on his splendid first of alls, when he goes abroad. Common observers therefore find him deserving a man of a sweet temper and a good accident fortune, while his more intimate acquaintance know that his temper is not natural, and that his claims are not paid for: both are provided for time and theory, and are of no use but on a formal visit or a holiday.

Since it is then very easy for some persons to endue themselves with a good temper, we must regret that such exhibitions

not why, almost always brings on a fit of ill-humour), and, having a surplus of peevishness left on hand, carries it into company, as to a murt for goods of that kind. Another has been forced to submit to the airs and imperious demands of a mistress, and thinks proper to revenge the cause of *keeping* on the first person he meets, as a gamester, who has been unsuccessful at the faro-table, considers it no sin to repair his losses on the high-way. One has been deceived in the character of a person to whom he lent money, and consoles himself by finding fault with those who owe him none. Another complains bitterly of his wife, his children, his servant, his cook, his dinner, and his wines, when the real source of the evil, if he had had the candour to acknowledge it, would have been found upon Change or in the Discount office. The oddest circumstance I remember of this kind of transfer, was in the case of my neighbour Mrs. Tattle, who caught the disorder in a dispute with the box-keeper at the theatre, and vented it next morning on the pew-opener at church. She represented the mistaking of her hallock as a terrible crime; alas! she was thinking of a front-row on the Prince's side.

Such being the practice of patients afflicted with ill-humour, I hope we are not requiring too much, when we require that, in the first place, they shall know that they have lost their temper; and, secondly, that they shall not seek it where it is not to be found; that they shall rank ill-humour, when only accidental, among those diseases which are a sufficient excuse from declining invitations to company, and that it shall not hereafter be thought more prudent to excuse themselves, upon account of a bad cold, than a bad temper.

Should this compromise be agreed to, it will not be necessary for the parties who are to plead the statute of foolishness, to puzzle their brains in order to find out new forms of cards and compliments. The same models of polite excuses will answer in this, as in common cases where rheumatism, violent colds, headaches, and other names for dislike, or previous engagements, are specified. And I hope that we shall soon have to place such notes as the following upon our weekly lists.

Mr. HASTY returns his compli-

ments to Messrs. —, and hopes they will excuse his attendance to-night, as he is exceedingly out of humour."

"Mrs. SPADILLE's best compliments to her dear Mrs. POSTO; would gladly have joined her agreeable party, but was so completely put out of temper last night by an abominable run of cards, that she has not been herself since."

"Mr. BLUNDER's compliments to Mr. DEMORR; is sorry he cannot meet him to-night at the coffee-house, as in crossing Temple terrace about noon he fell into a ridiculous mistake, and lost his temper."

"Miss GADABOUT returns compliments to Mrs. and Miss JAUNTLY, would have been happy to accompany them to the Opera, but would think the dances and singing shocking, as she has been just put out of patience by her father's refusing to subscribe to the new theatre."

"Mrs. TEAZLE is extremely sorry she cannot comply with Lady BETTY's polite invitation, as she has had some words with Mr. TEAZLE about the suit of lace, which renders her incapable of giving any civil answer but the present."

"Mr. SNEAK's compliments to the CLUB; cannot possibly meet them to-night, as he has just had a tiff with Mrs. SNEAK, and does not wish to disturb the whole company."

Excuses like these will no doubt appear rather singular; but what is there that custom will not sanction? And when was custom better employed than in the service of such candid confessions? When any thing odd, whimsical, and extravagant, in dress or manners, is invented, there are always some persons of consequence to give it currency; and my scheme, which surely has higher claims to patronage, requires only to be adopted by a dozen or two of the strangest tempers in the polite end of the town, if they can possibly overcome their prejudices against solitary confinement. It will then in course find its way into the city, and perhaps, in time, diminish the virulence of that spleen which is now very improperly discharged on the helpless and unoffending.

Although Projectors have generally been thought too selfishly partial to their own schemes, to listen to those of others, that failing, I must in justice say, does not adhere to our family;
and

and as a proof, I shall conclude this paper with some notice of the projector, an ingenious physician in the West, who has lately invented an air-pump, if I may so call it, for the brain. This gentleman, after many experiments, has at length contrived, by dint of air only, to oblige people to be merry, laugh outright, and declare themselves extremely happy, without knowing why or wherefore. I must regret, however, that this discovery has not yet been made sufficiently public. An hundred and twenty miles is too long a journey for an hour's happiness; and it were to be wished the ingenious contriver would enable the public at large, who might purchase his machines, to pump in a little felicity whenever their occasions demanded it. Yet, confined as this discovery is at present, I look upon it to be one of the most important ever made, not only to individuals, but to large bodies, communities, corporations, &c. As it has the singular property of forcing people to laugh, our theatrical managers would soon see the necessity of erecting one in each house, capable of operating on the whole audience, and producing that mirth which flowed formerly from our comedies, when wit was accounted a principal ingredient, and the dialogue was less beholden, than at present, to the carpenter and stone-painter. As to private families, it is incredible how much good might be done by occasional infusions of good-humour, in promoting the happiness of husbands and wives, and lessening the frizzles of projectors and special juries. It may be doubted whether it would not even save the SPEAKER of a certain great assembly some unpleasant necessities, and render the *call to order* less frequent, by enabling him to throw a plan that to whatever side of the House it appeared the mist of party and the hour of opposition. I therefore beg leave to recommend this scheme, with the honour it deserves; and I long for its extension, and the happy day when foreigners shall resort to breathe in the *fructuous* atmosphere of Old England.

Good-humour is at present in such high demand, that any project for its increase must be listened to with eager approbation. It would perhaps be of more use to literature than is commonly imagined, and again be acknowledged a characteristic of wisdom. But at present, I am sorry to say it, disputes

are generally carried on with far more asperity than the subject demands, and some have oddly enough contrived to vent those passions by the pen, which were formerly considered as the exclusive privilege of the tongue. Time and attention could not be better employed than in devising a remedy for this evil; and, as I am not wholly without hopes that a considerable progress may be made by joint efforts in this design, I shall take an early opportunity to offer some hints on the palliatives of the pen, the bigotry of liberality, and the intemperance of sober discussion.

* * * P. O.'s Letter shall be attended to.

MR. URBAN, *Holme, Feb. 27.*

ALLOW me to rectify a misconception of your correspondent Philarguros (p. 17), who supposes me to have represented the Silver statue, to which the arm discovered in the town-ship (not parish) of Butterworth had originally belonged, as intended "to commemorate Valerius Rufus."

If Philarguros will turn to p. 28 of the History of Whalley, he will find that the statue was of Victory (the victory of the 6th legion), dedicated by Valerius Rufus, of whom it is surely no improbable conjecture to suppose that he was an officer of some rank belonging to the legion in question. Philarguros appears not to be very familiarly acquainted with the nature of *votives*, or the style of votive inscriptions. I am, however, indebted to him for the candid and obliging manner in which he has stated his difficulty; and am his, and Mr. Urban's, obedient servant,
T. D. WHITAKER.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE. NO. IX.

MR. URBAN, *Portico, March 1.*

IN conclusion of the last number it was contended, that on the principles of disposition depends the beauty found in architecture; and, indeed, disposition may be deemed the summary of architectural perfections. It is defined by Vitruvius the due arrangement of things, and a elegant result of plans designed in character with the quality of the work. It is here the architect finds his tentative. A cautious selection from amongst Nature's beauties is to characterize his plans, and order, symmetry, and decorum, are his guides conducting him to this elegant result; for, in reality, a perfect disposition presupposes order, symme-

lecorum, which, though dif-
 ga, are certainly subservient
 xperience, judgment, taste,
 e, and a certain dignity of
 influenced by prepossessions,
 Mowments required to pro-
 e disposition. The common
 that misleads those who ad-
 selves to any of the liberal
 at the pleasure conceived at
 introduction to the art
 ey affect, prompts them to
 at to be easy in execution
 y find so charming in cop-
 1. Thus (in the art in ques-
 asking approbation for know-
 d taste for ability, they are
 elude that the understanding
 es and method of delineating
 mental parts of architecture,
 as a variety of little publications
 nguage, is all that is required
 hem adepts in the art. But
 who with this small stock of
 ons shall undertake to design
 ad magnificent structure, will
 himself embarrassed; for
 e has yet to learn is of infi-
 nity, and attained to but by
 use there are but few that
 genius. Hence come those
 at disgrace our nation: and it
 say which is in the greatell
 e folly of the employers, or
 ntion of the builders.
 repeated trials and a studious
 n of mind to the modes of
 i, that a *competency* even ip
 can be acquired. And there
 acquisitions, besides design-
 tially requisite in an Archi-
 as arithmetic, mensuration,
 anches of geometry, some pro-
 natural philosophy, history,
 law: to which our master,
 , adds music, logic, and
 but in these times we may
 priety substitute, in place of
 e last, some knowledge of
 atin, French, and Italian;
 ll be of much greater service
 Rural researches. There are
 ates for regulating building,
 r. Taylor, of Holbourn, has
 ad published for the conve-
 architects. But for making
 racts which the architect will
 cent occasion to enter into,
 knowledge of law will be
 cessary. Nor can a proper
 be formed of several kinds
 als without some knowledge

of natural philosophy: and after all
 there is one essential endowment more,
 and which books cannot impart, viz:
 experience in the practical part of
 building. When all this is duly con-
 sidered, we may easily account for the
 abuses introduced by unqualified prac-
 titioners in the Grecian architecture,
 which in the course of these letters will
 be freely combated, as well as the *false*
 taste for Gothick flights which *some*
 are endeavouring, with much solici-
 tude, to revive. But to return:

The modes of disposition are distin-
 guished by Vitruvius by the terms ich-
 nography, orthography, and scenogra-
 phy, which are familiarized in our lan-
 guage by ground-plan, elevation, and
 perspective. The Rev. Daniel Barbaro
 contends much for a correction of our
 master's term *scenography* into *sciogra-
 phy*, as this word favours the notion of
 a section or profile, which he argues to
 be of more use in designing plans than
 perspective; and his opinion is very
 reasonable, though we cannot doubt
 but that Vitruvius wrote *scenography*.
 But, as sections are of such essential use
 in explaining the various connexions
 among the parts of a structure, it seems
 probable that our master, who could not
 be unacquainted with their use, includes
 them under the term orthography as well
 as what we call elevations; and in the
 strict and literal sense, the term means
 any upright design. But a farther dis-
 cussion of this controversy is unneces-
 sary, since the nature of sections is
 perfectly understood, and their use ac-
 knowledged; though a model is pre-
 ferable to repeated sections: and the
 principle use of a perspective design is
 to convey a general notion of an in-
 tended work to the minds of such as
 understand not other plans.

In discussing the several topics that
 appertain to the modes of disposition,
 in which the principal design of these
 letters will be unfolded, as a leading
 principle to all, and which can never
 be too much inculcated, it may safely
 be laid down, that a majestic simplici-
 ty will always best ensure success.
 Let two elevations be imagined on the
 same scale, one with an entablature
 and pediment everywhere crowded
 with foliage, festoons, exquisite frets,
 and multiplied divisions of little mould-
 ings, enriched with delicate sculpture:
 the other with few members in appro-
 priate symmetry sparingly decorated;
 this will really be, and will appear,
 more

more noble and magnificent than that which all those gaudy enrichments, which all expensive as they are, give the whole edifice an air of littleness and elaborate ornament, while the easy familiarity in the disposition of the other parts to the mind has a negative idea of beauty and grandeur, which in every member appears to be intended to be in a plain, simplicity, and, as it were, together, to produce an entire figure, without redundancy, confusion, or defect.

It will be found that the rules of symmetry and proportions of disposition defined by Vitruvius, conduce much to the desirable end of a majestic simplicity, which is the criterion of true grandeur and taste. Yet neither his laws nor the antique remains are to be obeyed with a blind fidelity; they may be sometimes made from both, and far less better used by consulting a little the taste of the age we live in. But, before history or the old ornaments, the practitioner should be furnished with the standards Vitruvius; otherwise he may think that he is improving on his doctrines, when he is only continuing his delusion, or exalting his follies. Thus, they who are credulous to the Grecian style, think that the ancient on them to adhere strictly to the symmetries of the antique, but their own authority, had they reflected, should have been disputed, when they combined the full force of their rules and the prevalence of proportion as in favour of the Gothic architecture. They well knew that there was that in any style, and in some of the antique remains, as they found them, to strike the mind, and bring home conviction of the great beauty over the Gothic. But at present the Grecian architecture is followed for its ornaments, and not for its principles, by the school practitioners, its own beauty is forgotten, and it is held on to long after it has been acknowledged and confessed to be in a dangerous from the want of authority to revive these principles of Order and Symmetry, and stilling whose works some are, and that the only variation to the measure of their own plunderers which it does to the pieces had made by the false taste.

Yours, &c. PHILISTEON.
(To be continued.)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURE INNOVATION. No. XLVI. CHAPTER IV.

THE Castle. This vast pile is erected on a height made by the accumulation of many rocks, as one eternal fortress to the magnificent work of defence. The North side of this to the hills perpendicular from the West, presenting a natural bastion wall, while the other three sides show the excavated labours of man, which, as at Gisors castle, not only gave the soil, but supplied the materials for the edifice above; an undertaking of the greatest concern to the Architect, who, by the expense here allowed him, had an opportunity to exercise the utmost of his skill. As for the expense incurred on works like these, that must have been but a negative thought; extent, grandeur, and security, were, beyond a doubt, the emulating causes which directed the formation of Chesel castle. The general plan is divided into four large courts, having two entrances, one to the East, and one to the West. Their South sides run along the foss, and their North sides overhang the river. This latter range being invulnerable to any force, the line of the great kitchen, great hall, grand chambers, and bowers, here protect themselves, in every mark of rich decoration, in their windows, &c. &c.; whereas the former flanks of the works, liable to constant attacks, are marked in the simplest and most defensible manner, with no other apertures than loopholes, in small square openings, and long and narrow, and cross darts. In taking the out-round of these walls, I obtained an instructive lesson of the first rule, in a progressive train of architectural forms, from plain to gothic to that of the most elaborate composition, and I forth in the various modes of workmanship from the earliest times down to the sixteenth century.

The West entrance, which is a large square tower with an arcway in the centre, has before it a portion of a circular pier to a two-arched bridge crossing the foss into the entrance here specified. As on the right of this remaining bridge the foss is seen, so on the left is devised a headlong declivity preparing the hollow course for a termination in the sometimes agitated and whirlpooled stream below. The

ent military confinement to a double path in raging cataracts (adverting to a time when the soil was full of war), and rending precipices, refers us again to Goodrich castle in the like method of fortification, followed more immediately at the entrance into either.

Chafin here is also to be met with, but it is constructed directly within the entrance; that at Goodrich being wholly without the work. From the demolished and hazardous access into the castle by this path, I found it not either safe or practicable to explore its particular parts, which, it is not impossible, ere long, may befall the various determinations of any one, as here has been built near it lately a kiln, which receives at discretion the stones to be burnt for lime, either from the adjoining rocks or the basement of this entrance tower, already much undermined by this sort of depredation. Surely, when the tower falls, will any one have the effrontery to lay the blame on Time, the usual stalking-horse with our Antiquity dilapidators? Repairing to the East front of the castle, I found the approach extremely easy, being along a gentle rise: indeed, it is now the common entrance for all visitors into this noble place. I perceived this entrance was well defended by three circular towers, one at an adjoining angle, and one on each side of the gateway; and as I passed under its arches I saw the portcullis groove, and the perforated perpendiculars in their sockets, for casting down missile weapons, or to accelerate the letting down or drawing up of the portcullis. Finding myself in the first court, I instantly was made susceptible to the noble appearance of the erections around; and, notwithstanding much disfigurement, was discernible on every part, the principal arrangement of the court was very intelligible. On the left is the court front of that round tower (faced with a square wall) which, we have already hinted, was at an angle of the walk; on the right are the great kitchen and great hall, with intermediate apartments between them; and directly before my position of view a circular tower securing the gateway to the second court. Before I survey the interior of the tower at the angle aforesaid it will be proper to say, that it has obtained the appellation of "Martin's tower," from the detestable

regicide of that name*, who was confined here till his death after the Restoration of Charles II. The doorway, of primitive and remarkable form, to this tower being opened by my conductor, admission was had to the first story, where the most prominent features shewed three loop-holes, which, in their extensions, gave sufficient room for several men at a time to discharge their arrows, one holding his bow above another's, by means of the narrow openings being made adequate in height for that purpose. Under this story is a cavity called "the Dungeon;" to give an insight into which, the floor has in most parts been torn up. Much gloom pervaded the whole scene; and I, as my usual impulse directed, was soon conveyed back to remote times, and to that time when the first defenders of this castle flourished. In an instant I found myself hemmed in with the archers who maintained this point of the walls. I saw their energetic attitudes, heard their twang of bows, their hum of security, and the dying cries of the besiegers. Yet, in this historic lapse, I could not be informed by my comrades if the dark cell beneath was to contain their prisoners; their tongues were silent, but their fiery eyes scouling from beneath their iron brows frowned out, "forbear your illtimed enquiries." And one of them being about to centre his bow directly against my ruffled breast, my true ray of vision returned; and I found my conductor then holding me from precipitating myself into the very abyss that had at my first entrance caused me so much terror. I next ascended a circular staircase to the second story, consisting of one large chamber, and a small retiring closet. This was the confine for Martin (his domesticks dwelling on the floor above), having two bower windows, the largest of which looked into the court; the other, with two loop-hole windows, had a view of the river and town of Chesham. Two compartmented chimney pieces also had their share of decoration, and on the whole gave a very good specimen of ancient accommodation, meaning long before the Regicide had contaminated it. Half way up the stairs leading to the third story is a small but elegant oratory, with three windows, a chimney piece, holy water niche, and fire of the altar. The roof

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 204.

and floor were destroyed; when looking through the latter part, a sensible insight, not unminged with some degree of assent, was had to a portcullised avenue (a particular new to me in a station like this) leading on to the battlements of the walls below me. It was with some difficulty that I got on the leads of this Martin's tower, to look at the statues sculptured on the battlements around it; as the whole work of this part in particular, and indeed the tower itself, was in a very decaying state, for want of some necessary repairs to a building truly meriting preservation. Descending the tower, I crossed the court, and went into the great kitchen, a remnant of a large and rich construction. The apartments between this place and great hall are rather entire, and are occupied by the people who stew the castle. The most remarkable subjects therein were a bower groined, retaining its window, &c. and a curious avenue with arches and groins, descending to an extensive vault, shewed under the title of "The Cellar." Due consideration is requisite to note over the vaults, groins, and the opening, or door, hugging over the river, which at high tide flows into a cleft in the rock under this cellar, arched and groined in a very singular way. The great hall is a complete ruin, that is, a dilapidated reproach to the owner, who fails by neglect such Architectural Innovation. The second court contains an indigible cant portion of remnant buildings. The third court is nearly taken up by a fine, though still in a blaze of architectural rocks on three stories, and of hough the floors, groins, and ceilings, have been injured off, yet there exists there a most glorious display of windows, columns, and of carvings, chimneys, &c. &c. that participating minds, intent to a constant march its rightful degree of attention, may with a ready heart, and I raise out the finest combinations, and art, constituting a lovely, nay a finely shod, that can any where be constructed. The fourth court flows over a fine degree of innovation, and of ornaments, and of vaults, and of arches, and of cornices! In real assent at their sacrifices to human power, I withdrew entirely out of the castle, without one flattering hope that what I had beheld of its profane horrors was either a delusion, or the effects of a heated imagination.

The remains of the walls of Chesham town are only to be met with on the North and West sides thereof, in whole line are two circular towers, and one gateway. This gateway enters the walls at the junction of the roads from Monmouth and Newport; in its form simplicity prevails, and the proportions of the archway are very correct. One or two ancient buildings stand on each side of the High-street; but they are either converted into stables, or storerooms, the usual lot of such-like structures out of habitable use, or religious worship; structures endeared to us Antiquity lovers, by their historic inference, and their rare specimens of arches, columns, groins, &c. &c. Why are they not proclaimed by their possessors, and shewed forth as treasures worthy the eye of Travellers, either professional or tourist? Why indeed! their callous possessors think them unworthy of public notice. The Professionalists are too vain and confident of their alien acquisitions from the "Grecian" or the Roman modes of architecture, to condescend to select from such national traits of skill. And the Tourists, bent on the elegance of modern refinement and hospitable receptions (I do not include in the many of this time the writers of tours), can't ever turn their attention to those particulars, which have within their dank and fly-degraded boundaries, no sparks to guide them to secure patronage, or banquet domes, through the acquiescence of gross flattery or servile pot flammity.

The Church. This edifice owes its origin to the Saxon style: a large archway at the West front, a smaller one in the North porch, and the uprights in the interior, sufficiently convey no test of age to the discerning eye. But completion. Ages passing on have introduced other modes on the various parts of the fabric, and the deterioration to few years back, on the West front has made a very society of all the preceding ornaments, in a ridiculous foreign part of on its own concocted construction, which to us, as an Architect seems to have been formed by the *Chimerical* dreamings of a *valet* tribes, who may be at times referred to for in comparison *impractical* presentations with the actual firmness of those who hold up to England's sons the architectural glory of their ancestors. But, no more of this—The moment to us

at; soon, soon the hour will
to answer its defamers, and

all know the general custom,
or superstition if you please,
erring the dead on the South side
churches, in preference to the
-side; so much so, that this lat-
ce is never dug open but to
therein poor unfortunate stran-
ho may happen to die in the pan-
nd those who sign their own *filio*

Yet all do not know why or
fore there is such a dissolvent
ity to this South portion of duli
ceive defunct morality. The
is thus defined. On this said
eru point the "warm" sun darts
erial influence, within whose
o mp, or fairy, demon of ill, or
pale, can haunt the silent graves,
are hovering souls unwilling to
their clay-cold corpses, to seek
lway air an imperfect immorta-
Chilling blasts, damps, and
for rites infernal, premeditating
wreck on holy fanes, mark
orthern sod: on every blade of
el grass lurks some supernatural
quiet in man's last abode. The
h over shadows this precluded
there, where the all-cheering orb
is never "felt," has Fancy bred
n of dreaded miseries, driving
Life to sink in Death's more
domain, midst hallowed mould,
spirits good, and good men's
s! What say the Chepstow
o this religious propensity? Why,
esy Satan's part therein and laugh
he rest, for they have the burying
d on the North side of their
h, and a carpenter's yard on the
side of the same! Strange affi-
materials for living mansions
n the South, while on the North
oks for bones and worms! busy
y for to-day on the one hand,
on the other suspended frames
their final doom!—Things are as
d them. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

URBAN, March 9.
IE first seal in Plate I. belongs to
the burgh of Aberbrothoc, or Ar-
s, erected into a royalty by King
um the Lion, who founded here
onesian abbey, in honour of Tho-
cket, A.D. 1178.

a seal exhibits one of the rudest
quations of the murder of Tho-
st. *Mag. March*; 1802.

mas Becket, and is circumscribed,
S. COMVNITATIS BVRG DEINEIR-
BROTHOT

within

SANCTVS THO'

The murder of Thomas Becket.

The legend is not less rude in the
cut of the letters than the representa-
tion of the fact. A view and account
of this abbey may be seen in Mr. Pen-
nant's *Tour in Scotland* 1772, I. 183:
In the *Statistical Account of Scotland*,
VII. 340, it is barely mentioned.

The seal engraved pl. II. fig. 6, vol.
LXV. p. 195, is another rude repre-
sentation of the same subject. The
archbishop is at the altar, and his
cross-bearer behind him interposing his
arm, while the four knights advance
with their swords drawn, and the fore-
most levels a blow at the archbishop's
head with his sword, which in this seal
is warded off by the cross.

The smaller seal, fig. 2, represents
the same event: only two knights ap-
pear, and the face of a third; the cross-
bearer is behind the altar as in fig. 1.

Inscription:

Galfridi vita ultim [f. ultim] fiat ita.
On. if a wish for martyrdom or for a
holy life.

Over the building, a cherub be-
tween two candlesticks: on each side,
PO-RO; and under the building, REL-

Fig. 3. SIGILLVM COCKETI IN
PORTV EXONIE.

This is the seal of the custom-house
or office where goods to be exported
were first entered and paid their cus-
tom, and had a *cocket*, or certificate
of discharge, a scroll of parchment
sealed and delivered by the officers of
the custom-house to the merchants, as
a warrant that their merchandizes are
customed, or had paid custom. The
term is, therefore, used promiscuously
for the *seal*, the *certificate* stamped
with it, and the *custom* paid in conse-
quence of it.

By a charter of Henry IV. all wool
or hides sold without the sign or stamp
called *cocket* were forfeitable to the bi-
shop of Durham*.—By another of
Edward III.† the mayor of the staple
at Bruges was to seize them, and claim
half.

*The ancient manner of entering the
exports.*—If the goods were to be ship-
ped outwards, then they went to the

* Rymer, vol. VIII. p. 573.

† lb. vol. V. p. 272.

customs

customer and comptroller, and entered the goods, and paid the customs, or agreed for the customs, outward; and when such payment or agreement was made, they received from such customer and comptroller a licence to export such goods, which was called a *cocket*.

This word *cocket* Skinner derives from the *cockle*, because the taking-in this sense, it was an emblem that the ship was going to fail; and if there were any goods in the ship not mentioned in the cockle, they were forfeited. This cockle went to the searcher. In Edward the First's time, the seals appointed to be used by the customers for the cockle, in customing the wools and leathers of Lan., were delivered to the commissioners in a purse sealed with the Exchequer seal.

Cocket, Coket, a custom-house sealed bill; also a parchment sealed and delivered by the officer of the customs to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are customed.

Cocketum, Coketum, the office at the custom-house where the goods to be exported are entered.

Cocketula imo, wool-duty entered at the custom-house and *cocketed*, or allowed to be exported. Bailey.

The seal belonging to the custom-house of Exeter bears the seal and crest of John Holand, duke of Exeter, referred to that title 22 Henry VI. 1443. On a helmet upon a chapeau doubled, Ermine, a lion passant guardant crowned and gorged with a collar of France, as on his monument in the church of St. Catharine by the Tower of London. He was second son of John Holand, earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt; and married, 1. Anne, daughter of Edmund of Stafford, by Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester; 2. Anne, daughter of John Montacute, earl of Salisbury.

His father was constituted by Richard II. in the fifth year of his reign, admiral of all the king's fleet from the mouth of the Thames to the Westward; and he bore high admiral of England 24 Henry VI.

Now this seal bore the seal of office to the rector of Brecon, co. Worcester, who exercised jurisdiction over his church and parish and three chapels, and the parsonage of wille and commit-

* Vincent on Beake, p. 195; Sand-

ford, p. 20.

† Dugdale, vol. 31. p. 79. ; lb. p. 11.

ting of administrations, within that district, can only be accounted for by supposing some rector who first claimed or exercised these privileges (to which, according to Bishop Sandys's return to Queen Elizabeth, he had no right), not thinking it worth while to have a seal made on purpose, availed himself of the first which by chance fell into his hands. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb. 10.*

THESE drawings (the exact size of each seal) are taken from seals kept in the Exchequer, Shrewsbury.

Fig. 4. Arms of England; back of shield ornamented with branches.—Seal of the bulliffs.

Fig. 5. A lion couchant behind a tree.—Seal of the bulliffs. The two I take to be the mode of ornamenting seals at that period, as this king's mother's, and that of his victorious son Edward, with several others I have seen, are sufficient proof. I should be glad some learned gentleman would inform me for what particular business this last seal was made. Perhaps it was a smaller seal of the same office.

Fig. 6. The butt of Edward II. full-faced. The eagle on each side, with the lion at base, are parts of his mother's arms, which he introduced to denote his descent from a daughter of Cade and Leon: he also used them on his great seal.—Inscription:

S. EDW. REX. ANGL. AD
RECOLN. DEBITOR XPD'
SALOP'

The seal is silver, and intended to seal recognizances for debt at Shrewsbury.

Vol. LXX. p. 13. The Drogheda seal was sent from *Shrewsbury*, not *Salisbury*, as there inserted. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Feb. 18.*

I AM an old reader of your lucubrations, and a frequent contributor to the contents of your Miscellany. Science, biography, topical history, antiquities, literary information, memoirs, &c. &c. &c. are amongst my favourite readings; and for the frequent treats on these subjects much praise is due to you, and to many of your learned and pleasing correspondents. Though of a sedate and thoughtful cast, I can occasionally unloose my wrinkled brow, and most heartily shake my sides at the ebullitions of wit and the efforts of lasting humour. To show Jerry

is the lawful and proper sport of tyrill; a kind of game for killing we need not apply to my friend Jorist, the clerk of the peace, for insing certificate. And, as the itants of this wealthy, populous, commercial town, sometimes in f myself, affect my risible muscles, t me, most sapient Mr. Urban, otent, grave, and reverend seignior, ice to forsake my wonted sub- and try to unbend the rigid mus- f yourself and my venerable com- amongst your readers, by relating of the circumstances. And in this old Dan Shakspeare shall be rector: *Nothing extenuate, nor set aught in malice.* One of our rs, the day before yesterday, gave his news-paper an excellent in- of that rhetorical trope, for many Manchesterians and Lians are so famous, by the an- Grecians yelped an *Irishism*. r the head "*Mortality*" he tells ere were 1242 marriages and 2267 nings. But as the real infor- n meant to be conveyed may be able to calculators, statistical ers, and some few others, I shall he paragraph in the printer's rords.

Mortality at the collegiate church town from January 1801 to her 31, inclusive:

riages 1242, increased 151.
 iftenings 2267, decreased 106.
 als 1753, increased 114."

edge-barber, who has lately set op in a collar in one of the nar- reets in this town, to the usual a of a filleted pole, indicative of ing a vein, has added a sign- ; which, for veracity, elegance, nciseness, I beg leave to recom- to the whole fraternity of barber- ns in London, and to all the -tribe elsewhere. Its contents ply these; *Shaving performed ith bleeding.* How many a ras-

we baguenn meet with on our ; who, only advertising as a har- rforms the united offices of ton- d surgeon! The language of stlemen of the law is still, for- d jarginal; and one Dr. Lowth as I have been told, however h and improper in others, we for precision's sake, not only to it but admire it in them. So I cannot but think, however, g pardon of lawyers, bishops,

and grammarians, that a little of the language of common life and common sense would now and then do well enough for common eyes and vulgar ears, in advertisements, public notices, and the like. Far be it from me to insinuate that this should be the case in courts of law. There, indeed, what have common language and common sense to do? Such interlopers should be excluded and put to the bar; and every thing be carried on in open defiance to the intelligence of all but the initiated and the Illuminati. But that the *curial* language will obtrude itself elsewhere, and consequently become unintelligible, take the following instances.

In a queer, dirty, nasty, out-of-the-way nook by the New-Bailey in this town, which, by-the-bye, is what you would call the Old Bailey in London, is stuck a large painted board with the following queer technical inscription upon it: "*Whoever shall place or stick any matter or thing against these walls will be prosecuted, &c. &c. By order of, &c.*" The meaning of this, which has been interpreted in a variety of different ways, by some given up as unintelligible, and by others deemed language more proper to the inside than the outside of the court-house, is simply as follows, according to the expression of John, our head porter, who, though no scholar nor composer, is a man of plain sense and decent understanding.

The justices, finding the walls disgraced by quack-bills, ribaldry, and indecency, gave orders that every bill-sticker desiling them in future should be severely punished.

Almost in every week's papers our attorneys are advertising "*Plots*" to be sold. I really wonder what Government are about in these ticklish times, that they are not apprehended and indicted for misprision of treason. But, for the honour of Manchester, dealers in plots are not merely local but provincial attorneys; and I believe there are very few either in the hundreds of Salford, Amounderness, or Blackburn, but what deal in these turbulent and seditious articles; and even glory in the traffic, boasting of it in advertisements and news-papers. I was about to inform Mr. Addington of these conspiracy-mongers, hoping by bringing such seditious wretches to due elevation, I might advance and aggrandize myself at court; when our



CLIPSTON HOSPITAL. *Genl. Hosp. March 1802. H. H. p. 4*



The great Oak at HEMSTEAD. EGex.

hât letter, and not dy'rect it, great mouthfull of a Y. My the parish clerk says they are ght, and the Cantab. wrong. comes it that a cabin and a g house should be a precedent pulpit? The same gentleman, prayers a few weeks afterwards, ed me with a solemn address to ity of Lord God of *Sabbath!* hovah is God of the Sabbath, sacred rest, is true; but *Bai-* tionary tells me that the word *Deum* means not *rest*, but *or lusts*. My late much- friend Mr. Ashton, a fellow collegiate church and rector of y's in this town, always made blables of it, *Sab-a-oth*. And, to his exposition, by the use word, we worship, in the most manner, the Lord God of the hosts of intelligent and cre- sences. And I could wish in o *pre'vent* every young clergy- whether Ox. or Cantab. or n light, kom falling into such like, *disagreeabell, unsociabell, intell,* and *intolerabell* absur-

should seem strange, that fair- sers should know how to pronounce English better than s, learned, and professional ch as lawyers, doctors, anti- and parsons; I hope they will be for recommending an agree- de of tuition to them. This is o take a passage on-board ing to America, where there is , glib-tongued lad of a cabin- who shall give them the right g cue of pronunciation, pre- their arrival in that land of li- and happy elocation. There studied some short time, they me back to their native country with every elegance, and en- with a felicity and propriety of tion, which shall charm and heir enraptured auditors. Then churches be filled; and the l be thronged! is this attainment will expend me and money than every pro- afford; let it be the quali- for sergeants, king's counsel, d antiquaries, and medical and l Doctors. For hedge attor- ntry apothecaries, barber-shop us, and village curates, a three trip to the life of Ma. would

be enough in all conscience. But as Ire- land deserves the preference, he that shall recommend more than a two month's residence is a far more *uncon-* scionable preceptor, than, dear Mr. Urban, your old *obliged* friend, P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*
CLIPSTON HOSPITAL. (*Pl. II.*)
and free-school in the county of Northampton, were founded in pur- suance of the will of Sir George Basswell, dated March 18, 1677, who set- tled lands in Clipston and Haselbech in trust for the support of a graduate school-master and twelve poor persons for ever. The drawing is by the neat and faithful pencil of the youth whose loss you have so feelingly recorded in vol. LXXI. p. 964. For farther par- ticulars of the charity the reader is referred to Bridges, vol. II. p. 23.
Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Spains-Hall, Feb. 7.*
I HAVE sent you a drawing (*Pl. II.*) of the great Oak in a farm the pro- perty of — Harvey, esq. in the pa- rish of Hemstead, in the county of Es- sex, taken from a South-West view at about sixty-yards distance; it is drawn by a scale of twelve feet to an inch, and in that proportion the parts may be measured and compared. The out- lines of the acorn and leaf are of the natural size, and introduced only for the purpose of pointing out to the naturalists species, and shewing that a very large oak on its decline produces very small acorns.
Dr. Hunter, in his *Æclyn's Silva*, has given a plate of the Cowthorp oak, and says, "when compared to this all other oaks are but children of the wood;" which, within three feet of the surface measured sixteen yards, and close to the ground twenty-six yards round. Its height, in its ruinous state in 1776, was about eighty-five feet; its principal limb extended sixteen yards from the bole; throughout the whole tree the foliage was at that time ex- tremely thin; so that the anatomy of the ancient branches might be distinct- ly seen in the height of summer.
I took the dimensions of this Hem- stead oak first in the year 1784; every bough was then in health. When I again took its dimensions in 1790, its upper branches were bare of leaves, its foliage in general thin, and the tree ap- parently on the decline. When this drawing

214 Large Oak at Hemstead.—*Grammat. Disquisition*

drawing was taken in July 1801, the dimensions formerly taken were again proved and found exact.

This tree measures, at four feet from the surface, seventeen yards round; just beneath the separation of the large limbs, nineteen yards round; the dimensions at the surface I did not measure, because those dimensions do not prove the size of the tree, as they depend on the soil being worn and exposing the roots. The extent of the branches from North to South thirty-six yards, from East to West thirty-five yards nearly; the height, as Mr. Cock the tenant of the farm informed me, to whom those who come to see this giant of the wood, are obliged for great civility, was, before its decay, about thirty-three yards. The produce of this oak in acorns has often been sold by his father for two guineas a year.

The species, *Quercus Rotur*, the common oak, as may be known by the long smooth stalks of the acorns, and almost sessile leaf; see Martyn's *Millar's Dictionary*, title *Quercus*; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* vol. LIII. pp. 631, 678. The age of this tree cannot be ascertained, it may have vegetated before the Norman Conquest; see Evelyn on the Longevity of Oaks; and Mr. Rooke's descriptions. T. R.

MR. URBAN, March 11.
PERMIT me to refer W. D. LXXI. 901, to Aulus Gellius, who, on the authority of Nigidius Figulus, says, words ending in *quus*, as *rinosus*, *mulierosus*, *regiosus*, *nummosus*, designate excess; so, whoever is too prone to superstitious is called *religiosus*. Yet he allows the signification of the latter word to have deviated into what we may call a *good-sense*. And so we find it used in the Roman inscription found at Bath, on a retired temple of Minerva, *Locum hunc religiosum, insolentia detestum*, &c. But though Aulus Gellius seems deeply smitten with the learning of his Nigidius, he yet ventures an appeal, not very useful with him, from the decision of this *bona d. clausi* v. H. G. y. he, these *religiosus*, &c. of words signify what is beyond measure, and in faulty excess, as *religiosus*, *mulierosus*, *regiosus*, why does not the same rule apply to *ingeniosus*, *procerus*, and *effluosus*, which are included from *bona*, *mulierum*, *officium*? Why not also to *disphemus*, *confut-*

us, *vicoriosus*, *facundiosus*, always used as terms of praise.

Aulus Gellius then offers a criterion, which, with submission, I cannot but thi and *sine ictu**. On the whole meaning of *religiosus* as our denizen, in a contrary to its classification: should certainly hesitate before pronounce a family faulty on: the signification attached to an increasing series, verb of *if I may hazard the term*. ders will perceive, by this ti no Vossius; but to elicit fa on this subject would gratify *gar vice cotis*.

Yours, animosè,

Illustrissimis illis & maximæ doctrinæ instituturibus, domus Propria quæ maribus, d. quæ As in prædictis, muno Quæ genus est flex S. P. D.

MUS AT: iteu.
ECQUI sunt, insignifi quos in agenda re litera vobis compellarem, Athenarum notitiarum Archontas, et botium, tum ex officio, tum ex et auxilia, et patronos. At faciles, precor, accommodo paucis (ut possim) verbis quædam Republicæ nostræ quæ præ sunt foris & usui si dam etiam commodum publi convenientia leviter dum pe nec vestrum interim nec cunitatem mediatus lacerare, nullius censuram pertimescens *βίος γὰρ οὐκ ἐστὶν γλαῦρος, οὐ σιωπηρότατος τὰς ἡμετέρας; Διαλογχὴ γὰρ ἀπαιτεῖται, καὶ ἐκείνη μοι ἐστὶν τοῦ Φωκίου, ἐν τῇ, ὅτε τὰς ἀντιπαρθεύουσας* Lucianus.—At quisnam hi dei potest? & quorsum hi alius ego sum, reverendi, ut alius an alter nomen, vix te quirere. Hoc tantum rogo et habetis, me ex ceteris non qui vos (quod par est) teneant quique vobiscum vultu horrentes in altissimum honorem ferri vultum. Latet quod ferunt? Næmpe, ut que sit vobis parentum, vestraque. &c.

* Voss. Noct. Aræp. L. b. q.

rum rebus sit exercitatio hæce, nec in vulgus abeant, protervitatis auxilia & petulantia. Cavendum enim est in tali discutiendâ, cum variæ sint disceptatorum sententiæ, ne profani & crassioris ingenii homines, quasi, certamen spectatum admitti, doctos etiam viros & vel (pace vestra dixerim) reverendos conspiciant,

“Non doctis dictis certantes, sed maledictis.”
ENNIUS.

Latine præterea qui scribit, istâ præsertim lingua utitur, in qua omnes, quotquot sunt, colloquuntur, hic, illic, ubique, qui ad literarum studia humaniorum accingantur, aut ad liberaliorem quandam scientiam sese devoteant insinuandam.

Argumentum fuit apud vos, doctissimi, dudum propositum, cui discutiendo omnes ex omni parte homines aures dederunt quam maximè attentas. Causa tamen illa vestra, tantum abest ut sit dicta, ut ne in julias quidem partes fuerit distributa, aut hinc aut illinc; et accusatori desunt & respondenti, exordium, narratio, confirmatio, & quicquid ad legitimam pertineat orationem. Sed posthac forsitan hæc omnia. Oratores interea utrinque inflammati satis superque non “remissè ac lenitè & urbanè” egerunt, sed verbis nimium ardentibus, & voce maxima. Quæstio est de puerili institutione, utilitène procedat inter plurimos in scholis publicis, an preceptoris, inter paucos in privata domo. Ego, siquidem operæ sit pretium nostram inferre sententiam, in eorum partes transeo, qui, Quintilianus doce, contrahunt, pueros in ludis publicis utilius erudiri, dummodo ad optimam disciplinæ rationem conformati sint, optimis usi legibus, & gravissimis prudenissimisque custodibus additi.

Cum tamen pro confesso est egregios homines permultos, doctos sanè eos, et ad docendum aptos, habiles, & idoneos, & extare apud nos, & extitisse semper, undè tandem factum est, ut è pueris nostris evaserint totidem senectutem, totidem qui literas interiores & reconditas ne extremis quidem digitis attigerint, totidem quasi ex trivis profus barbari? Tædæ igitur componantur jubeo, illustrissimi doctores, necnum dum recognoscatis, siquidem liberos veritatem liceat erueri, “unde ille lacrymæ.” Res etenim est notissima, sed nec causi qui lem latet.

Sic equidem, ad rem literariam quæ peruenit, hæc omnia decidenda qui

propinant, quamplurimos esse; hominiconum dicax sanè & lepidissimum genus! absurda vèscio quæ de literatorum importunâ ostentatione blaterantium. Horum è numero multos adesse video, qui nullâ imbuti scientiâ, nullis artibus instructi, mercaturam tamen agentes per fas nefasque quaestuosissimam, nihil colunt nisi quod venale, nihil in honore habeant nisi quod pretio sit paratum; eosdem interea, quum divitiis abundant, novas vitæ rationes insituentes, quas, vel meliori de notâ homines vix aut ne vix quidem suis evitare conati sunt. Pauci enim sunt, qui, inter luxuriosos, parcè possunt vivere! Inter delicatos modèstè! Inter solutos temperantè! “Dura per incantum serpent contagia vulgus.” Quid igitur mirum est, cum despiciant parentes, si filiis in exemplo sint, cur nihil sapiant? Quis, ex segmentatis canis, nisi mollem exspectat prolem? Si quis tamèn tali de stirpe, si quis excultioris ingenii oboriatur, is inter cæcos luscus habeatur, inter Bæotos Pindarus!—In privatorum fere quæque nostrum domo, quis non vidit puerorum “acta convivia, commensationes, cantus?” Quis non in eorum auribus deposita audit, inò in eorum labellis sententia scommata insecta, selesennios sales, quæ etiam plausu excipere non dedignati sunt parentes, ingenua tamen eadem planè indigna, & qualia vel caprimulgum aut fossorem dedecere valeant. Nec certè levitèr, et, ut aiunt, primoribus labris degustarunt has quales quales sint vitæ delicias, sed hauserunt pleno gutture, *τε τραυα χαλαρ*. “Unguenta tumpserunt, Baia viderunt.” Nimium id illi de pueritiâ, quod Cicero remissius paulo de adolescentiâ. “Datur enim concessa omnium huic aliquis ludus ætati, & ipsa natura profundit adolescentiæ cupiditates; quæ si ita erumpant, ut nullius vitam labefactent, nullius domum exertant, faciles & tolerabiles haberi soleant.” Oh prudentes isti & beati parentes! Qui te uti magistro, in dicendo scilicet optimo pessimo tamen in moribus, pueritiâ, “tota impune Saburra, permittunt sparsisse oculos,” & pubem vixdum etiam prætextatam, in vitis virilitèr versatam, & plantis gratulantur, & exemplis adjuvant. Hæc tamèn nova, non esse et inaudita, testatur integerrimus iste omnium quotquot fuerunt et prudentissimus institutor juvenum, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus: “Utinam, inquit, nostrorum mores non ipsi perdere-

perderemus! Infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes & amentis & corporis frangit. Quid non adultus concepiscet, qui in purpuris repositus? Nondum prima verba exprimit, & jam coecum intelligit, & conclitum jectum. Ante palatum eorum, quam es institimus. In lecticis crescent, si terram attigerint, è manibus utrinque sustinentium pendunt. *Gaudemus si quid licentius dicunt. Verba, ut Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, risu & osculo accipimus.* Nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt. Omne convivium oblectamentis carnicis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. Fit ex his consuetudo, deinde natura, discunt hanc miseri, antequam sciunt vitia esse. Inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt è scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt. Nonne tam notum acui tetigit Quintilianus ille? Imo de nobis nostrisque satis videtur. *Gaudemus si quid licentius dicunt.* Nonne ante oculos ponit licentia infasque probris infusos & fatuos parentes? Oh si inter Romanos tantum hæc!

Concessum est igitur, pueros e domo mores suos in scholas se cum asserre, neque enim quod domi libentissimè permittitur, id sibi jussu interdictum putare foris. Sententia satis quidem puerilis: qualis tamen puerilem ætatem non omnino dedecet. At præceptoris est non sciam illam & fucatam quam domi in cultu solent habere, sed vivam & expressam veritatis imaginem discipulis proponere, de ratione & sacris literis deductam; nec tùm denum puerorum protervitiæ licet indulgere, cum deturperent mores hominum. Hoc enim est epinœrrenti & habentis laxare & caleat addere. Hoc est Horatium illud ad nosmet accomodare.

“Eras puerum pejor avis tulit
Nos neque o: ei, nos daturus
Progeniem vitiorum.”

At nonne custodum est foris uti fortis? nunc mores domesticos, quæ hæc, potius ad rectum normam redigere quam deturpare scholasticos? At si quis tantum abne a nostra sententiâ ut rectè omnia in scholis publicis se habere, nec ita esse uti notavi, assermet, ego tamen aio: Tabulas deserta: Tisonia recubabo, e ludis campisq; theatris, popinis, ganeis petia. Aleatorumq; horum detractiones, Lucullorum denuncabo luxuriam, sumptuum, æra aliena—Erit fortasse qui de ganeis capsulas deportantem Ga-

neonem velit appellare. Hæc tamen At vel de siertulino veritate quætere. Aut hæc nimis urberem quam ut *Muri rustico* converterit qui sentiat. At, at, in quondam mus rusticus—Sed hæc & satis nota fabula. Nos etiam bis aventes mœnia subrepere,” v. “rubro ubi cocco tinea super canderet vestis eburnea,” & non experti sumus, forsan & experti nec formidantes. De fructu si arborem liceat æstimare, quo pretio æstimanda est, illa insti ratio quæ ex pueritiâ ingenuâ, divite, juventutem dimiserit ruineulam, nec bonis literis im nec bonis moribus ornatam, arum hilare & insectum! Vimen præsertim, egregii juvenibus Thamosis ad ripas Regali siccæ, evagari conigit, et præse gratulemur, quippe qui literas quidem rudes et imperiti, at salo dedignati suis didicisse quam periculosa, ne in proverbium. Neque vobis equidem non quos scilicet magis ad unguem & stultitiam ratio urbanior perpoli in Græcis literis si foris non nitruent, at certè in Græcis artibus, Græci, & Græcam sententia fuerit satis, partes vestras su maximo cum plausu omnium. At cavendum est, quibus, in personis sapientibus “Valete, dicit,” si ge de scenâ mores trates, Histriones agant in vitâ. Vimen plura meditantur dicere, U notior aurem videtur velere, & nece longiorem me quam uti per epistolam abstrasse—. Quia igitur, quin ut salvi vos & bejubeam, neque cultorem habemoris vestri, uno & librorum vel heliconum acerrimum,

MURUM RES

P. S. Quoniam vero præter sublimes agnosco & dicaces, si in animo sit responsum dare, excutitur tibi qualis libelli a fronte splendentium. Parturiant vero vero propriam, vestram potius nostram velitis quasi ad vivum gere scribendi rationem, non forsan abs te erit Aristophanum nonne adest agendum.

Mr. URBAN, Mm
IN vol. LXXI. p. 1090. et quæ
made for the best method

French Bread.—Useful Hints to Encyclopædists. 217

ish bread, and French rolls; that enquirer justly observes, error in quality of taste, lightness, &c. to any other. I expect of seeing an answer in *Gazette* for January; but, as I wish you would inform your inquirer I have heard that *Parfait Boulanger*, gives the true account of the process of making with leaven. The work of your inquirer could get that and give a translated receipt for his most excellent bread, your article in your next would be a present to the publick. But Mr. Parmentier does not give receipt for making such fine rolls as are made by a very few

Bakers in London, and is not made by any baker in the city of Bath. I think a baker of French rolls would have great encouragement there. *Rees's Dictionary* says, French-made with fine flour half a pound, eggs ten, butter a pound and a half milk; but neither eggs nor milk is a part of the French bread which rolls sold in London.

The duty is taken off of starch on potatoes, I should be obliged to any of your correspondents to inform the publick the *best* method of making starch from potatoes, grating them in a tub of water, using only the small quantity of powder which falls to the bottom, which must be a great waste. I am at Marlfield, near Bath, a few weeks ago bought 3000 sacks of starch at 5s. per sack, supposed to be starch; so whatever quantities are planted this season, a certainty of their bringing a price. For it will pay very well to grow them if sold at only 8s. per sack which they have been sold for, in some few places in the West of England, which was a great loss to the poor.

A common knife-board covered with buff leather, on which is put one part, Crocus Martis three parts of a very fine powder, mixed into paste with a little lard or sweet oil and on the leather the thickness of a gill, gives a far superior polish to knives; and it does not wear the knife a quarter so much as the common method of using brick-

dust on a board. These buff-leather boards with emery and Crocus Martis are sold at 10s. 6d. each in London, under a pretence that something more than emery and Crocus Martis is used. This is also the great *secret* for taking out notches from pen-knives, giving razors a superior edge, &c.

I live in a dairy country; and, having plenty of skimmed milk to spare, I mixed yellow oker and Dutch pink with it, and yellow-washed a room, but after a few months I find it peels off, and will not answer the purpose of glue-size.

Your correspondent's remark, p. 38, relative to the new Cyclopædia, is worthy of attention; and in Chambers's Dictionary, printed in 1786, you may see what shameful ignorance has been imposed on the publick, that *ginger-bread* is made of white bread with almonds, liquorice, aniseed, rose-water, and sugar; when every gingerbread-maker knows it is not made of any one of the above ingredients, not even rose-water excepted. This absurdity has been copied from an old book called *Dictionarium Rusticum*. I have met with so many blunders in Chambers's Dictionary that I must (as a friend to Dr. R. who I hope will see this) tell the Dr. that unless he employs *real men of business*, it is impossible his new book can be fit to appear before the publick. I beg leave to hint that the Dr. should engage and consult a good intelligent baker, brewer, dyer, cook, wine-maker, distiller, painter, gilder, enameller, colour-grinder, varnish-maker, sealing-wax-maker, hat-maker, candle-maker, soap-maker, starch-maker, cyder-maker, cheese and butter maker, cloth-maker, vinegar-maker, and many others; for without these the Doctor will find himself very much liable to error, notwithstanding he may have all the *best* books that have been written on the various subjects, for these persons have many secrets which have never been before the publick. What surprises me the most is, that even the modern Encyclopædias should have taken the recipes from old books, and many articles entirely omitted. Under the article *Arquebuse*, it is said the composition is not generally known; when, had he looked into the book intitled, *The Elatotomy laid open*, published many years before Dr. Rees's Dictionary, the receipt might have

have been found. Although Chambers's Dictionary does not give the receipt for making it, it says, it is recommended as useful in cases of gun-shot wounds. In the Domestic Encyclopædia there is so different a composition given under the *same name*, that, should my countrymen apply that to gun-shot wounds in *mistake*, it might have a worse effect than the bullet. I with my scribbling may induce many to send to the publick, through your Magazine, receipts they may have by them, that have been *proved*, and are of *real use*; should this be the case, you shall often hear from

Yours, &c.

D.

Mr. URBAN, March 1.

THESE needs no stronger proof of the fluctuation of taste and the increase of wealth in this kingdom, than the price given on Saturday last at Mr. Christie's, for Hogarth's celebrated series of pictures, intitled, *The Rake's Progress*, by Mr. Scane the architect, 580 guineas. The father of the late possessor paid 22 guineas a-piece, or 1841. 16s. for the set; and they had the good fortune to be preserved from the fire which destroyed his house at Fonthill, 1793, and with it the counter set of *The Harlot's Progress*. They were on the whole inferior to the *Marriage à la Mode*, purchased a few years ago by Mr. Angerlein for, I believe, 13841, but by no means so much inferior as to justify such a comparative want of zeal in the *Unlucky Cognoscenti*.

Yours, &c.

O.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

YOU have given us bits of inus with their landlords, churches with their incumbents, mansion-houses with their lords. Why not indulge us with a bit of CORN-MILLS and their occupiers within 20 miles of the capital? There can be no more objection to knowing where the best corn is ground, and the best flour sold, than to knowing who sells the best meat or cloth: and it would surely be a credit to a miller to be held up with a good character; a character so opposite to that which popular opinion from the earliest ages has affixed to this class of men. It is time we should feel the blessings of peace we have been fighting for, and of a plenty we are still struggling and pining for.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 22.

BEING a sincere friend to the Established Church, I am not a little surprised at Mr. Osborn's address to the bishops, vol. LXXI. p. 890. The greatest enemy to our Church could hardly have used her more barbarously than this unnatural son. One cannot help thinking that, like the late Gilb. Wakefield, he has been letting off a *fly croaker* against her under the mask of friendship. Can it be thought any proof of his regard to her, thus to expose her to open reproach and sectarian ridicule? or, was there nothing more substantial to urge against his opponents than untruths and invective? Surely, Mr. Urban, we are not come to this pass! No, sir, thank God we can defend our church in a more excellent way. I have sometimes strolled into different conventicles, and never had occasion to stand, except I went in late, and the seats were full. Often have I wished to see our parish churches laid out in the same way as Whitefield's tabernacles. Certainly they put us to shame; and yet this is the handle he has unluckily taken hold of, and unwisely asserts they wish to keep us out of their places. I should easier have believed him had he said they endeavoured to increase the number of their adherents. Reflect, Mr. Urban, on the mischievous effects such assertions may produce. Suppose your hearers (willing to judge for themselves) should go to some of these sectarian places, observe their ample accommodation, see them crowded with hearers, and perhaps find a better preacher than they had been taught to expect: what, I say, may we expect the result to be? Why, to be sure, an accession to *their* party, and a diminution of ours. Then as to Mr. Osborn telling a tale about what one of their popular preachers should say, I am afraid he will only induce a counter part not much to our advantage—indeed, we had better be quiet. I have lately seen an instance on the opposite part, which convinces me of the folly of opening our mouths against them. Our afternoon lecturer has been preaching very pointedly against a Methodist's walk of the church and the curiosity of many to go and hear if all is that, while the church is the church.

Mr. The Methodist

thodist parson merrily says, that the parish parsons are his very good friends, who beat up for recruits for him, and talks of sending them a letter of thanks. This may serve to shew the imprudence of meddling in such matters; therefore, if we wish well to the Church, let us talk no more about muzzles, but take Gamaliel's advice, to refrain from these men, and let them alone, &c. Let our bishops look well to the clergy; let the inferior clergy look diligently to their flocks, as they who must give account to God; and let our parish churches surpass the conventicles in convenience and accommodation, and then we shall not have to deplore a fishing cause, nor be under the sad necessity of resorting to such advocates as Mr. Osborn, or such measures as the use of ecclesiastical muzzles.

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb. 24.*

WHEN I said in my former letter, p. 132, that I believed the history of the publications of the Oxford Graduates to be correct, I had not seen a catalogue earlier than 1727. But by the favour of a friend, who is an eminent collector of Antiquities, particularly relating to this University, having been shewn many lists (supposed to be very scarce copies) prior to that period, I beg leave to correct myself as well as Emeritus Academicus. The first catalogue was published A. D. 1689, by Richard Peers, M. A. of Christ-church, a licentiate in Med. and sup. bed. of Med. who was also said to be the person employed by Dr. Fell to translate A. Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford into Latin. There is prefixed to the first catalogue a dedication to Dr. Gilbert Ironside, warden of Wadham college, and, at the time of the publication of the catalogue, vice-chancellor of the university. The first catalogue contained the names of proceeders from Oct. 10, 1659, to July 14, 1688. The second from July 14, 1688, to July 14, 1695. The third from July 16, 1695, to March 23, 1699. The fourth from March 23, 1699, to March 29, 1705. The fifth from March 29, 1705, to July 24, 1713. A general catalogue was then made, including all from 1659 to October 10, 1726, &c.

A. Wood says, in his *Athen. Oxon.* vol. II. (edit. 1721) p. 898, that Mr. Gerard Langbaine, sup. bed. of Law,

wrote and published an appendix to a catalogue of all graduates in divinity, law, and physick, published by Richard Peers, sup. bed. of arts and physick, from July 14, 1688, where Peers left off, to Aug. 16, 1690: but the gentleman who communicated the above account says he could never get a sight of it.

On further enquiry concerning Fitz-Gibbon, I learn that there were two brothers at Christ-church; the eldest, Ion, created M. A. in 1766; and the youngest, John, who regularly proceeded M. A. in Lent term 1770, having been incorporated B. A. from Dublin the same term, and was the late Earl of Clare, Chancellor of Ireland.

Yours, &c.

EDITOR.

P. S. The above not arriving time enough to be inserted in your last, I beg you will add the following, in consequence of the second letter of Emeritus Academicus, p. 132. The Graduates referred to in the Bodleian Library is intitled "A Register of the Doctors of Physick in our two Universities of Cambridge and Oxford; printed in the year 1695." It contains their names and colleges from 1659 to 1694, both inclusive; first in a chronological, and next in an alphabetical order; in all 31 pages. It is in a collection of several medical tracts, and was most likely printed in London, and, as it seems by an address to the reader prefixed, in consequence of some disputes in the College of Physicians. Peshall (John), v. Pearfall, was transposed to Pechell, the name assumed by the sons of the self-created baronet; but afterwards omitted, that the page might not be encumbered with references to a family that so often have changed their name.

Oxford, March 13, 1802.

MR. URBAN, *Wakefield, Feb. 18.*

IN p. 33, is an account of the bad treatment which is frequently received by parish apprentices. But, is it not the duty of magistrates to look into the state of treatment which they receive? A frequent complaint with some masters is, that they are put out to them when in a bad state of health; but might not that be remedied? I think the following plan, if inserted in your excellent Magazine, might, perhaps, meet the attention of some worthy magistrates, and let it be carried into full effect. Let the magistrates at their general quarter sessions appoint a surgeon

to examine each apprentice, when put out, that he is in a good state of health; and likewise after that time once or twice every half year at particular places, the which the magistrates should specify; to see he is well clothed, used, fed, &c. by his master. Let the surgeon appointed be one who has been most in the habits of examining men for the army and navy during the late war. For each examination suppose, for instance, he is allowed by the overseers one shilling for each certificate when they go out; and likewise paid the like sum for each certificate by the master at the yearly and half yearly examinations.

Let the surgeon be called the inspector of these poor children; and to make it worth his while, let him take the adjacent places or parishes in the town which he resides.

The above plan, if properly attended to, would be of great service to these poor destitute orphans; it would hinder some of their masters from keeping them working all night, so detrimental to their health.

The surgeon would report it to the overseers if he saw any ill usage; and it would be the duty of the overseers to call the master to account by laying an action against him for the ill treatment of his apprentice. The number of poor people, who have suffered during the late scarcity, have fallen with their young offspring upon the parishes they belong to. Does not every feeling heart shank with horror at the sufferings which have been undergone by some poor parish apprentices? Does it not require that there should be a regulation adopted, which might be of utility to them? Humility answers me: yes; it is highly necessary.

I have just witnessed a scene where the master has struck a town apprentice for a month to remove the ear from the head. If such scenes as these do not call for regulation, we have no need of one.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, March 2.

IT is but a short time since that I do not think that you may be so very what the world calls a conductor of a benevolent spirit, for taking a benevolent view of the conduct of human beings, and for their own benefit. I was a little surprised to find the anecdote recorded in your *Obituary* of last month, p. 180, cannot be true; but, for

the sake of all the parties concerned, would hope you are imposed upon by the current but ill-founded story of the day. I have known instances where bribes have been offered under the mask of charity, when the party soliciting a favour offers to pay a sum of money in the name of the bestower to some public charity, and has been nobly refused. But in the present case no concealment is attempted; one party demands, another gives the bribe, and a third knowingly suffers the sum to be quantified among their benefactions—at least I hope, and trust they do so, and that they do not disguise their disgrace under some mysterious name. I shall look with impatience for the next annual list of subscribers and benefactors to the Philanthropic Society.

A Philanthropist in his own Way.

MR. URBAN, March 3.

APPLICATION having been made to parliament for erecting a bridge over the *Meas*, for facilitating the passage into Ireland, your readers may not be displeased with the following account of that famous strait. It divides the island of Anglesea from the main land of North Wales, and is, at the ferry from Caernarvon to Tal y Voel in the island, 2 miles broad, and about 14 miles long; 10 from Banglas near Beaumaris to Caernarvon, and 4 from thence to its entrance at Abermenai, the very narrow passage into the port of Caernarvon, rendered dangerous by rocks within and without. At Cragy Island, in Anglesea, it forms a noble cupature; not far from which is a furious current called the *Suck*, at *Pwll Kera*, where, by opposition of rocks and violent whirlpools during the time when the flood or ebb and a strong breeze are great overfalls and violent whirlpools. At low-water, the channel for a considerable space appears pointed with rocks, black and horrible. At mid-water all is secure. This is a great obstacle to the navigation of large vessels, which must expect the cruel station and a good pilot. The rest of this strait is secure. The above points are collected from Mr. Pennant, who is the only Welshman that knows more than name this strait.

I REMAIN, &c.

MR. URBAN, London, March 3.

YOUR *Review* of my *Ways* has not just fallen in my hands; and the very

ordinary assertions there made which surprised me. These are con- sidered three: 1st, That the person in question, the Abbot, was not a proof of the Abbot's author- ship, as he was not a suitable credential, was not a credential of St. Alban's, as if I had any concern of mine to en- tire. 2d, That I had cited a fiction for a record; whereas, I have quoted have no re- sult any such thing, but to au- thorities; as letters of Inti- tution, an archiepiscopal visitation, and a kind with which Chat- terson would have no concern. 3d, I had but half quoted my au- thor, whereas I have made it a rule to give my author *once* at full at least, and sometimes more. The reviewer too has observed, with- out reason, I have given the Benedictine preference. I presume, I am right to say, upon a subject I have carefully studied, that I am a much better judge what order is entitled to a place than he is able to inform.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

FOR IMPROVING THE ENERGY OF THE PULPIT.

— in a *causation* *exposit*.

I John, chap. iv. 17.

III. E the most discerning in the Church and State do not to conceal their apprehensions of the hide of dissipation, from the re- sult of our intercourse with France; it is not unworthy the attention of

Wilberforce and Windham out of the Legislature at large; tempt to strengthen the hands of friends of Religion ought to be as a degree of national spirit for its best and most permanent

Such exertions are also cal- culated to repair the dilapidations of the mind and restore that soundness and in the body politic, the decay of which has been the subject of so much concern ever since the *great increase of* the *arts and commerce have been the* means of diminishing our vir- tues and *virtues for religion*.

In acquaintance of twenty years with nearly all sorts and coun- tries of religious persuasions, the ex- perience of the worth and the want of religion, and some in its favour, crowned with the attention of dignified superiors, must be allowed to confer some claim to a

competent knowledge of the subject, I proceed to observe, that it is evident the minds of many of the best friends of the Church, and the country at large, have been some time labouring to improve the address of the pulpit. This is manifest from the variety of reflections and propo- sals which have issued from the press upon the subject, and particularly in the *Essay on the Eloquence of the Pul- pit in England*, prefixed to "Select Sermons and Funeral Orations, from the French of M. Bossuet." But though in another place, and in another character, it has been acknowledged "that this work at the present time is of the highest importance: that the author writes like a master of his subject, and seems to have felt all the force of the instructions he has recommended to others;" I have now but too much reason to apprehend that the species of eloquence to which he gives the pre- ference will never reach the lower or- ders, nor sufficiently impress the great bulk of the people. However, the author's attempt is deserving of all the commendation it has met with, for the celebrity it has given to the neg- lected eloquence of the pulpit; and calling forth other exertions, though inferior in title and execution.

It is evident that this ingenious writer pays more regard to an *impassioned manner* of delivery, than to the *matter* of pulpit discourses. He seems to sup- pose "a latent energy of soul," and even innate ideas where they may not exist. With him and Cudworth, we may grant that "knowledge is not to be poured into the soul like liquor, but rather to be invited and gently drawn forth from it; nor the mind so much to be filled therewith from *with- out*, like a vessel, as to be kindled and awakened, &c." But still all this sup- poses some *previous infusion* of know- ledge, energy, and capacity, which the author of the essay has not defined. He may, in some sense, justly lament "that, when Shakspeare was born, Na- ture destroyed the mould in which his great mind was formed;" and add his wishes, "that *some superior genius* would break the general mould in which religious discourses are cast;" but this also savours more of the spirit of poetry than piety, and seems also to imply that some external mode of preach- ing being introduced would stand in- stead of *individual* acquisition; that this "*new mould*" would answer the pur- poses

poses of the personal possession of τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἢ τὴν ἀναίμαρτον οὐρανόν; after which all these things are added unto us! See Matt. vi. 33.

But it may not have been the author's intention to render his essay, didactic, beyond the line of *externals*; and, therefore, in his promised "observations on the sermons that have appeared in the course of the last ten years, it is to be wished he may be more successful in his attempt to shew that they are devoid of that *evangelic and pastoral action* which the pulpit demands;" yet, unless it be admitted that the matter which is to suggest or express this *action* is somewhat different from the examples he has given us from Bossuet and others, however polite audiences may be satisfied with such improvements, I repeat it, "they will never reach the lower orders, nor sufficiently impress the great bulk of the people." But, however partial the Essayist and others may be to the *manner* rather than to the *matter*, to the *drapery* rather than the *body* of the discourse, he seems without design to have sketched out the most prominent traits in the character I am now attempting to develope. "La Bruyere," says he, p. 94, "who wrote during the reign of the best French preachers" (equal, at least, to the present state of preaching among ourselves) acknowledges that there is still *something wanting* in their compositions; from whence he concludes that, until some person shall appear, who with a bosom warm and enriched with the treasures of the Gospel shall utter the language of simplicity and affection, the temple orators will be followed. This *something, the treasures of the Gospel*, and which, I presume, are but very partially exhibited in the specimens of elocution which the Essayist has advanced, are, indeed, "the apples of gold," for which the experienced will ever contend. But it is morally impossible that any eloquence formed after the pattern of the French taste should ever suit the more stable and judicious taste of this nation. To prescribe this as a Catholicism, would be as preposterous as to administer to the head when the virus of the disease rages in the vacuum of the heart.

The author of the essay, still wedded to externals, does, it must be admitted, recommend to the clerical student "the works of our old unfashionable

divines," commencing with the *ters* who were in repute at the Reformation; not, as he observes, in fine perfect models of *moral exhortation, vein of pure doctrine running through the coarse ore* and rugged tendence literary excellence, which may I late his more refined taste. Yet the general application of this taste, as being a destructive alloy acknowledged *vein of pure doctrine* most strongly demur. Where this gentleman's Shakspearian or tonic taste, when he degraded the *ing* of these *old unfashionable* diet comparing it to a *tour to the* What! is the Grecian temple calculated to inspire devotion Christian than in a Gothick cathedral? Is the long extended law the smooth and elegant *parterre*, preferred to the ruder diversity of and dale, of light and shade? *Escaets*, to which he compares the *tings* of these *unfashionable* d there are no "*elevated points* which his clerical student may take assisted flight." No; these unfashionable divines are "not among the they are risen."

Instead then of stretching his taste to make it reach the purple Divinity, it is a question whether *more homely manner* of preaching the sixteenth century should ever been given up! Dr. Johnson, told by Boswell, predicted, that the Scotch clergy should give a manner, religion would soon desert that country. As an illustration conjecture of our English Oracle, writer assures us, "that such clergy of Scotland as have participated in the literary progress of country, and whose manner of preaching has more of the last age than present, retain the greatest popularity and (amidst an unprecedented number of seceders) have suffered least deterioration of their hearers." An also an inflexible truth, of which may find many examples nearer that though no preacher should descend to the disgusting coarseness of language, which often deformed the pages of our cessors, yet the purest doctrines Gospel, being too highly embellished by art, or directed of their more phraseology, are not received by human capacities as Evangelical as the oracles of God.

being a point beyond all comparison, as I have observed in another; should naturally lead us to fix medium between the extremes of ornament and vulgarity in public speaking; between the language of that of reason; warm piety and enthusiasm; a medium which much assisted by the impressive of delivering the plainest discursive

And the more these partake natural phrases, rightly divided and closely connected, the less they stand in need of meretricious ornament and the embellishments of nothing but the doctrines of the *particula* and *individual* of them, will ever satisfy; and short of them, ever meet the those who feel their need of its instructions, and its consolation.

A style approaching nearest of the sacred writings, the said primitive reformers, can never be separated from the ideas entering the generality of Christians, useful and evangelical preaching. al, if not direct evidence of the of this opinion, I think, may be deduced from some of the first literati. It is an opinion which, we, the immortal Addison has expressed with a decisive authority; every assertion he has made respecting the Hebrews introduced into language, most properly apply to of devotion, and therefore they do determine the question, whether doctrines and precepts of the can derive more advantage from of the orator, than their original and native simplicity. Mr. observes, "There is a certain coldness and indifference in the phrases of European languages, when they are compared with the Oriental forms; and that the Hebrew idioms, in the English tongue with a perspicacity and beauty; that the insipid poetic Hebrews derived to it in poetical passages in Holy Scripture give force and energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in a more rapid and intense phrases than are to be met with in our own; as there is something so pathetic in this kind of diction that often sets us in a flame, and makes our own within us."

Inference from the whole is, admitting the full claim of natural abilities in the author

of the essay, it is nevertheless a paramount consideration, that, with respect to a preacher, the root of the matter being in him, Job xix. 28, it will create a manner of his own, corresponding with a variety of circumstances, differing more or less in every recipient. But your limits forbidding any farther trespass, I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

BY reason of the late enormous advance upon all kinds of paper, and the consequent high price of books, many a poor parson, like myself, has been necessarily obliged to relinquish the private purchase of several periodical publications, from which he had heretofore been accustomed to derive a variety of amusement and information; and, instead of perusing them, as before, in his own parlour, by his own snug and comfortable fire-side, has been involuntarily compelled to put up with a transient glance of them, as it were, in a circulating library, or (what is still worse) in a public reading-room. This is a sad pass, Mr. Urban, to which many of our profession, and, I believe, many of every other profession and calling, are unfortunately reduced! But still your publication, sir, "The Gentleman's Magazine," will, notwithstanding (however others may suffer by the present unwelcome, I had almost said, ruinous tax upon paper), I am very well persuaded, never be thrown aside by any of us, so long as we have any cash in our pockets to pay for it; whilst it is conducted with that truly laudable spirit and patriotic temper, by which it has been uniformly distinguished from its happy commencement down to the present hour. No: as long as we have any true taste for polite and general literature remaining, so long shall we continue to be your constant readers and admirers at home. But as, for the reason above assigned, we have some of us been forced, for our pockets sake, to get a sight of the Reviews, &c. only in the way above mentioned, or else, now and then forsooth, at the house of some wealthy neighbour or other (instead of taking them in ourselves, and reading them at our own leisure, as we used to do of old). You will not, I hope, sir, deem it impertinent in me, if I presume to suggest to you a mode of completely redressing our grievance in this respect,

224 *Answers to Correspondents.*—Pic Nic explained.

respect, by means of your very valuable and instructive Magazine. The remedy I wish to propose is, an *enlargement* of your monthly "Review of New Publications;" which, I am convinced, would soon put an end to our present eagerness for the perusal of all other books of this kind, and render our taking leave of them less burdensome to our minds.

The *only* objection to the enlargement of the work, which occurs to me at present, is, the necessary enlargement of the *price* of it. And whether *this* would create any difference in its *sale*, it remains for *you*, Sir, alone to determine. Should you think that it *would*, even in the smallest degree, the best way of course will be, according to the old adage (which you want not to be reminded of), to "let well alone," on no account to disturb the old and venerable foundations which have so firmly supported your admirable work, and with it so nobly preserved your own private reputation (spotless and unfulfilled for upwards of the last 70 years; and which will doubtless continue, for ages yet to come, solid and immovable; unless attempted to be *repaired*, and thereby rendered pervious to defoliation by the too officious and untimely hand of Modern Innovation.

CLERIC'S WELLESIS.

*** We are much obliged by several hints, which we have taken the liberty to suppress, in this correspondent's letter: and should gladly enlarge the limits of our Review; but do not think it advisable to increase our price, though we suffer much from the high price of paper. Nor could we conveniently insert either our *Obituary*, or the *Miscellaneous* department of our publication. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, March 5,

IF your correspondent C. P. H. W. p. 112, by Mary, countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, relict of earl Henry, means Mary, daughter of Sir Philip Sidney, his third wife, I do not need to find her a second husband.

Anthony Brown, first Viscount Montagu, left three sons: Anthony, his successor, John, married Anne Gifford, and had three daughters, George, and three daughters: William, died without issue. Their three sons were painted at full length in one beautiful little picture, which fortunately escaped the fire at Crowdray, and which I have hitherto in vain solicited some of our

artists to engrave. Mr. Chas returned no answer to repeated applications for this purpose. Another second viscount, had one son, title went on in regular succession the death of the last and 8th in 1783. A supposed claimant of in obscurity at Boreham, near Boreham, a few years ago.

Possibly Fielding's beauty is Catharine Boyle, daughter of the earl of Cork, and lady of Arundel viscount Ranelagh. She was born 1614; but the time of her death does not appear.

Sir Convers Jocelyn, of Hilditch May 23, 1778, and the Viscount Jocelyn was confirmed descendant from the first baronet, Thomas.

P. 147, a. 42, for *stones* r. f.

Sir John Peashall was a knight assumed by John Peardie died Nov. 9, 1774.

P. 133. The correction of *ford* graduates, p. 10, is a wrench for 16. Is this notice *Errata for last line but one* 1 l. 9? The correction, p. 31, in the *Errata*; but instead of *Richard*. By the way, the *H* printed on the back of p. 547 page of matriculations, which divided; whereas they should have been on a page to be numbered Sheet 4 A ought, for the Clarendon press, to be cancelled reprinted correctly.

The conduct of the charitable apology is written by Leo 123, is a striking proof of the violations of decorum screened by every other good stick; and reminds one of the set up for another eminent totally foreign to the charge against him (IX. 1094). EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

A CORRESPONDENT. Following explanation of *Pic Nic*, used to characterize tended tapers at the new institution. As to the first the word *Pic*, it comes from which Dr. Johnson, in his *Thesaurus* informs us, means not only *quor* to preserve flesh, or any preserved, but also "a *pic* consummately villainous, &c. imbued highly with every *it* Again, as to the meaning of

will say nothing of an aged person to whom this appellation is generally applied, but the learned *Infon* gives as one of its significations, "to cozen at dice or cards."

I presume, by a *Pic Nic supper* it be intended an entertainment immutably villainous; and seasoned and imbued highly with every ad, and where the object is to it carls and dice." Such may explanation of this fashionable high life. It has been adopted sons in a secondary sphere, to dance and a supper to their and neighbours at the *expence* of pective parties, each being defurnish some article of the eninent, bread, cold meat, cakes, spirits, &c. and the gentlemen upon at the conclusion to pay ner of the house at this enternt for the musick furnished by iend.

P. N.

URBAN, *March 8.*

act to compel churchwardens and overseers, and other guardians of the poor, to keep a register of children apprenticed out by !! and this act not introduced usands of children, orphan and had been made the victims of icturers. Do we read of the reefforts of Englishmen to liberate groes, whose condition in servin many instances preferable to our wretched poor; and are we l to this conclusion, that Enga are more busy with mankind e than with their own families untrymen? As if too the several officers did not already keep such er as is now required. It is of importance that they should be lled to visit their apprenticed n at frequent and fixed periods; t, when they do visit, be content ecious replies, without strictest y into their health and food. Are few recent instances within view fest of legislation to raise at last icty, which the distant cottonf the midland counties could not where the health and morals of ds of children and youth of exes are irreparably spoiled? and at? that the children may be off the hands of their natural pa- d parents, be maintained and in another and a distant one; at, when their term of appren- rr. *MAG. March, 1802.*

ticeship is expired, they may fall upon the road or the town; for what are their prospects after a certain age where journeymen and women are not wanted, and when there is no employment for youth of riper years or more active powers, if indeed their health and frame resists consumption, debility, and deformity, long enough for them to attain to the strength of 21 years? Whoever reads what has been done at Shrewsbury, Hull, and Lewisham, will soon be satisfied that parish-officers, particularly overseers, are vested with a power that cries aloud for abridgment. I shall not be unjust when I say, they can pick the pockets of the rich and starve the poor—with impunity. Experience warrants this assertion, when tradesmen spend and refuse an account of the expenditure of the money collected by them as overseers, pretend drunkenness, madness, loss of books, ignorance of the whole matter, and the committee of parish accounts, under whose directions they act, and who have admitted them to their board, and given them contracts to serve the workhouse, sanction their mal-conduct by their ignorance what to demand of them. A tradesman overseer has been known to defy the parish to controul his accounts. The mischief originates from the character and rank of the person so appointed, and from the connivance of his friends of the same rank and character. Out-pensioners are multiplied, to lessen the care of the house; and at last, perhaps, the whole sinks into the hands of a *FARMER* of the poor. These are grievances that call aloud for the interference of legislative power; and till the power of overseers is controuled, and the character of farmer of the poor *abolished* and *proscribed* by legal authority, neither the poor nor the rich will have justice done them. The opulent farmer and merchant, though neither can do without the poor, will not stir from their farms or counting-houses to relieve them. **A FRIEND TO THE POOR.**

Mr. URBAN, *March 8.*

AS Mr. Ferd. Stapley hath collected several anecdotes respecting "Samuel Hartlib" in his memoirs of him, p. 19, perhaps the following extract from the very curious work on husbandry, under the running title of "England's Improvement, or Reducement of Land to pristine Fertility," 4to, 1688, by Wal- ter

ter Blith, the third impression, dedicated to the Lord General Cromwell, may be acceptable to him, and, together with the book, is at his service. "Whoſoever deſires cordially to be informed of Mr. Speed, may from Mr. Samuel Hartlib, dwelling againſt Charing-croſs, who can give fuller and larger deſcription both of the man and his abilities, having expreſſed himſelf ſo far a gentleman of ſuch charity towards him, as he hath maintained him divers months together while he was inventing ſome of his diſcoveries."

Walter Blith, from his perſonal acquaintance with, ſpeaks very ſlightly of Mr. Speed's diſcoveries, as he could not make good what he affirmed. He wrote ſuch high things as reaſon could not fathom; yet he neither wanted money, clothes, nor ſcholars, and ſpread his books abroad to deceive and beguile the publick, by drawing them to his chamber to tell their fortunes.

Notwithſtanding the above, Blith was friendly with his good friend, the publicſpirited Hartlib, while the former was compoſing his work, the latter informed him that an Oxford gentleman, Ra. Aulien, an artiſt both learned and experienced, was about to publiſh a work on gardening and planting fruit trees, at which requeſt he omitted thoſe ſubjects in the above performance.

I ſhould be obliged to any correſpondent in pointing out the arms of the reſpectable Leiceſterſhire family of William Stanley, gent. of Hinckley, whoſe ſon William married, in 1646, Lucy Beveridge (one of the daughters of William Beveridge, vicar of Burrow upon Soar, B. D. and titler to Biſhop Beveridge), and had one ſon born in 1647, William Stanley, afterwards D. D. maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, vice-chauncelloſ of that univerſity, and at the commencement of the laſt century, dean of St. Aſaph; and his ſon Francis was ſometime vicar of St. Leonard. Shore-ditch, the deſcendants of whom, it is believed, are now living in Hertfordſhire. Lucy Stanley, in 1660, was the wife of John Vernon, gent. of Smallwood, in Cheſhire.

Yours, &c. HINCLEBURGIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I HAVE a jetton, or counter, figured in Swelling, worth three-pence, with Queen Anne on one ſide, and St. Paul's on the other. Under St. Paul's

Eccleſ. Anglicana. There are alſo medals in ſilver, of two ounces, by Coker, worth, when fine, 15s. in copper 3s. with the Queen's head, on the reverſe the clergy kneeling; both common in ſilver as in copper.

There are alſo farthings of Queen Anne, with FAX MIſſA PER ORBEM on them, worth, if in good and excellent preſervation, 4l. 10s. to 5l.; and others with incuſe letters, which ſell in auctions for 5 guineas, and 6l. but no more. Of this laſt ſort I know of two; one at Dr. Hunter's; and another in a lady's collection, for which he paid one guinea, but it is an ill-preſerved one*. As to the high price paid, or ſaid to be paid, for a farthing of Queen Anne, lately ſold at Philips's in New Bond-ſtreet, I do not underſtand it, and ſuppoſe it to be a miſtake. QUADRANTARIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 7.

WILL any of your correſpondents have the goodneſs to inform M. N. what remains are now ſtanding of Caſtle-acre priory, ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the county of Norfolk, where formerly dwelt the Earls of Warren?

I am under ſome obligations to A. Architect, p. 128, for correcting the quotation I made from his remarks on Abergavenny church; but though the words were not literally exact as to Abergavenny, they were nevertheless applicable to that building. He corrects me alſo for addreſſing him under the initial C, when he ſigns Architect. I will only remark, that c is the firſt letter in the words *catch-up, Carver, and comical*: now to which of theſe words he will lay any claim is perfectly well known to himſelf. If my pen has led me into any error, I readily acknowledge the miſtake; but, be it what it may, we have every reaſon to thank him for the pleaſing manner in which he fills the pages of your Miſcellany; and, though not "buried in the lap of Architecture," he neither wants taſte nor judgment in that ſcience.

* In reſutation of the ſſe reports and imaginary value ſaid to have been for lately on a Queen Anne's FARTHING, one of which was put up in auction, and bought in by the proprietor for fifty pounds, it may ſuffice to obſerve, there are five diſtinct farthings of Queen Anne, and one only, we believe, remains unpublished, viz Dr. Hunter's, with incuſe letters, inſcribed 222-LO ST PAGE.

EDIT.

Ms.

22.] Monthly Average of Meteorol. Diary for 1801. 227

[r. URBAN,

February 18.

HERE send you the monthly averages, taken from my Meteorological Journal, kept at Baldock, Lat. 52° 2' N. Long. 5° W. during the year 1801.

1801	In the room.				in the open air.				cardinal points.				House.		Coldst. days.	Highest Barom.	Lowest Barom.
	At 8 A.M.	At 2 P.M.	Mean at 8 & 2 o'cl.	Bar.	At 8 A.M.	At 2 P.M.	Mean at 8 & 2 o'cl.	Ther. with ^a wind.	At 8 A.M.	At 2 P.M.	Mean at 8 & 2 o'cl.	Ther. with ^a wind.	At 8 A.M.	At 2 P.M.	Mean at 8 & 2 o'cl.		
	Bar.	Bar.	Bar.	Bar.	Bar.	Bar.	Bar.	Bar.	N.E.	S.W.	N.E.	S.W.	N.E.	S.W.	N.E.		
Jan.	29.502	29.507	29.504	30.06	40.53	39.80	38.89	45.31	40.59	10	14	40	50	14	18	47	23d
Feb.	29.402	29.462	29.432	37.73	40.04	38.88	36.07	41.98	39.52	27	19	32	34	27	10	35	22d
Mar.	29.547	29.546	29.546	42.84	47.34	45.09	41.27	49.05	45.16	6	10	35	67	7	16	37	21st
Apr.	29.731	29.729	29.730	44.78	54.60	49.69	41.78	55.15	48.47	32	37	17	34	28	37	22	7th
May	29.585	29.524	29.550	52.16	59.31	55.77	41.68	60.42	56.03	26	20	43	35	27	47	30	29th
June	29.747	29.740	29.748	57.13	59.63	58.38	56.85	65.00	60.98	36	30	26	39	35	18	21	11th or 13th
July	29.807	29.505	29.506	60.15	65.50	62.82	59.77	67.58	63.68	36	21	31	36	33	24	35	16th
Aug.	29.781	29.781	29.781	62.16	60.27	65.72	61.23	70.87	65.80	37	36	35	16	33	37	35	31st
Sept.	29.624	29.631	29.627	59.20	63.77	61.48	57.12	64.32	60.72	31	23	29	35	39	19	29	4th
Oct.	29.651	29.532	29.592	50.79	54.26	52.52	48.06	56.37	51.72	18	5	47	54	29	7	38	8th
Nov.	29.437	29.414	29.425	41.08	42.46	41.77	38.35	43.47	40.91	18	18	32	52	34	10	31	30th
Dec.	29.197	29.186	29.192	36.82	37.40	37.11	34.13	37.87	36.00	10	3	50	61	22	3	33	9th
	29.552	29.547	29.549	48.56	52.84	50.70	47.15	54.41	50.78	24	20	37	40	28	19	33	Mean for the year.

As I suppose it unnecessary my saying any thing in explanation of the above, therefore I shall proceed to describe the situations of the instruments. The barometer, with the attached thermometer, are hung about 5 feet from the ground in a large room, and at such a distance from any fire as not to be affected by it. The thermometer without is hung in my garden, at a N.N.W. aspect, about 6 feet from the ground, in a free circulation of the air, and where the sun's rays never come. Now, I suppose, it will not be amiss just to mention the soil and situation of Baldock; as, I think, any person who communicates any thing of this sort should particularly describe the situation and circumstances belonging to the place where the observations are made; such as what soil, whether upon an hill or in a dale, whether near very high mountains or hills, and in what direction and distance from the place they lie; the forwardness of vegetation, together with the altitude of the place above the surface of the sea, if that can be determined, and in what direction the place is nearest the sea, and the distance, &c. &c. It is very much to be wished that gentlemen, who have leisure and opportunity,

keep journals of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, &c. with the direction and strength of the wind, the depth of rain, and quantity of evaporation, and also the weather, &c. &c. &c. Then by publishing their journals

monthly

from engraved views of the three principal fronts of the cathedral, and a painted North view in the Bishop's palace, each made previous to the front's being "reformed*," or *new faced* as it is called. The alterations consist in new open parapets and pinnacles to the towers, not in any wise resembling their original finishings, and the whole of the front new-faced; hence the bases, capitals, mouldings, &c. have lost their several peculiarities. This non-adherence of workmen to the characters of the old work in buildings arises from a conceit that they have superior taste to their antient brethren; on this presumption, therefore, they make all those diversities which we find set up under the idea of improvement. The Galilee remained unaltered and in a dilapidated state preparatory (it may fairly be inferred) to its final demolition as already hinted. Great centre-tower, unaltered as yet; but it is to be new-faced according to the new plan. The Dormitory, unaltered; yet, whether it is to be "reformed" or new-faced, or taken down to give a view of country to the Deanry, or to add more space to the intended St. Cuthbert's promenade on this part of the cathedral, I am not altogether instructed to declare.

REPAIRS. Where are they? In all the repeated ascents I took up the stairs of these front towers, to accelerate my sketch of the general section, I ever noted rents from top to bottom, in wide and yawning preparation for—perhaps, *Reparation*: who knows?

Elevation of the North front. The entire range holds its original Saxon form, with occasional introductions of windows and tracery in the Pointed-arch manner. The first particular to be adverted to, is the East end of the chapel of the Nine altars, where the great window is the most conspicuous object. On an octangular tower near this window, was the memorable basso-relievo representing the event which determined the choice of the present spot for the erection of the cathedral in the year 997. The story as follows: St. Cuthbert's body being in danger of defilement by barbarians, the religious of the monastery in Holy Island, where it then was deposited, bore the body away in hopes of finding a more peaceful resting-place. After various adventures, perils, and visions, they arrived at the site where Durham now stands, then a

rude uncultivated wild; when, bearing a maiden, who was in quest of a strayed cow, receive information that she was in *Dunholme*, or Durham (which place they knew by revelation they were to fix on as a terminating point to all their trouble), they rejoiced at the heavenly sound, understanding thereby their toils were near an end. They resolved, therefore, to remain in the propitious region, and to build a fane in honour of their saint, whose bones might henceforth repose in hallowed ailes and calm security. This said basso-relievo has been re-sculptured, where we find the late religious therein metamorphosed (agreeably to modern "truth" of ideas) into a classic "Grecian" or Roman senator; who, with long flowing hair, *Toga* nicely folded, (and, by-the-bye, a London Blue-coat boy's cap in his hand) paying court to the fair dairy-maid, dizen'd out like to a celebrated toast of the present milky train in this fair city of Durham. The North aile of the choir, the transept, North aile of the nave, porch, and West towers, make up the rest of this front's display. The door in the porch is remarkable, for thereat those who came to claim sanctuary in the night-time were used to knock with the ring, which ring still retains its situation, a metallic piece of sculpture of great intrinsic merit. As circumstances vary, things lose their former credit; and what was once held as excellent becomes contemned, and made the mark for contumely and derision. Thus it fares with the ring in question (showing a terrific visage, which was wont to impress the idea of eternal punishment to evil-doers,) as it is on certain days (if my information is to be depended on) stuck with candles by way of ridiculing its moral warning. If so, how unpardonable is this licence granted to profligate persons, who thus defile the memento, and the surrounding portals!

The great centre tower again shows its soaring beauties, presiding in solemn dignity over all the pomp beneath.

ALTERATIONS. The towers on each side of the chapel of the Nine Altars have received on their tops, spires entirely unlike their first work. The towers on each side the transept window have new dressings by open parapets and pinnacles: no such objects before. The diamond tracery in the pediment of this transept cut away, and

monthly or otherwise, as may be thought proper, they might by this means in time be collected and compared together; and I doubt not (if they are well kept) that something of importance in meteorology might be drawn from them, so as to enable us to explain many phenomena, the causes of which we at this time are totally ignorant of.

But, to return. Baldock is situated on a chalky soil, and nearly surrounded by hills, those on the North and South pretty high, particularly those in the South, called Welfon hills, which extend to a great distance in a South-west direction, being thus surrounded by hills, which very much break the impetuosity of the winds, thereby causing vegetation to be some weeks forwarder at or near the town than at two or three miles round. Hence it may be said, nearly in the words of Dr. Goldsmith,

Here smiling Spring its earliest visits pays,
And daring Summer's ling'ring bloom delays.

The nearest distance of the sea from Baldock is about 55 miles on the E.S.E. point. Our altitude above the surface of the sea I have not as yet been able to determine. T. S.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL, continued.

MR. URBAN, March 17.

FOR their 17 or 18 years past, alterations have been making on the exterior of this church. As for repairs, I could in truth perceive but few; while the former trials I found in an unrestrained degree carried over the three principal fronts of the building. Two Architects have each displayed their abilities in this way. One, who had got the start of the other, and who has since given place to his rival in the race for glorious fame, has laid his new architectural labours over the West and North fronts; and his successor was at it with as much exertion on the East front; and so, by the Durhams of the present day, the introduction of the new style has been already discouraged. It is not, however, as if the present style had been introduced there, in preference to the old style, or as if the old style had been entirely discarded.

of this part of the edifice, I was constrained to commence my sketch from the opposite side of the river, by reason of the walls and the rock whereon they are incorporated, rising as it were immediately out of the stream. My immediate employ relating only to the lines of the church, and the direct attached buildings, prevented me bringing in on my paper all the objects I beheld; as the bishop's palace on their left, and the long range of prebendal houses on their right, giving an endless variety of curious decorations. The basement-line of the elevation presents the projecting chapel of the Galilee, flanked by huge buttresses and arches springing out of the rock to contribute due support to its walls, which, we pronounce, form one vast combination of security to the main edifice itself. This position we shall more amply discuss when treating of the North front and general section. Above the Galilee we encounter the great West window, with the several compartments and other particulars bearing up to the pitch of the roof. On each side are large towers, whereon an infinity of columns, compartments, and open or unglazed windows, are disposed; and as we pursue upward our discriminating purpose, the great centre tower stands in such an ascendant of true magnificence, far above all other attempts of this nature, that we are equally at a loss to account for the certainty of the appearances we witness in this tower's extraordinary dimensions, or for the vanity of those who may have, in our times, set up a something of this sort for men to blink on, and winds to blow in fatal downfall to the baseless fabric, evincing the inefficacy of modern art, and constitutional presumption. From the face of the Galilee, a flanking wall, with buttresses, towers, &c. runs before the aspect of the Choir, which arrangement for repose passes nearly in a line with the front of the choir. The first completion of these works (speaking of the Church) were in the Saxon style; afterward introductions of the Pointed-arch mode took place, affording in rich assemblage to attract the beholders. The great centre tower and Choir, bear the exuberance of the latter composition, but more especially set forth in the great tower.

ALTERATIONS. My principal means for report on this head are obtained from

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 sept, North aisle of the nave, porch, and
 West towers, make up the rest of this
 front's display. The door in the porch
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 pediment of this transept cut away, and

in the spandrels of the arch of the great window, new bas-reliefs; the habits of the figures thereon are made out from fancy. The porch is an entire new work, in which the designer has given one of the most barbarous mixtures of Saxon and Pointed-arch features pilfered from our antient buildings, when under a derangement of the *improving* mania, that I ever beheld. The whole of this front of the church has been new-faced in like manner as the West front to the extinction of its minute parts also. The North side of the Galilee remains unaltered; and for the same reason, no doubt, as premised in regard to its Western aspect. While we are intent on the attached situation of this chapel, we must be most satisfactorily convinced (St. Cuthbert's promise apart) of its collateral assistance to the church; as we see more direct the aid it imparts by the connexion maintained with shelving rocks, whose bases are hid by the stream below.

REPAIRS. It is to be hoped they were attended to on this side of the cathedral, though forgot in some respects in a former instance.

East Front. This being under the workmen's hands, and the upper tiers of the same taken down to make room for the alterations as per new plan, it was impossible to form any precise opinion of the original contour of the elevation. I therefore declined making sketches of the curtailments under modification, as incompatible with the orders of the Society I was destined to obey, concluding that I filled the first precepts of their institution by disdaining to copy any adventitious objects soiled on the works of Antiquity.

I have often had occasion to reflect on the difference of attention bestowed by our professionalists who are about to repair or erect buildings of the modern or antient construction. If the former works demand their labours, the drawings for the information of the workmen are profuse in plans, elevations, sections, and every *maniera* in mouldings, ornaments, &c. &c. But if the reverse takes place, and the latter piles are to be imitated or put under *improvement*, a small drawing or two of the principal characters about to be adopted is thought quite adequate, and the un consequential enumeration of detail is left to a clerk of the works, or the work-people themselves, who of

course follow their habits in common modes of work, common to all purposes and to all occasions. To say any such liberty was allowed in this front, is foreign to this my survey; and yet the workman, in making out the lines of the new East, or St. Catharine's window, was inclined more to shew his merit at invention than imitation; for as often as he applied to me for information how to proceed (an address made by way of derision); I as constantly referred him to some of the fragments of that once inimitable window, to guide his judgment in what appeared to me a matter of the first consequence. This my good intention was to no purpose; for he still went on with his *improving* system. My mortification on this occasion is more easy to be conceived than described.

As the entire range of the South front of the church is but partially seen, the Dormitory, Cloisters, Parlour, and Vestry, being built up against its line, not any new facings on the apparent parts have as yet taken place. From this fortunate delay, I have been enabled to restore (by sketches from all the peculiar objects, and by attention to the painting and prints aforesaid) my finished drawings of the cathedral to tolerable shew of their order before the late alterations, at any rate more like the primal bearing of St. Cuthbert's sacred walls.

My avocations in life have repeatedly found convincing proofs how much the Literati, Connoisseurs, and Antiquaries are devoted to the efforts of the chisel, when consigned from abroad, more than to the performance of the same art, if wrought at home. I may have been told, Roman and "Grecian" sculptures are more deserving of regard, from their animated attitudes, fine outline, &c. Be it so. And yet have not our antient statues ancestral forms, costume, historic worth, supposing for an instant their execution as despicable as your collectors are pleased to denounce them by! This, (trespassing on my own patience) not being the case, these effigies of renowned names have charms for some men's eyes*, equal at least to those who only gaze on statues which have neither religious impulse to impart, or relative interest to investigate the behav-

* See the *Indicement in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments."*

ner to virtue or to fame. In lately saw a royal ancient bust, m out the remaining walls of us building somewhere near under total demolition) pre- inspection with this sort of "should the head be thought if regard it may be left for ac-, and remain in Learning's de- pathy looked at it on the one l I on the other. Later still, or the same roof, I witnessed ration from Egypt of a statue sure was so enrapturedly un- ded, that one hand and the head poke the human figure; yet ingruous lump was bestowed sure the most invaluable, and with every exprellion that gra- duld exprets. This dear-earned etched gift is now housed in ble and permanent station; sought in vain for that resen-) Majesty of which I have but en.

ing to my Durham task. I l on the ground by the East oken pieces of statues, which n thrown down from the i this part. They, it appeared, effigies of those Kings and who had been founders, or rs to the Church. No won- these memorials of illustrious es have met a fate of this kind, e walls they raised are losing shments that endeared their ven unto our times. From rticles I made sketches, as I ke from some statues of Ladies ights, which I found lying ed in the ground on the North he church. Is it thus with seless Mark Anthonys and as, your armless Venuses, gles Herculeses? How fare os whose brows mark out a Livia, a Brutus, &c. &c.? e collections of "marbles" lie h shew? No, gilded domes, elled cabinets shroud them uplimied adoration is their here should incautious praise grit-stones" portraying an Ed- f Eleanora, or an Henry, run echifying" contact with such d predilections! what inter- hat anathemas would then be so ill-timed a national infatua- th, what indeed!

conclusions work to mine are good: I am advised. J. C.
(To be continued.)

CRITIQUE VIII.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Re- presentations, as far as they relate to the Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations, &c. (Continued from LXXI. 408.)

IN vain are the purloins of the Society of Antiquaries; in vain are all the laborious and expensive publications illustrating the Antiquities of this and other nations, in the said Society's "Vetula Monumenta," "Surveys of Cathedrals, &c.," Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments;" Nichols's "Antient Customs and Manners," his "History of Leicestershire," &c.; Strutt's "Antient Dresses;" Carter's "Antient Sculpture and Painting," his "Antient Architecture," &c.; Stuart's "Athena;" Montfaucon's "Antiquities;" Sir William Hamilton's "Sicilian Antiquities from Herculaneum, &c." and a thousand other works of the like import, as they are all despised and set at defiance by the Managers of our Theatres, the more immediate source of general information to all degrees of people, when the above means for instruction are confined to the libraries of the learned and the curious. These contemnners of Antiquity's just rights fet before their audiences scenic embellishments patched out either by designs from caprice or fancy, or copies from Antiquities which have no connexion or reference to time or place, in those performances which they represent to the publick. Thus they pervert one good intent of that Patent granted to them by Royal favour, in unblushing impositions on the credulity, not to say ignorance, of those who, by their liberal patronage, have an undoubted claim to receive in return true and appropriate scenic spectacles, not erroneous or wilful departures from that *costume* which should accompany them in every subject (more especially if Shakspeare's "warbling notes" are to be the order of the night) they pretend to display.

"SHAKSPEARE'S WINTER'S TALE. The scenes, dresses, and decorations, ENTIRELY new; and *designed* by Messrs. and M^{rs} A, B, C, &c. painters, carpenters, and taylor's." Performed March 25, 1802, at Drury-lane theatre.

The action of this drama carries us back at least 2000 years, as one of the principal events therein relates to the oracles of Apollo at Delphos; times when Pagautin, and the Ro- man

man and Grecian styles of architecture, universally prevailed.

SCENES; as mentioned by Shakspeare. "An anti-chamber in Leon-tes' palace." In lieu of which, a painting of an assemblage of public buildings *designed* in the Roman and Grecian modes.—"Room of state in the palace." Made out by *copy* from the styles of architecture first in use in Henry VII's reign, with open arches on each side, walls unembellished, &c.—"Scene the same." In lieu, a painting by *copy* from the large door of entrance, erected by Henry I. into the Chapter house in Rochester cathedral, in the aisle first used in this reign. We refer our readers to Carrer's "Ancient Sculpture," where this view is given, and his introduction of a doorway therein, the opening at present being backed up to a small, square-headed modern door, &c. The walls of this scene are painted with landscape scenery.—"The outer room of a prison." Copied after the designs for prisons in Piranesi's works, now, or late of Rome.—"A room in the palace." The Rochester entrance repeated.—"A street in some town." The first scene repeated: in which is brought in a Roman procession from the temple of Apollo at Delphos, where we see an itinerary altar, and on it the statue of Apollo, carried along with a fluted or sacrificing trophies (all is a *copy*), &c.—"A court of justice." Second scene repeated, with additions to make up boxes for the company on the sides; an *insulated canopy* and throne, two cathedral *elaborating desks* for the *red-garbed* judges, and *books* for the *black-garbed* clerks, &c. This in Henry VII's style. The Delphic altar, as constituting the focal point, is also again set in view. We have next a scene painted formerly, the latter one is mentioned by Shakspeare in this place, of an anti-chamber in a palace, made out by *copy* from the East chamber door, Westminster abbey; the walls painted with figures and landscapes. This picture was *first* used in Cymbeline.—"A desert country near the sea." In lieu, a painting of the interior of some rocky cave. If I am not mistaken, it is a picture has been before shown on many occasions.—"A room in the palace of Polixenes," made out by *copy* from the Painted Chamber, Westminster, before the late dilapidations made on its several parts. This

building erected by Archbishop Becket, and in the style of Henry II's reign. On the walls is a *panoramic* picture of Richard II. and other paintings of figures and landscapes. This painting was *first* used in Cymbeline.—"A road near the shepherd's cottage." A *design* for a view of distant country, rocks, &c.—"A shepherd's cottage." In lieu a fancied rural bower.—"A room in the palace of Leon-tes." The Rochester entrance repeated.—"Before the palace." The first scene repeated. An *accommodating* picture thus, serving already for three occasions.—"A room in Paulina's house;" called by her, in her part, a chapel. A *design* made out on the moment to give a vestibule, or anti-chamber, in the Corinthian order.

DRESSES. The usual perquisites from the fashions of James I. Charles I. and Oliver's courts, and the common country garb of our own times.

DECORATIONS. An itinerary Grecian altar of Apollo, banners, &c. three chairs, two stools, and one table: in a sort of our Painted styles of architecture. Two chairs, exact *copies* from Edw. I. or Coronation chair in the abbey; a child's rocking-horse from the toy promenade rooms, Spring-gardens. A *design* for an insulated throne in no direct style: two cathedral eagle *resting-desks*, a pillar's pack, a pair of red, gold fringed, modern felt and curtains, an elevation of three circular tops, a square base, and a cylinder *thereon* for the support of Heracles, *whose* attitude was to gracefully disport *that* neither the form of the person nor the folds of her drapery were discernible. What taste of sculpture *designed* this inanimate exhibition, we are at a *loss* to account for.

It remains for our classical Managers to inform us, how this association of scenes, dresses, and decorations, of different ages, times, and places, could, with any degree of propriety, probability, or consistency, be brought together in one point of view; leaving it to them to fix their own data, architecture, customs, or manners.

The publick, Mr. Urban, are certainly indebted to the independent spirit of your Miscellany, which, by an impartial attention to universal good, has given this opportunity to *show* certain delusions in their true colours.

AN ARTIST AND AN ANTIQUARY.
(To be continued occasionally.)

W. S. S. S.

3. *Select Sermons; to which are added, Two Charges to the Clergy of the Diocese. By John Lord Bishop of Hereford.*

AT the advanced age of 84 this worthy Prelate, willing to discharge his duty in the church where he is disabled from the public exercise of preaching, has looked over his sermons, and made the present selection, which he inscribes to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a high compliment to his Grace for the choice made of him by "the wisdom of our Sovereign, by his sense of the great efforts which Church and State might demand, at a critical juncture, to preserve our excellent Constitution entire in every part; the cardinal virtue of Prudence, which has at all times contributed much to the government of the world, occurred to his royal mind, and your Grace's character accompanied it."

In the 1st sermon his Lordship gives a new explanation of the virtue recommended 1 Cor. xiii. 18, and generally confined to Charity—to *man*; but by him, and we think not without satisfactory ground, referred to *God*, as a principle of *Love* (*Αγάπη*).

The forcible impression that a sense of the Divine presence always with us must make on the mind, if not lost or deadened by thoughtlessness and inattention, is stated in the 11d.

Sermon III. on the preference of Divine to human confidence, is made up of strong argument in clear language.

Sermon IV. Prov. xxiii. 17, draws an admirable picture of the unenviable state of a sinful course.

Sermon V. Luke x. 25, puts the question of acceptance with God on the ground of sincerity, seriousness, and thoughtfulness.

Sermon VI. on Jan. 30, before the House of Lords, Prov. xvii. 14, is an excellent picture of civil discords, and, we may add, of revolutionary principles. The death of Charles I. is "left to labour under its true descriptions of the most flagrant injustice and inhumanity, unworthy of Englishmen, of soldiers, of good citizens, and of serious Christians. It astonishes all Europe, as a fact incredible; it put an end to the life of a King who shewed, by his death, how well he deserved to live; it sent his family into exile, where they actually and largely imbibed the obnoxious principles of re-

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ligion and government imputed to him, and became unfit to fill his throne; and it suspended, for a season, a Constitution which was happily too vigorous to be for ever abolished by the most daring violence. A guilt of this horrible magnitude, with all its circumstances, new in the history of mankind, was the product of a long civil war, and so became a striking admonition to all posterity, that, however dreadful other public calamities may be, there is none, except established tyranny, so dreadful as that confusion of crimes, vices, ill humours, rapaciousness, violences, and diabolical designs, which constitute a civil war. May we of the present reign, enjoying every blessing society can give, and most of them such as that generation had not the least ground to hope for, retain such a sense of our happiness as may secure us, to as distant a period as national happiness can reach, from all danger of those complicated miseries attendant upon a people *separated from their God, at hostile variance with their king, weary of the constitution of their government, and rashly sporting away their civil and domestic happiness!*" (p. 114—118.)

Sermon VII. from 1 Tim. ii. 19, recommends consistency in Christianity, whose influence is painted in glowing colours.

Sermon VIII. The tendency and effect of the rules of Christian life proposed in the sermon on the Mount, Matt. v. 1, 2.

Sermon IX. is a plain vindication of the Liturgy of our church, from Psal. xxix. 2, preached on St. Mark's day, 1763, pursuant to the will of Mr. John Hutchins. A similar sermon by Mr. Macaulay we reviewed in vol. LXVI. p. 678; but from neither do we learn much as to the bequest or the testator.

Sermon X. On the duty of prayer with purity and sincerity, from Matt. vi. 6.

Sermon XI. Against conformity to the world, Rom. xx. 2. The four points of conformity here argued against are, the innocence of a life of pleasure; the appearance of happiness more desirable than the real possession of it; that a sense of honour is a higher and more cogent principle of action than a sense of duty; and that the whole of religion consists in acts of apparent piety.

Sermon XII. inculcates the true pursuit

pursuit of real happiness by meditation on that of another world, as well as that which we ought to pursue in the present. Coloss. iii. 2.

Sermon XIII. Matt. vi. 33. The religious principle, which inclines us to fulfil the terms of salvation, is to be sought first in all reason and common sense, whether we have a long or a short life to come; and that principle should be sought first as most acceptable to the will of God.

Sermon XIV. An affize sermon at Winchester, Prov. xxiii. 23. The lamentable effects of inconsideration.

Sermon XV. preached before the governors of the Magdalen hospital, 1786. Gal. vi. 1.

Sermon XVI. before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1 Cor. i. 21. "There is one illustrious member of this Society who had the happy art of making a familiar intercourse with the Indians instrumental to the conversion of thousands of them: I mean the late Sir *William Johnson*—a most respectable name, which, though it should be eclipsed in America by latter pretensions of a different sort, will be long had in remembrance and veneration among us." (p. 286.) "An infant church is rising under the favour and protection of Government in Nova Scotia; and it is of a singular description, consisting of honourable exiles under the pastoral care of fellow-sufferers. God be praised, there is not a party among us, religious or civil, so narrow as to censure the exertion of our faculties in support of Christianity in this extraordinary colony; who having given signal evidence of their public virtue, and having passed through the school of adversity, may be presumed eminently qualified for receiving, and inwardly digesting, the instruction and comforts administered by our religion. They are by this time, it is to be hoped, approaching towards a rest from their troubles, and may, without a vindictive spirit, aim at the triumph of attracting hereafter the admiration of even revolted neighbours, when by their industry, their union among themselves, their fidelity to lawful government, and their zeal for pure religion, they become a most respectable and happy community. Another fair prospect is said to be opened in *Canada*, where the Protestants, who, amounting to one-fifth part of the inhabitants, are supposed to have received a large accep-

tion of *American Loyalists*. As the circumstances and condition of the province will give great scope to their industry, and may give rise to various commercial settlements at a distance from each other, the cares of our Society will be beneficially extended thither, where Protestantism may be strengthened in its tendency to prevail in the manner in which only any mode of professing Christians ought to be propagated. Thus far we are not destitute of objects for the apostolical designs of this institution. We have experienced obstacles for some years past, which our labours were calculated to create or provoke. In looking back with regret on the power of doing good of which we are dispossessed, the comfortable reflection occurs, that we have left evidences behind us, in various parts of *America*, of our having served God to the best of our judgment in promoting the interest of his kingdom." (p. 290—292.)

Sermon XVII. Psa. cxix. 71. The improvement and benefit of affliction.

Sermon XVIII. before the sons of the Clergy. 1 Cor. ix. 11.

In the first charge delivered at the Bishop's primary visitation, 1789, among the other duties of the ministerial function, he impresses the importance of instructing and catechising youth; a practice for the omission of which there can in general be no excuse. If the younger part of the Clergy should by this means acquire a facility of speaking professionally, it would be a valuable acquisition to their ministry throughout life. The bad use made of religious language in former times should not totally discommence it. But this fatal extreme has been observed in other Protestant countries, and occasioned some years ago the exclusion of a Society in a foreign University under the dominion of our Sovereign, for the purpose of exercising candidates for the ministry in the language proper for the exigencies of their office, either in admonishing or comforting, inciting or dissuading, instilling good or eradicating bad principles; and the Society was established by a royal charter, the preamble to which shews it in the importance and necessity of the ministerial office to the well-being of mankind. I mention it merely to shew, that the expediency of habituating ourselves to professional language, out of the prescribed form of our duty, is not

observation; and that an unprescribed instruction of our own, instead of the questions of the Catechism, if it be only a sentence or occasionally, might supply the place of a very useful an intimation us." (p. 355—7.) The most account to be suggested for the want of catechismal instruction is the non-residence of the ministers. "I am disposed," says his Lordship, "to explain of any legal indulgence or dispensation; but must lament that we produced instances of non-residence, which are neither legally nor constitutionally supported, and may in time be a matter of public animadversion and impropriety of it being obtained the mischiefs arising from non-residence are great and manifest, the neglect of the house of residence, the neglect of the parishioners, and the neglect of the successor, being all equally affected. It would be wishful that those whom this observation respects, and much to their credit, to new regulations by removing the causes of the complaint. A resident seems to remove it; but that they avail the incumbent who accords another benefice, or is else laudably and clerically employed when a spiritual income is conferred on a mere estate, a considerable part of the work to which it is appropriated must be withdrawn, however by a curate may supply the place of his principal: and if those instances, where not exempted from residence, should avowedly consider a curate as a full dispensation from residence will in time occasion a prepossession, that the spiritual benefit by the parishioners is worth less than such ministers pay to their benefice."

But some of this sort of non-residence have not even that excuse to them, and if a parish be destitute both of a proper pastor and his curate, it is to us an image of the effects of religious persecution, and will fill a mind with gloomy prospects, compare the case with that of happy parishes, whose ministers, and, considering their relation to their flock, keep up a constant intercourse both friendly and religious with them, and particularly treat them in point of instruction as if they were their own, whose future prosperity may be supposed to have at (p. 357—9.)

The second Charge was delivered at the Bishop's triennial visitation, 1792; and has for its object a melancholy reflection on the neglect of the Eucharist, the communicants reported to his Lordship's predecessor, 1747, being so many more than those in 1789 that he is unwilling to recite the numbers; and, should things continue in the same declining state, which God forbid! the appearance at the Sacraments would be extremely deplorable. The cause of so great and gradual defection the Bishop ascribes to the attention paid by the Clergy more to the defence of Religion from the various attacks than to exhortation to fulfil its duties, and by non-residence. "You will pardon me, my reverend brethren," pathetically concludes this venerable prelate, "for laying this matter very seriously before you; I should rather hope you would think me inexcusable if I were not alarmed, and did not state my apprehensions to you; and this single consideration encourages me to flatter myself that what I have said will leave some impression. I may not have another opportunity of addressing you; and if what I have offered to your attention may be thought worthy of it, I shall bless God for having made me in any degree instrumental in preserving from a negligent disuse the instituted memorial of his inestimable love to mankind in Christ Jesus." (pp. 381, 382.)

The last address of the Bishop of Hereford, at a triennial visitation by commissioners, 1798, may be seen in our vol. LXVIII. p. 804.

14. *Considerations on the momentous Subjects of Peace and War, and Negotiation; in Answer to the Pretensions of France.* By Mr. P. Pratt.

MR. P. a politician on the skills of fine writing, on the supposition that France will not return to moderation, aims to strengthen the disposition to unite against her. The object is certainly laudable; but we do not think the spirit of this country or her governors stand in need of the *oks* and *aks* of any writer.

15. *The Corn Trade investigated, and the System of Flotation exposed; with a Proposition, most liberally offered for the Consideration of the Legislature, which will effectually remedy the alarming fluctuating Prices of Bread Corn; and an Investigation of the Imports*

Import and Export Laws; with some Remarks on the London Interest and Agriculture of this Kingdom, clearly justifying the Farmers, vindicating the Dealers and Merchants, and affording the Stigma on the proper Objects. By Buxton Lawn, late of Providence Row, Finsbury Square, Twenty Years in the Correspondent Department, Excise Office, London, but now of Ruth, Baker to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, and formerly Clerk to a Flour Factor. A new Edition, quite a large Addition.

M^R. L. proposes a controul over the factor similar to that provided by act of parliament over the baker; and "he will justify his life should it be adopted, if it do not effectually destroy the system of fluctuating markets."—"The nation should have a direct communication with, and access to, the factor's convictions and accounts, because, in fact, he is no more than his servant; and the factor, in lieu of the oaths he now acts under (only relating to the prices of corn), should swear that he will, in future, every week, give, or certify to be given, to a properly appointed for that purpose, a true account of all corn received of him, the date of the sales, the names of the persons received, when sold, to whom, and, when sold, the price sold for, when lowered to the price at which sold, the price returned to the seller, and to whom sold, and the amount of what sold in the week. The seller and the country have a right to hope for this." (p. 100.) Mr. L. still recommends public granaries, under the direction of Government.

13. *The Progress of Mankind, or An Attempt to show how far the philosophical Notion of a Quantity of Matter is consistent or inconsistent with the Language of the Holy Scriptures.*

THE author modestly confesses this work to be a child's theory. "At the same time," he is obliged to declare that, "he had not time to be accompanied, your Grace would know that there are not wanting from a physician and philosopher reasons that would justify my presenting to your Grace a sketch of an inquiry which might be fruitfully according to words of the Holy Scriptures, from an enlightened man who has been a member of the Society, in the following manner:—'The Holy Scriptures are the foundation of the Christian religion, and the only authority to which we are bound to conform in our opinions and actions. It is therefore necessary to examine them with care, and to ascertain the truth of their assertions, before we try to improve

too much. "Philosophy and Revelation are once more said to be at variance; it has often happened before; but Revelation has always stood its ground; nevertheless, I respect Philosophy, and with it to receive the support of Revelation wherever it is possible. Wherever they are fairly proved to disagree, my choice is made; I know which to abandon, and which to adhere to. I know there is but one Being who can have a right to say *Ego sum et Deus* *tuus dominus*; and He hath spoken, and I am satisfied." Dr. Cheyne, in his "Philosophical Principles of Religion," expressly mentions the great scheme of Christian redemption as a difficulty in the way of believing in a plurality of worlds, without attempting to resolve it. See also the diffident though learned Mr. King's "Morrels of Criticism," octavo edition, 1800. (pp. 221, 222, pref. xiii. xiv. &c.) He thus modestly concludes, in the words of the celebrated Des Cartes: "*Ad memoriam tenetatis nihil affirmo, sed hæc omnia tam celestium auctoritatis, tam prudentiorum judiciorum, submittit, nihilque ab eis credi velim nisi quod ipsi evidens & incerta ratio persuasit.*"

If it be the objection of the Deist to the arrogance of man in thinking himself important enough in the scale of being to have a messenger sent from God expressly to enlighten and even to redeem him in this speck on the universal creation, our world, is it unfair to alledge, in reply, the myriads and myriads of such worlds as this, and, perhaps, of different and dissimilar races of intelligent beings? And how do we know that, in all the planetary regions around us in the universe, and their intelligent inhabitants, there may not have been equal imperfection and inequality, and the same amendment and correction required, as in our small habitation? Lord Bacon has a sublime idea, that the Deity ordained the omnipotence of the Godhead should be united to our nature, and to our nature, as it is, by the creation of man. "God, in the person of the Mediator, God must descend to his creatures, and they ascend to Him." The incarnation was probably the manifestation of the Godhead as Redeemer. The assumption

• We thought it *very* difficult to the recovery of the frequently occurring error, for a solution of the metaphysical question. Let us.

sion of the human nature, to accomplish the redemption of *all flesh*, was the *one great* manifestation, one, possibly, to the *whole universe*, whatever previous or subsequent interpositions of the Divine *Logos*, in a visionary form, may have taken place here or in other worlds. The second advent of our Lord to judgment will be no new incarnation. Our author inclines to think the prophets, evangelists, and apostles were acquainted with this general redemption; and, though we are not taught by divine revelation that there is a plurality of worlds, it seems to be a very well-founded conjecture in philosophy. (p. 50.) "If Scripture neither asserts nor should seem to imply this doctrine, still, if our philosophical contemplations and researches have excited in us much more exalted ideas of God's greatness and majesty, since the plurality of worlds has appeared to us to be a physical truth, I do not see why it should not give us more enlarged ideas of God's infinite mercy, to represent to ourselves, from the very words of Scripture, that the same mediatorial method of aiding, healing, and removing the infirmities of God's creatures has been, or will be, extended in its effects to the utmost limits of the universe; and, when this mighty work of salvation shall be concluded, and all the acts of all the rational beings throughout the universe have been brought to account, then the mediatorial functions will cease, and God be all in all; all the enemies and seducers of the rational soul being previously subjugated to the Mediator by his glorious triumph over them, and the souls themselves so purified and perfected, by the application of Christ's merits, as to be capable of being admitted into union with God, so boundless, perhaps, will be to the Catholic Church of Christ our Redeemer, and the communications of *all the rational beings of the creation* reduced by one Mediator, sanctified by one Spirit; so far from this seeming repugnant to the glory of God, I must declare that my mind seems to expand when I contemplate this marvelous scene; and, though nothing can render the mediation of our blessed Lord greater to us, as it affects ourselves, than the Scripture, according to the letter representing it, yet why may we not extend this blessing to those "morning stars" around us, that "sang together when

the foundations" of this our "earth were laid." In referring, however, to Scripture, not for any proof or confirmation, but yet at least for some countenance to this doctrine, we may justly affirm, that the mediatorial interposition of Christ is there already represented as in some shape or other extended to beings without the confines of this our earth, those fallen angels that kept not their first estate, the angels of heaven now encircling the throne of God, and the spirits of just men already exalted to glory." (p. 52—57.) Our globe may be only the last of the works of creation, not to be compared with eternity, much less with Christ, who "was with God in the beginning, and made all things." (p. 66.) "With these observations before me, it is not to be supposed that I should have deceived myself so much as to apprehend that the system of *plurality of worlds*, and the consequences I have deduced from it, are any more discovered to us by the word of God than in the visible phenomena of his works. It is only by reasoning from analogy that we are brought to suppose that the system of the universe may be as it has been represented: and it is only by analogy also that we have ventured to infer, that, if this system be a physical truth, then perhaps the dispensations of *Grace* may be found to correspond, and the whole *universe* to be knit together by the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, one body, one spirit, one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all." (p. 73.) "A plurality of worlds is not to be ascertained with any certainty, not being expressly revealed by the Word of God, and but faintly to be discerned in his visible works; nevertheless, as a philosophical question, as a question, if not of revealed, certainly of natural religion, few will deny that it is an interesting one, and, I think, more than commonly so; I think it tends greatly to enlarge our conceptions of the Divine Power and Majesty; nor yet is it without its moral uses, even to the promoting, I think, the noblest ends of Christianity; for, in proportion as it tends to lessen the importance of this corporeal system of sublunary things, surely it must enhance the dignity and consequence of the soul." (p. 77.) The author is naturally

turally led by his subject to investigate the Mosiac History of the Creation; and he has ably defended it against Atheists, Deists, and *Hutchinsonians*. He pays deserved honour to M. De Luc. "Greatly are we indebted to this truly Christian philosopher for stepping in to prevent Nature being brought as an evidence against the Word of God; but still I with men would be modest enough to give no reason for such researches; for, after all, though Nature may seem to shew what is, she cannot tell us what *has been* without a miracle: whereas, besides the testimony she is said to have borne by miracles to the truth of Revelation heretofore, considering all things, it is really a miracle that we are in possession of such documents as those of Holy Writ. The Word of God speaks openly to us; but so marvellous are all his works, that, except what passes immediately before our eyes, there are few events or operations strictly natural that either reason can entirely ascertain, or experiment reach." (p. 119-121) "The original formation of the earth is really no question that concerns Revelation; and, instead of entering upon any laboured relations when the Encyclopædists began to attack the Scriptures in this particular line, I think it would have been best to have stuck to the origin of mankind, at which period it must have been natural to suppose the globe underwent some operations, if not of original formation, at least of preparation for the abode of man, which would imply all that Moses describes as to the *Creation*, and as to the *Deluge*, till the marine bodies that we find can be fairly referred to some other origin. I think we should be tempted to invent a deluge to account for them if no such event stood upon record." (p. 120, n.) Dr. Herschel's discovery, that the sun is not only not a globe of fire, but an inhabitable world, perhaps far more desirable than the one we dwell upon, has some countenance from antiquity. (p. 122-123) "The doctrine of a plurality of worlds may be deduced from the *anagoge* of Scripture (p. 180); but the terms are ambiguous only, *refers to heaven*, to exercise his impenetrable understanding. Let us then turn less to reason and more to experiment. I will venture to say, Christianity requires nothing more than trial and experiment

to support and establish it; the consolations of its doctrines, the practical good effects of its morality. In politics, perhaps, in this country experiment has almost done as much as it could do. As to others, if this may be made, by a just sense of its misfortunes, not only an age of political reason but of sound political experiment, possibly it may yet lead, under the gracious will of Providence, to the better discernment and security of the most essential interests of mankind." (p. 130.)

With some the Old Testament is held to deserve no higher respect than what is due to its several books, in common with many profane works, as *antient writings*. Those that are deceived into this persuasion think that it concerns not Christianity. Those that deceive them, too, surely know that *antient*, with the bulk of mankind, is the same as *antiquated*, and what is antiquated may well be laid aside. But, in persuading the world to lay aside these *antient* books, they get rid at once of the prophetic proofs of Christianity, and thus disarm what they want to overthrow, and those whom they wish to perplex." (p. 128, n.)

Our author endeavours to prove that the Hebrew word עוֹלָם, which we translate *the heaven*, signifies *world*. Mr. King, expressly against the Hebrew, translates it in the *singular*. (Gen. 1. 1.) He has amused himself with seeking out the passages in which the plural of עוֹלָם occurs. But our author has no doubt that, at least, that learned and very candid writer will allow it to be as fair for him to seek for a *plurality of worlds* in the scriptural עוֹלָם and עוֹלָמוֹת, as for Mr. K. to establish thereby a *plurality of heavens*. (p. 144.) In like manner our author argues for *universes* signifying the *universe*, and so Mr. K. applies it as well as in that sublime passage of Psalm lxxxix. 12, where it can only bear that construction, while in many others it must be confined to the *earth*. In short, it would form as if the word *cosmos* would as well refer to any or every *inhabitable* region of the whole *universe* as to any *inhabitable* part of our planet; and *cosmos*, the *whole universe*, comprehends *all created beings*. (p. 149-150.) עוֹלָם and *now* are next examined: both have a reference to *time*, either a definite period or time indefinite; and yet both are upon occasion made

o stand for worlds. Dr. Pye observes: "As time to the inhabitants of the, and indeed to every planet system, began with the making worlds, that is, the several bodies of the system, and is measured by tions of those bodies, to make the ages, and to make the that is, the heavenly bodies and th, whose motions measure and the several parts and portions, are in effect synonymous ex-ua." (p. 165.) *Seculum* is the omonionly used for the world in

author proceeds to observe, hough he designs nothing less y direct proof in Scripture for strine in question; and in the ges of his work declared he ori- entered into these researches : express purpose of enabling to combat certain objections against the Scriptures on this lar ground; yet he should desire ; more (if the objectors them- would agree to it) than to leave sition exactly where it was, that much incapable of being fully l from Scripture as any other a merely philosophical. He does an to say that his own mind is isied. It is much more than l. Had he found nothing to say he subject, the question led to bis that could have shaken e- o faith in the promises or his ice to the will of God. As a n of mere philosophy, he was ent as to the subject of his re- s, but yet certainly not altoget- interested about the result; for, as many times before had occa- observe, the doctrine itself, a y of worlds in the universe, in his opinion, greatly to exalt tions of the power and majesty l; and therefore he could not nking that any view of his apparently so well founded, and such a tendency, was not likely ntradicted by his word; for as, rd to the visible works of God, insisted upon demonstration be- ev may be admitted in evidence Revelation. So, in respect to the of God, he expects any false of philosophy to be positively ed before he is to think him- und to consider the Scripture as in opposition to the doctrines wail. His mind, therefore, has

been more than satisfied in regard to this particular conjecture of philoso- phers, by finding that much might be adduced to prove that the Word of God does certainly not appear to con- tradict it. If he seems to go farther in the following remarks, it is rather to engage the commentators on his side than the Scriptures; for, it will be seen that, without any view to this question, many expressions have been acknowledged to be of so wide an im- port as to have already embarrassed some even of the most eminent; and that it would admit of a doubt whe- ther they would have been so embar- rassed had the doctrine in question been generally received, or, rather, if it might have been supposed capable of receiving any countenance from the sacred writers. In preparing this work for the press he has been induced to alter the arrangement of his remarks. When he first turned to the Scriptures he had it not so much in view to seek for the general notion of a plurality of worlds as, supposing their notion to be just, to examine whether the medi- ational dispensation could be in any man- ner, and with any propriety, so extend- ed by analogy as to be brought to cor- respond with such enlarged notions of the visible creation. He therefore, at first, chiefly directed his attention, and had thought of entirely confining his enquiries, to the books of the New Testament; but, as he soon found that many expressions in the Old Testament were equally comprehensive, he deter- mined to select some of these also, rather to corroborate such as had been previously taken from the New Testa- ment than to stand in the front of these remarks. Having since, however, judged it proper to give a general view of the ambiguous terms used by the sacred writers, from Moses downwards, it seemed more consistent, and may per- haps illustrate the whole better, if he proceed immediately to the books of the Old Testament; for, though the application of the Christian dispensa- tion is the great point he has underta- ken to discuss, and this must still be re- ferred to the evidence that the New Testament affords, yet, as the whole depends on the peculiar compass of the terms made use of by the sacred wri- ters in general, it is of no material im- portance what order is observed in the course of these remarks. This account, however, of the original plan of the work

er conclusion to form with re-
God's works, that, instead of
the stars, some of them would
the stars themselves to be ani-
(p. 219, n.) "Though Isaiah
ould be admitted obviously to
the calling of the Gentiles;
here should be other beings in
ion standing, like ourselves, in
such a covenant of mercy,
the outcasts" of this planet
be all that the mighty God,
his holy word, will gather
nself." (p. 220, n.) If. lviii.
ving souls is as comprehensive
otions that we can entertain of
ling of the universe, especially
the original, the word would
imply any beings into whom
breathed, or infused the breath

We may conclude all created
nd in need of a covenant of
as they would not have existed
ugh the will of the Creator.
ossible, as Lord Bacon ex-
t, neither angel, man, nor
ould stand, or can stand, one
in his eye without beholding
e in the face of a Mediator.
is, perhaps, may help to ex-
passage" (p. 221, n.) Jer. x.
s, "the heavens are understood
whole expanse of the visible
those innumerable systems of
ve see as stars." (p. 225.) "The
ουρανου appears, according
notions, very particularly to
the mediatorial dispensations
t in respect to all the parts of
tion." (p. 239-248.) "It
be doubted but that, if we have
ndation for believing in a plu-
worlds, we must believe them
erned in the sublime history of
mph of our Saviour over the
f Satan, Luke x. 18; and see
eius's Sermons, vol. II. sermon
255.) "The general account,
he creation of the world, but
redemption of it by the word of
ohn i. 1-14; might certainly
eveal to any other worlds as
this the great mystery both of
nity and incarnation of the
Messiah. Instead of borrowing
ms, as some Platonists would
d us suppose (in the early ages
tianity), the hol. Evangelist, it
in, expressly meant to restore
their proper as t u
sively appropriate to
st. Mac. Mar

peron of the blessed Trinity" (pp. 256,
257); still having in view the Gnostic
corruptions. (p. 258.)—"Why may
not (I propose such a question with
due respect for the sacred writings),
why may not the *Eons* inhabiting the
Pleroma, derived from the *Supreme*
Deity through an *only begotten* prin-
ciple, be the *worlds* scattered around
us by the *Word of God*? To which
probably may be assigned, both in re-
gard to their existence and the reconcil-
iation of the creatures with their cre-
ator, various periods, *ages*, times, and
seasons. (p. 262.) The Valentinian
hereticks held 30 gods, *eons*, and hea-
vens; whence we might almost con-
clude, that their *eons* were the hea-
venly bodies, the gods of the ancient
idolatry. Diodorus Siculus tells us the
Chaldeans set thirty stars under the
planet which they called *Budaw; Div.*
(p. 265, n.) By the incarnation "man
was made in this instance, both as to
soul and body, the representative of
all flesh, of all the rational and mortal
beings dispersed through the visible
creation." (p. 265.) "How do we
know but our very worthlessness and
insignificance may have obtained for us
the distinction the Deists are so jealous
of? How do we know but that,
through our peculiar infirmities, sin
may have made the greatest havock
here, and that we, of all the members
of Christ's spiritual body, have been
those that most eminently lacked?
(1 Cor. xii. 24.) On this account,
perhaps, this globe was especially made
the scene of Christ's triumph over Sa-
tan; here perhaps he paid the price of
the whole world's redemption; "not
taking on him the nature of angels," or
any superior being, but "taking to
him in preference the seed of Abra-
ham." In this, therefore, we have
certainly received more abundant ho-
nour, that, of all the rational beings
of the creation, Christ should have
condescended to take our particular na-
ture upon him. (p. 268, n.)

"It has been remarked by one very
celebrated naturalist (Wallerius, in his
Origin of the World), that the incli-
nation of the axis of the earth would
seem to intimate, that a greater revo-
lution had already taken place in re-
gard to our particular planet than has
been the case with the other heavenly
bodies; and this inclination he is for
considering as the effect of a particular
judgment

judgment for sin, not for the deluge. (p. 269. n.) mentioned by John x. though spoken only of the Gentiles the first is, how beautiful it apply to notions we have to suffer of all the sinful or the being brought home to the rock of Christ!" &c. (p. 270.) John xiv. 2. The many mansions of our father's house may refer to these worlds. Heraclitus, cited by Cudworth, speaks of the soul being received into ætherial houses, *αιθερα δωματια* (p. 274. n.); *σπαρατοι*, Ephes. i. 20. (p. 326.) We wonder our author did not parallel this with the *αιωνια κατοικια*, everlasting habitation, Luke xvi. 9. If any distinction is to be made between *την* and *αερος* in our Lord's Prayer to his Father, John xv. 28, xvii. 4, these expressions, as near as possible, contain all we have ventured to propose concerning the great atonement of the crucified Jesus, as offered up for the whole world, or creation, and locally consummated on this earth. (278.) Acts iii. 21. *Restitution of things*, whether understood figuratively of the revolution of the heavenly bodies (and there is something singular in coincidence), can scarcely be held imply less than some event which is to happen to all, sooner or later, which are to be perfected in Christ in time. (p. 280.) On Rom. 23, and viii. 19—22, *creation and creation*, we have some pertinent observations. (p. 288—292.) Cuvier refers *Αντα* to men and animals; and Grotius to the whole system, *μουνη* *machina*; Burnet to the inanimate or eternal creation. But let us suppose a universe of worlds, all of them the seat and habitations of rational and perceptible beings, capable of improvement and perfection, all now at a distance from the creator, but in time to be admitted to his presence, in whom is to be the fulness and consummation of all their hopes and desires; then let us with this key read the passages of both the apostles (St. Paul, Ephes. as above, and St. Peter, 2. iii. 10—12); I think after that, not though all the distinctions of Jew and Gentile, all the comparisons of the law and the Gospel, all the connection between the earth and the heavens as the fruits of this and a future life to us, should fall be the chief and main concern of our enquiry.

story of God will splendid, by our creation a particular great events; not in our own importance in the scale of beings be diminished, unless we view these glorious scenes under the somy shade of envious and jealous judices. (p. 298.) This universality is farther deduced from Rom. x. 11—18, xi. 35, xiv. 11; 1 Cor. i. 2, ii. 7. "If I am for extending the ideas, the styles' expressions seem to convey, I am far from seeking to depreciate that stupendous light which God has vouchsafed from heaven to the Gentiles, and to be more especially the glory of his people Israel. But if philosophy shall have served to enlarge our views of the action, I cannot see how it should detract from the goodness of Providence displayed towards his creatures on this earthly planet, if we endeavor to comprehend under one great scheme of moral government more worlds than our own. I cannot help thinking that commentators sometimes go too far in chattering these lofty flights the apostolic writers, as if it were necessary to keep our thoughts for ever ed upon the distinction of Jew and Gentile, regardless of the rest of the creation." (p. 306, 307.) On 1 Cor. x. 11, a conjecture is offered, at least, perhaps, as good as any preceding explanation: "the mysteries of the world are made known;" explaining *τα κρυφα* a very, though without pretending to deduce any express influence of its being so used by the sacred writers, though in the most common sense in which they apply it it would sometimes almost bear this interpretation, 1 Pet. i. 9, iii. 8; and James v. 11. (p. 320.) Other passages are, 1 Cor. xv. 2, v. 17; Ephes. i. 10, 20. On the last text he thus comments: "I speak with submission: but when I see such pains taken to reduce such expressions to a mere distinction between Jew and Gentile, I cannot but think that, though they may be employed sometimes with great effect in this sense alone, it is to make very much not only from the sublimity of Gospel language, but from the sublimity of the Christian dispensation itself, to give them no wider an import." (p. 332.) Compare also Coloss. i. 20. the "world" Dr. expressions v. 18, phatic doctrine v. 20

See also v. 15; 1 Tim. ii. 4; 2; Heb. i. 3. Οἰκουμενη μὲλλουσα, . 5, is a case in point, the future. "If we turn to the place to, Plā. viii. 4, we shall find and epiphonia not merely pre- what follows in this place, but d itself by another stupendous e of God's condescension; *When ler*, &c. And why may not all ignificant scenery be included in μνη μὲλλουσα of the apostle?"

.) On Heb. iv. 13, our author s, "all words and expressions rger import than ordinary seem e the commentators." (p. 361.)

α τῶν αἰώνων, c. ix. 26. "We say whether the incarnation of i of God in this planet may not tken place when the worlds in shall have been approaching to eriod and end." (p. 362.) Heb.

27, James i. 17, 18, are illus- in the same way; and the pre- of the destruction and renova- of the heavens and the earth, iii. are referred to the whole of the heaven and earth. And e find an appropriate inference; s the power of Satan and his rits is exerted among all the sys- the universe, and of course the orial interposition of the divine and his triumph over the pow- darkness to be co-extensive in lects; to which we may add, helps to explain the βασιλεια των of our blessed Lord, as we ntured to propose it should be ood as being at once the domi- ter the *πνευματι*, or whole *regio* a, in its present state and condi- well as finally over the *πνευματι* third heaven, the blessed abodes d for us above." (p. 379.) The world lying in wickedness. 1 . 19, is the *whole creation*, Rom.

Christ is the propitiation for ole world, and the Saviour of ole world, John, ib. 2 and 14. .) *Wandering stars*, Jude 13, be understood figuratively. (p. The Revelation is introduced s relative to the *issue and end* l. How the destruction of the e is to be brought about is not tion. "As to the prophecies s to events preceding the end l, I conceive that they may de- more close invol n; for it only well to kno heresies

and schisms, conflicts and revolutions, confusion and distress of nations, are foretold, that, when they happen, we may be assured the issue and event are in the hands of God, and act accordingly; but the more we certify ourselves that the existing circumstances do correspond with the word of prophecy, the more confident and immoveable we must necessarily become. But when the end of all things shall not only be at hand, but shall have begun to take effect, the events will be decisive; we shall no longer have to learn how to act under them; all will depend on the preparation we may before have made to meet them. This only we may be sure of, that, as they are not to be postponed at man's pleasure, so they are not to be hastened at his will. The rule and authority of the unrighteous as well as the ignorance of the foolish are to be put to silence, not by taking the sword into our own hands, but by well-doing and true Christian fortitude. Laying aside, therefore, all unnecessary disputes, once more I must be permitted to ask, What is there clearly foretold of the end and consummation of things that militates against the notions we have ventured to avow? May there not be as many *Antichrists* as *worlds*, all in God's own time to be vanquished and overcome? May not the binding of Satan, happen when it may, give rest and repose to the whole Church of Christ equally through the numberless systems of the universe consistently with the ideas already advanced? May not the faithful of all worlds be made sensible at once, and for the same period of time, of the triumph of the Gospel, and participate in the glory of the Church, when all infidels being converted, and the incorrigible overthrown, the whole world shall become one fold under one shepherd? And at the last, when the trumpet out of heaven shall sound, and the thrones shall be set, and the books shall be opened, and the Son of Man shall appear to judge the world, why may not all the systems around us as well as this remote planet be filled with the majesty of his glory? There are events which, whether they regard other worlds or not, are certainly foretold to us as sure to come to pass. And as the present state of things, in which good and evil are so blended, and the latter is often seen to predominate, is not otherwise reconcilable

ary for students of theology to be
 inted with the books of Apocry-
 both as to what they contain, and
 as to why they are not esteemed
 ical. Because apt and useful pas-
 from them are often quoted from
 in English sermons*, and books
 vinity, and because they form a
 table link in the chain of com-
 cation between the Old and New
 ment at a period when much
 of ecclesiastical history pre-
 (p. lxxv.)

the second introductory discourse
 ted the various connection be-
 the two dispensations, the Mo-
 nd the Christian.

the subject of *types* we have this
 le observation: "It is specially
 observed, that emblem, type, al-
 , figure, parable, was an univer-
 sally method of education or instruction
 g Oriental nations; but it must
 be acknowledged to be a method in-
 rs of religion very liable to mis-
 sion, and very ready to lead
 is of warm imaginations into er-
 nthusiasm, and fanaticism. It is
 d on which we ought to tread
 ussly, and take the illustrations of
 and his apostles for our chief
 s; and while we traverse this sea,
 ntly unknown, never to quit the
 of reason and sound judgment.
 connection between the figures in
 Old Testament and the things or
 s prefixed in the New is unde-
 . Many instances may be given
 oof of this assertion; instances
 ought to be well weighed and
 lly revolved by all enquirers after
 especially by those who would
 n the whole doctrine of types†;
 g which certainly ought not to be
 (p. lxxxv.)

other close union between the
 nd New Testament is in style,
 ge, and composition. The male-
 s Psalms are chiefly to be confi-
 as divine imprecations or threat-
 denounced by the Psalmist as a
 et, not against his own personal
 es, but the enemies of God, his
 s, and religion, and as predictions
 phecies of the fatal and danger-

n the impropriety of taking texts
 e Apocrypha, see our vol. LXIX.
 192, 391, 1125. EDIT.

'e recollect an enquiry after authors
 ad treated the subject of types and
 es by one of our correspondents;
 re seen no answer. EDIT.

ous consequences of continuing obsti-
 nately in vice. (p. ciii.) There is a
 connexion in historical facts, allusions,
 names of persons, and a variety of cir-
 cumstances, in which the last depends
 upon the first. (cxix.) This account
 of the connexion between the two
 Testaments is summed up with a
 brief explanation of some *Hebraisms*,
 some phraseological *idioms* employed
 in ancient Scripture, adopted and uni-
 ted by our Saviour and the evangelical
 writers; without attention to which,
 interpreters and expositors often com-
 mit gross mistakes, while certain erro-
 neous opinions have been propagated
 and instilled into the minds of vulgar
 readers, which have received too much
 countenance from persons of whom
 better things might have been expect-
 ed. (cxxxiii.) The Doctor once in-
 tended to have introduced here an
 abridgment of the few histories from
 the time of the cessation of prophecy
 in Malachi till the preaching of Christ
 and his apostles, a period of about 400
 years, but found the execution of this
 plan would have protracted the dis-
 course to an immoderate length, and
 obliged him to have quoted and con-
 densed a multiplicity of materials from
 many respectable authorities who have
 treated this subject with much accu-
 racy and attention. (cxlviii.) He refers
 to the Book of the Maccabees; Jo-
 sephus's Jewish Antiquities, XII. XIII.
 XIV.; Eusebii Chronicon; Sulp. Se-
 verus; Epitome of Sacred History to
 the end of the fourth Century; Fleury
 Mœurs des Israélites, pt. III.; Shuck-
 ford's Connexion; Basnage's History
 of the Jews; and above all Prideaux's
 Connexion.

He contents himself with explaining
 the Jewish *Sanhedrim*; modes of wor-
 ship in the Temple, synagogues, and
 private oratories; brief account of the
 four different *Herods* mentioned in the
 New Testament; the parables; and
 the dispersion of the Jews. 220 pages
 being thus spent in introduction, follow
 the several books of the Apocrypha,
 with short preliminary observations on
 each. The first book of *Ezdras* is only
 a compendious repetition of the two
 last chapters of 2 Chronicles, and of
 Ezra and Nehemiah, with several un-
 necessary and useless episodes and sto-
 ries. The second book is "so bedabbled
 with silly fables and idle Jewish stories,
 as to be holden at all times as an apo-
 cryphal book of low price and of no
 authority.

authority. The story of *Tolai* is not mentioned by the Jews or Josephus; and though Jerom says he translated it from the Chaldee, we have good reason to believe the present Greek version is the true original text, and the work of some Alexandrian Jew of the second century. The history of *Judith* ranks neither *before* nor *after* the captivity, and seems rather a moral allegorical representation of the Church under the name of *Bethulia*, or 'the virgin of the Lord.' The parts added to the book of *Esther* are antient, and copied by Josephus; but the style is pompous and affected, and many embellishments added. The *Wisdom of Solomon* is the composition of a vain Hellenistic Jew. *Ecclesiasticus* is, beyond all doubt, the most excellent and useful of all the apocryphal compositions; and therefore, according to the opinion of some, the name 'for the use of the church' has been conferred upon it by way of eminence, containing a rich treasure of moral sentences, precepts, counsels, reproofs, and exhortations, tending to improvement in every species of virtue, and adapted to every condition of life, and every rank and class of persons, and conceived in the antient style of short and proper sentences, seasoned with much good sense and acuteness of observation, and recommended by a sweetness and grace altogether captivating. The book of *Baruch* is the work of some Christian Jew, composed on the desolation of the Jews by the Romans. The epistle of Jeremiah annexed is a trifling and absurd performance, unworthy that prophet. The apocryphal *Song of the Three Children* was read as a formula of pious thoughts, confessions, and prayers, in the midst of extreme calamities and deadly dangers, or perils of death. The latter part of it as a canticle is introduced into the English Liturgy, and frequently said or sung in place of the *Te Deum*. The stories of *Bel and the Dragon* are called by Jerom *fabules*. The first book of the *Maccabees* contains principally the heroic deeds of Judas against the tyrant Antiochus, king of Syria, which are resumed with different circumstances that agree very ill with the first, which is without any of the veracity, and more to be upon.

without to drew's, or de- a Key to the me; but perhaps the Pro- or thought himself in duty bound to publish something for the credit of his chair.

18. *American State Papers, important Documents, and Dispatches, which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress on the 3d of April, 1798, respecting the Differences between America and France; including the Instructions to the American Envoy, and their entire Correspondence with the Executive Directory of France; together with the President's Message to Congress on the 10th of March.*

PROOF positive of the duplicity, not to say rascality, of the Great Nation, in their conduct to the New world as well as to the Old.

19. *A Layman's Address to the Clergy of England, humbly submitted to the Perusal of every Gentleman in the Kingdom, by a Friend to the Church Establishment.*

THIS sincere churchman objects to Non-residence, too general, and totally indefensible. In the diocese he lives in, he does not know a single curate who has sufficient to live on as a gentleman, let him work never so hard. Can this be the diocese of Bath and Wells, the book being printed at Bath? He thinks no incumbent should be permitted to reside any where but in his living, except for very urgent reasons; and even then no longer than reasons continue to operate. The who connives at such non-residence does not fulfil his obligation to religion and to society; not to mention the influence of residence on the parishioners in a political view, of keeping them attached to government, and saving them from poisonous communications. Still less does he approve pluralities in a bishop. A mixed pluralist is a fatal example. No dignitary should enjoy two livings; not any one who enjoys a stall or office in a cathedral or a collegiate church of 100*l.* per should hold two livings, if one be worth more than 500*l.* a year, in exchange with the same chapter, on no livings are the parsonage houses so much out of repair as on he liableness to Continued reside parishioners passion. If the a stall, still he should

should not have any two livings, if the one *bonâ fide* be of the annual, real or improveable, value of 450*l.* or if the two amount to 600*l.* "The trifling value of many livings is a great objection to any plan which can be proposed for the government of the Church. Let it be recommended to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty not to be so very tenacious of their fund. I mean, let them not start so many objections to the lands pointed out by the incumbents as conducive to the end in view. This circumstance alone has presented many applications, for 2 per cent. (the interest allowed by the Government) is too trifling a consideration." Let the reversion of sinecure livings be deposited in proper hands for augmenting small ones, many religious worthy men would undertake this without the payment of salaries to clerks, &c. If the pious look more to their interest than the publick, let the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty be unable to purchase such sinecures. Let the University see, that the clergy who hold fellowships vacate them as early as possible for livings; and let them not be too liberal in ascertaining the value of such livings. "A statesman who would introduce a reformation in the Church would merit a grateful tribute from every friend to religion and his country. That government which provides for most will be supported by most." The writer is deservedly pointed against *non-residence*, and trusting implicitly to an ill-provided curate. "The Bishop of Rochester, speaking of the Curates' Bill at the conclusion of his charge, uses these admirable words: 'It will reflect great disgrace upon the parochial clergy, if it be *reluctantly* obeyed; and *very great disgrace* upon the bishop, if it be not *rigorously enforced*.' Since these papers were written, a statement of grievances has been put into my hands. I am at liberty to transcribe it, but, wishing to avoid anything personal, shall mention neither the names of the livings, nor that of the Western diocese in which they are situated. I will only observe, that since the passing of the Curates' Bill a visitation has been held, but not a single syllable transpired on the subject.

Parish.	Value.	Stipend.	Surplice Fees.
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	300	30 0 0	4 10 0
2	230	26 0 0	1 10 0
3	340	50 0 0	1 15 0

Parish.	Value.	Stipend.	Surplice Fees.
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4	800*	40 0 0	4 10 0
5	450	30 0 0	2 0 0
6	500	40 0 0	4 15 0
7	300	35 0 0	6 10 0
8	320	30 0 0	1 10 0
9	200	30 0 0	0 2 6
10	300	30 0 0	1 5 0
11	340	24 7 6	2 10 0

Here we have 11 livings of the annual value of 4130*l.* The whole duty is performed for 407*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Now it will be asked by the man of independency, does the payment of 3722*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for eale (and I had almost said for indolence) assist the cause of Religion? Consider this well! In numerous dioceses the Curates' Act has not operated. The mournful neglect to provide for the curates is of the utmost ill consequences. Their poverty has produced very unpleasant effects. Many a time have I heard the freeholder complaining of that law which obliges him to pay tithes to a non-resident incumbent, who, whilst he carries off hundreds from the parish, leaves behind him a worthy curate with 40 or 50*l.* a year." "I am now writing not from my head, but from my heart. During a residence of many years in the county, I have been particularly attentive to church affairs. I have found an ill-natured world calumniating the clergy at large. I have been honoured with the personal acquaintance of many, from the bishop to the curate. I have found in them good heads and good hearts. Still all is not right. The influence of religion is diminishing; the volume of sacred instructions has ceased to be considered the guide of our ways and the guardian of our virtue. It is consulted on momentous and important occasions only, since the daily engagements of which the greater part of human life is composed disclaim its authority. In exchange for religion, a superfluous system of morality, and an ideal system of honour, have been substituted, which in the minds of some, from whole memories the more early impressions of scriptural doctrine and phraseology are not totally effaced, may for a while be sufficient to preserve the semblance of decency. The various classes of dissenters are augmenting. Their meeting-houses are crowded, while our churches are near-

* Double duty.

ly deserted. All these things are against us. These are truths too apparent to escape the eye of a common observer. Mistake me not, I do not throw the odium on yourselves always, though your negligence has been accessary to these effects. The spirit of the times and the pride of learning have combined against you. Under such circumstances you are called upon to exert yourselves with double vigilance. The regular and cheerful discharge of your duty will bring back many to the pale of the Church, and prove more effectual than every argument. But, should the world still only behold you with indifference; should they still fancy your preferments are used *merely as worldly possessions*; should they have reason to imagine that the duties of your office are a burthen on you; their sentiments will remain unfavourable; their disapprobation will become disgust; they will continue to use every effort to calumniate; nor will they cease, till they shall have overthrown your lonely fabric. Under a conviction which has alarmed me, and a persuasion that you may yet regain every degree of favour and of approbation your warmest advocates can wish, I have written these pages. Let me adjure you by your dearest interests, by every thing you venerate, to reflect coolly and dispassionately on the parts you are sustaining in the theatre of the world. Assist the sinking cause of Religion; set about it ere it be too late. Remember the melancholy scenes which have occurred in a sister kingdom. Even there, it is possible, had the clergy rendered themselves useful, whatever convulsions might have befallen the state, the people had still held their persons and property inviolate."

After all that the author has heard for and against tythes, and the plans proposed for abolishing them, he hesitates not to offer this conclusion: "If church preferment were more equally distributed; if the incumbent were to reside in his parish, live familiarly with his neighbours, rendering them all the kind offices he would be enabled to render them; or, where this could *absolutely* not be accomplished, were to fix a curate in his parish with a handsome salary, a man of humanity, a gentleman; the complaints which are now increasing would gradually subside; we should find the clergy respect-

ed by those who are now their revered by their neighbours, a spected by us all as an ornament beneficial priesthood."

How much is it to be wished that the letter should be seen by the B. Rochetter, by all his brethren, all the members of the Legislat

20. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Wormingfield and Boxton, Essex, on Sunday, April 29, 1798, to persuade congregations to form themselves into Associations and Companies of Priests for the Defence of the Country.* By E. Ingram, B. D. fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Wormingfield and Boxton, published at the request of the Parishioners.

FROM Neh. iv. 14, the author inculcates the duty of defending the country; and gives a fair statement of the cause we were engaged in, and the disingenuous conduct of our enemies.

21. *Substance of an Address to a Meeting held at Chilwick, in the Middlesex, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1798, to consider the Propriety of a voluntary contribution for the Defence of the Country.* By Sir C. W. Royle Broughton, Bart. Chairman of the Meeting.

THE Baronet ably develops the views of the late Directory; and his hearers to the most animated animinations against them, and not to be seduced by French menaces.

22. *The Rules and Regulations of the Friendly Society, with Extracts from Proceedings, &c.; to which are added many Notes and Observations.* By Searth, Steward of that Society, listed at the Request of the Society, living the Condition of the Poor, and to facilitate similar Establishments.

WE recommend this designation, and the preface by N. don.

23. *Unanimity the best Defence of religious Liberty; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Hoxton, Sunday, April 29, 1798.* By George Watkins, A. M. Junior of the said Parish, Lecturer of St. Andrew the Great, and Evening at St. Dunstan's in the West.

THIS discourse from Mark published at the request of some hearers in a hasty form, which those would have avoided, could

dour. We heartily join with this paragraph (p. 19): "Whether the lowering cloud be permitted to cover this Island, or whether the providence of God make use of a unanimity among ourselves as arguments of dispersing it, in life we hope it will have a prospect on our morals and our

labours. Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

25. *Prophecie de Septuaginta Hebdomadis apud Danielem Explicatio: quam reverendo admodum in Christo Patri Balthasar Episcopo, ceteroque Clero Londinensi, Consensu ad res habita in Sede D. Alpt. 22ii, 12^o Maii, A.D. 1801, propositam, eorum Hortatu in lucem edit Johannes Moore, L.L.B. Collegii de Sion Præses. Aliji iuntur ad calcem Notæ, in quibus fustius tractantur quedam & illustrantur.*

sermon preached at the Parish Church of Worcester, at the triennial Visitation of the Reverend Father in God Spencer Bishop of Peterborough, on Saturday, 6, 1798: By Ralph Churton, M.A. of Middleton Cheney, Northampton, and late Fellow of Brasenose College Oxford.

Mat. ii. 15, the preacher the duty of Christian ministers to rightly the word of truth, defined and repeatedly to be faith and faith and a good conscience, testimony of faith on a pure confidence of the words of faith and of good

the words of our Lord Jesus and the doctrine which is according to godliness. He opposes to this evangelical or gospel preaching is called. After pointing out

of a Christian minister, this and apostolic preacher advert to the present awful scene of things, redoubled persecution and death witnesses of truth, one of the mysteries in the holy word of

; and thus concludes: "The of our order, the avowed of religion, bear in their own

gives strong testimony to the unvaried profession and the efficacy labours. Banded together in

dark conclaves by ties of impiety, gate emissaries of sedition, each treason against Govern-

ment apostasy from Christ; and deterred in their machinations

themselves, their career of iniquity, they confess it may require

years or even ages to regenerate and agreeably to their wishes.

in the inherent wickedness of the heart and the restless malice of evil spirits to forward their

You carry a message which with the peace, the order, the rest of this world; and insure happiness in the next. The

his minister with you in the salvation; and God himself for, and will reward your

GREAT difference of opinion has prevailed among commentators respecting the meaning and scope of the prophecy, which is the subject of this discourse; on which the learned and ingenious author has ventured, as others have done before him, to think for himself. He submits, with becoming diffidence, the conclusions which he has drawn, and the circumstances to which he thinks the prophecy alludes, and whereby its completion appears to him fulfilled, to the judgment of the inquisitive. And it appears before us published by desire of the learned prelate and the enlightened body, to whom it was delivered from the pulpit.

Rejecting those chronological disquisitions which have perplexed instead of satisfying the inquiring mind, his attempt is directed to the investigation of the intention of the prophecy "*Patiamini mentem*;" and the force and meaning of those words in which it was declared, "*vim vocum ipsarum quibus enuntiatum est.*"

The beginning of the Seventy Weeks, from the time that the prophecy was declared that Jerusalem should be rebuilt, Mr. M. takes to be in the twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes, who, affected by the sorrow, and subdued by the intreaties of Nehemiah, sent him to rebuild the city, and to repair its walls.

Seventy Weeks, or according to the general computation 490 years, are appointed for the completion of great events to come upon the people of the Jews, and upon the Holy City. Among which there can be no doubt of some having come to pass subsequent to the death of our Saviour; and some were cotemporary with, if not posterior to, the destruction of Jerusalem.

Sin was expiated, and "everlasting righteousness" brought in, when Christ,

by the sacrifice of himself once made, took away the sin of the world; then was the "most Holy anointed, when He, the High Priest of good things to come, entered into the sanctuary not made with hands, but into the true tabernacle, into Heaven itself, there to appear before God for us.—But whether the Jews then filled up the measure of their sins and iniquities appears by no means certain, since St. Paul, in his First Epistle to the Thessalonians, accuses them of adding other crimes to that of crucifying the Lord; that they had not only killed the Lord Jesus and his prophets, but persecuted the apostles. But not all things, which were foretold by the prophets, received their completion at the death of our Lord, for many circumstances, which ensued subsequent to his death, had respect to his glorification; such as, his ascension, the various gifts of the Holy Ghost, the diffusion of the gospel, and the calling of the Gentiles."

But, if by the "*vision*" and "*prophecy*" are meant, not the prophecies delivered to the fathers, but (*quod mihi magis placet*, says Mr. M.) the books of the New Testament; then we understand that they were sealed, when St. John closed his Gospel, and put the seals to the sacred volumes; to which it was so ordered by Providence that nothing foreign or spurious might be added.

Upon mature consideration of these events Mr. M. thinks, that the 400 years extended to something beyond the overthrow of the Jewish Nation.

This opinion is corroborated by the following words of the angel, wherein the prophet *Pierce* is subjoined to the name Messiah; and which epithet is appropriate to Jesus; not indeed when he assumed the humanity, and appeared in the form of a servant, when he was treated with insupportable iniquities, and at last condemned to a most agonising death: but to Him now in possession of the Kingdom above, where he sits invested with all power in Heaven and Earth, and is ready to avenge himself upon his enemies.

Of the period from which the Seventy Weeks are to be numbered, and of this division into *Seven, Sixty-two Weeks* and *One Week*, Mr. M. speaks as follows: "The *Seventy Weeks* began in the 20th year of Artaxerxes. Nehemiah departs for his country, and happily completes the work permitted him to accomplish, within six months;

which work being done with vigour, and success, the '*time*' not be called '*troublesome*.'"

"To any one, therefore, seeking other explanation, and attentive considering the import of the Hebrew verb: *וּנְבִינָה*, by which it is declared by the angel, will a sense which imports *desirei making desolate, i.e. וּנְבִינָה: revertetur & iterum desolabitur*."

"And when we reflect on our prediction, of the final destruction of Jerusalem, and with what dire he threatened that devoted city will not acknowledge," says I "that the interpretation which poses quadrates with the events in the prophecy, that 'the city the wall shall be destroyed a troublous times?' (*To be con*

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

THE second and third volumes of the Leipzig edition of STRABO, 1801*, have come to our hands. The original editor, *Stäudke*, when he had got only to the book, the work devolved on *Tzschucke*, joint rector (*conrector*) of the classical school of Müna, the labours of his predecessor in marginal corrections by *Reinhold Cusaubon's* first edition; others lighter in that of *Nylander* at *Vitellius* by *Mentzer* in the 6th Cusaubon; those of *Cyriacus* in a copy at *Leiden*; qu by the old editions and grants particularly illustrations: all from *Chaurin's* Latin translation an original MS. to which *veridus* is reported by *Mather* accommodated his Greek edition his most interesting addition ample collation of the *Mase* which had not come to the light of *Stäudke's*, but which he, from the *Dresden* library †.

In this new edition is to be found an ample commentary, in which geography and mathematics will be illustrated by *Aug. Erd.* professor of mathematics in *Verden*. The last volume will be a *Lexicon* and copious *Index*.

* See vol. XVII. p. 1022.

† The *Museo* MS. does not however, particularly in book VI. 122, mark of inaccuracy: yet reflects many imperfect errors and gives many more perfect readings.

1 on Strabo, such as this editor to his edition of Eutropius.

the publication of the second the editor was accidentally afflicted such a complaint in his

he had almost given over the ing, but by a fortunate recon-enabled to re-pursue it with ional aid of Brequigni's colla-e Paris MS. which in general ith the Moscow MS. and brequigni gave an account of listory of the Academy of In-s, vol. XXXVIII. p. 52, and eface to his edition of Strabo,

ally given up, which he in-render conformable to it, it

the 13th century, written in and given by Maurocordato to

who collected MSS. for Louis he slight scholia of Cyriacus

nus, who lived in the time of Pletho, which the bookseller

on the death of Ruhenkenius. ous readings of Card. Bessa-

5. at Venice, transcribed after ith book by James Morell,

ings of Gem. Pletho on Thet-he islands from a Vienna MS.

lations from the electoral li-Dresden; others from four

MSS.; a few from the first *Varia Geographica* of Gro-

vhofe papers were bought by y Ruhenkenius, and a full

of this and the other three MSS. Preface to the second volume

expresses a wish that, by ob-brequigni's materials, now *his*

given up, the present may in-ree satisfy the anxious expec-

the *Oxford* edition, raised by and application of *Fawkes*,

erials and tardy progress lead to expect a correct edition*.

harming poem, the *Argonau-tpollonius Rhodius*, has been

ished at Leipzig by Christian eck, illustrated with a Latin

2, Greek scholia, notes, and ol. I. 1797. The MSS. of

are: the Rheidegger library at r, 1488.

a the Vatican; one of the of the 15th century.

eraboni nunc impensa opera, cum rit Brequignius, aliquo modo de-pleat quod Oxoniensi editione

Fawkes i, quem plura et am-isturum esse ut speretur facierunt

odique congetti morisque dis-ortunitas."

Five at Paris; two of the 15th century. One of the 15th century in Cardinal

Zelada's library at Rome.

These are all derived from two principal copies.

Of printed copies the first is that a *Florence*, 1496, 4to, in capitals, with the Greek scholia in smaller types. Though it is not known what MS. it was printed from, it bears no marks of having been corrected by conjecture*.

2. By Aldus, 1521, 8vo, with scholia at the end.

3. Paris, 1541, without the scholia.

4. Frankfurt, 1546, with the first four books in Latin, by Hartung.

5. Basil, with Rotundus's Latin metrical version, which was printed separately 1572. This edition follows 2 and 4.

6. By Henry Stephens, a Geneva, 1574, 4to. Greek, with arbitrary alterations of the Paris text from the Florentine and Aldus.

7. In Leclius's "*Corpus Poetarum Græcorum*," Genæ, 1606, fol.

8. Hoelzelin's, at Leyden, 1641, 8vo, with scholia and notes, and a wretched Latin translation, totally different from the true meaning.

9. Shaw's, at Oxford, 1777, 2 vols. 4to, follows Hoelzelin's text and Hartung's translation. Upon the suggestion of the *Bibliotheca Critica*, Amsterd.

I. iii. p. 113, that many notes of Arnald, Pierfon, and Ruhenkenius, had been omitted, Shaw published a new edition in 2 vols. 8vo, 1779, with these

notes and those of Toup; but the Italian translator is not satisfied with it.

10. Brunck, Straß, 1780, 8vo, from 8 MSS. most of them never before collated.

11. A literal Italian translation and edition, by Card. Flangini, 1794, 4to, with plates of coins, monuments, &c.

and a map of the voyage.

It was translated into German hexameter by Bodmer, Turic, 1779; and into English by Green, 1780, 2 vols. 8vo; and Fawkes, 1780, 8vo.

Brunck had omitted many lines as spurious or transposed. Those of doubtful authority are included in books in this edition. The Latin translation is revised and corrected, and Shaw's *Index Verborum* a little altered in arrangement. In the second volume will follow the Greek scholia, corrected and illustrated as to mythology and antiquity by a Latin commentary, and another critical Latin commentary on the language and composition.

* Non me deprehendisse meum videri correctis ingenui ope scriptoræ.

SONNET TO MISS SEWARD,
Occasioned by her beautiful Sonnets.

"—band passion quits," VIRG.

YES—I have heard, when silence rul'd
the hour,
While placid fall'd the silver Moon along,
Lorn Philomel tune her even-song,
And exercise her sweetly-varied power
Of melody: but in the Muses power,
Tun'd soft to woe, or rais'd sublime and
strong,

Notes more harmonious flow from SEWARD'S
And on the soul, diviner influence shower.
Not Petrarch, in his "love-devoted vale,"
So sweetly hymn'd the mistress of his soul,
As Anna sings, when tender thoughts af-
fai, [controll.
And sorrowing fondness proves its high
And, when thy beauties, Nature, the pour-
tr.ys,

The raptur'd bosom swells with silent praise.

ROBERT FARRIN CHERHAM.

•• To the former Productions of THOMAS ROBINSON*, the infant bard, we add the following, with the most perfect assurance that they are genuine and unaltered by any other pen but his own.

The first was written when the author was only aged eight years and three months, and is addressed to an eminent physician at Lisburn in the North of Ireland, who by his very humane and unremitted attendance saved the lives of the author, and of his father and mother, when they all lay at the point of death with a putrid fever; and he even removed the little boy, that he might be more carefully nursed, to his own house. These lines were the effusions of his own spontaneous gratitude. EDIT.

T. D. CRAWFORD,

On his Attention to the Author when
ill of a dangerous Fever.

B. IN ROBINSON, JUN.

A GAIN on Fancy's wing I fly,
Again I strike the trembling lyre:
Thousands are born and thousands die,
Yet few can feel poetic fire.

To rosy health like cheerful day
By thee restor'd, my fancy tries
Once more to write the Aonian lay.

To thee, thine whom I view the skies
When grim Death's u, breathing death,
And Peace together sit.

And Fear, since is Author's breath, &
Glare like a meteor thro' the sky;
Thou, as of old the healing God, &
Flung'st thy benevolence around;
Thou, crivest woes with in a nod;
Mak'st sorrow fly wherever found.

* See p. 61, where, by mistake of the press, "his Brother's maid" is erroneously printed for "his Mother's maid."

† The South wind,

‡ Eclogues.

May Blessing crown thy calm retreat,
Thy Life may every power defend,
While I, in Learning's sacred seat,
Can ne'er forget my absent Friend!

On seeing a Picture of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which happened in the Night of June 16, 1704, and totally destroyed the Town of Torre.

BY THE SAME.

HERE Torro'se, here villas once were
seen,
And this delightful spot was cloth'd with green.
Now heaps of cinders all around are spread,
And show'rs of ashes thro' the air are shed;
Fire oft the flames resplendent darts its rays;
The undulating sea reflects the blaze;
The sulphur'd rock, from earth with fury
flung,

Aloft in air is like a meteor hung;
The fiery torrent, rushing down the steep,
Beats flocks and herds and cities to the
deep.

Italia trembles at the dreadful roar,
And Naples weeping views her ruin'd shore.

A SONG,

BY THE LATE WILLIAM COWPER.

Not in his printed Works.

THE poplars are fall'd, and aspen to the
shade, [con's ad
And the whispering sound of the oak
The winds play no longer, and sing no more
leaves, [renew
Nor the Ouse on his surface twist'd and
twist'd

Twelve years had elapsed, since I last took
a view [they grow
Of my fair white field, and the barn where
When bound, on their sides, no the grass
they were laid, [they're
And I sat on the trees under which I had

The black-bird has sought out another re-
treat, [the heat
Where the hazels afford him a screen from
And the scene, where his notes have oft
charm'd me before, [duty no more
Shall rebound with his smooth-flowing

My fugitive years are all hast'ning away,
And I must my life as lowly as they;
With a turf on my breast, and a stone at
my head,

Ere another such grove rises up in its stead.

The change hath my heart and my fancy
employ'd,

I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys,
Short-lived as we are, yet our pleasures
we see, [then we

Have a still shorter date, and the sooner

§ The Rev. Dr. Bruce's academy at Belfast, where the Author is now receiving his education.

—B.L.R.

ELEGIAC LINES,
half of the Duke of BEDFORD.

'D with tears her eyes, declin'd
er head, [dead !

itannia mourns her BEDFORD
whole heart his Maker's image
[more !

She cries, my Bedford is no
at hand, which living gave its

is wretched in affliction's hour,
'd to joy the throbbing pangs, of

urgent want his prompt relief;
within pure friendship's sacred

I he felt, by Acts defying name.
ers by night unseen, which bless

id, [hand !
e render'd, but conceal'd the

wound the generous heart he
flow'd ;

known from whom the haunty
d cause of all, confess'd the flood,

ne confessions of doing good.
s life—his Heaven's foretelle be-

death, he met the Victor's blow :
ature, his triumphant mind

ie Region of his bliss design'd,
lone, his dying moments prov'd,

his of giving pain to those he

Æ'er, th' Almighty's fiat given,
ed, and reach'd its native Hea-

goodness, and for friendship
[died !
Britannia, when her Bedford

G. S.

HAGRIN ET LA BILE,

CONTE,

on ont prescit ces deux rimes à
l'Auteur.

est fille du *chagrin*,
igrin époux de la *bile* ;

neut *bile* et *chagrin*,
bagrin et *bile*.

i fait que le *chagrin*
s montre sans *bile*,

le est au *chagrin*
: *chagrin* à la *bile*.

se du *chagrin*
r celle de la *bile*,

vaincre le *chagrin*,
le dans notre *bile*,

oir moins de *chagrin*,
quelques fois notre *bile*.

exorde *chagrin*,
ce un peu de *bile*,

roit que le *chagrin*,
s exultant la *bile*,

remplis de *chagrin*
rent, verser la *bile* à

leur, votre *chagrin*,

Mon Apollon n'a point de *bile* ;

Et, pour n'avoir point le *chagrin*
Contre lui d'irriter la *bile*,

Il fait sourire le *chagrin*,
Piète des charmes à la *bile*,

Et, sur un Pégase *chagrin*,
Ne fait point chanceler la *bile*....

— Au fait !... me dit, avec *chagrin*,
Un pédant enclin à la *bile* :

Trop verbeux est votre *chagrin*,
Trop vaniteux — est votre *bile*,

Et de l'ennui naît le *chagrin*
Tout aussi bien que de la *bile*....

— Appaisez-vous, censeur *chagrin* !
Voici mon récit... Point de *bile* !

Un jour, l'éveillé Sans-*chagrin*,
Rencontrant Fanchette *Mabile*,

Dont la peau n'étoit de *chagrin*,
Et dont le cœur n'étoit *débile*,

Oh ! dit-il, pour moi que *chagrin* !
Si n'étois à lui plaire *habile* !

Or, pour échapper au *chagrin*,
Il va consulter la *Syllabe*,

Dont l'oracle a pour Sans-*chagrin*
Un caractère indélébile.

O vous ! dit-il, dont le *chagrin*
Se peint dans votre air imm-*bile*,

Sachez que j'ai nom Sans-*chagrin*,
Que j'aime Fanchette *Mabile*,

Et dites-moi, peur de *chagrin*
Pour mon humeur gaie et *mobile*,

Si Fanchette pour Sans-*chagrin*
Vous paroît un parti *nubile* ?

— Allez, répond, d'un air *chagrin*,
La prophétesse malhabile,

Votre nom, mon cher Sans-*chagrin*,
Vous rend à l'hymen inhabile.

Retenez, dans votre *chagrin*,
Cet anêt dont l'Amour jubile.

“ Le célibat est au *chagrin*
Ce qu'est l'émétique à la *bile*.”

Lecteur, dont j'ai fait le *chagrin*,
Et trop peut-être ému la *bile*,

Par l'Apologue un peu *chagrin*
Ou pour mieux dire un peu *débile*

De Fanchette et de Sans-*chagrin*,
Ah ! n'allez pas, dans votre *bile*,

M'accuser contre le *chagrin*
D'un fiel ressemblant à la *bile* !

Moi ! presser contre le *chagrin* ?
Moi ! fulminer contre la *bile* ?

Ah ! vraiment non ! car le *chagrin*
Me donne une peur de la *bile*,

Telle que, crainte de *chagrin*,
Et peu disposée à la *bile*,

Mon ame, à l'aspect du *chagrin*,
Se purge aussitôt de la *bile*.

BANSET.

THE DESERTED COTTAGE.

CLOSE to that blooming hawthorn
hedge,

That skirts the neighbouring wood,
That heap of ruins marks the spot,

Where Dorah's cottage stood.

Thosé

Those walls o'er which the woodbine grew
Are mouldering away ;
That straw-thatch'd roof the vines o'erspread
Fills up the footpath way.

On yonder bench, half hid by weeds,
In Summer evenings cool,
The aged Dorah turned her wheel,
Or comb'd the fleecy wool.

Great was her skill round Christmas ale,
To cheat the gloomy night,
With many a tale of midnight elves,
And ghosts clad all in white.

With her, alas ! our passions' gone,
With her our mirth is fled ;
No tales have we around the fire,
No dance now she is dead.

To thread the ring, and run the maze,
When dancers us'd to tread,
And the young village sports met
On yonder flow'ry mead.

Although with age and palsy lame,
Th' unskillful ones she taught ;
She set chief mistresses of the game,
Directing at each fault.

" Forgive my tears," the stranger said,
" My tongue too fondly strays ;
Remembrance sad still loves to tell
The tales of happy days."

Her husband left, hard-rated man,
To venture on the main,
A helpless daughter and a wife,
But ne'er returned again !

A lovely girl young Susan was,
As eye could wish to see ;
But beauty soon became the cause
Of all her misery.

The heir of yonder stately hall,
Once riding near this spot,
To shelter from a shower of rain
Took refuge in their cot.

Their homely fare sweet Susan brought,
The best she had to bring ;
Fresh butter and new oven-bread,
And water from the spring.
And oft at evening, after that,
He'd come to yonder floor,
To watch when Dorah went from home,
And Susan was alone.

Around the sheep-cote prowls the wolf,
His silent watchful way ;
Like man against the helpless bold,
The innocent his prey.

With many a present rich and fine,
Enticing things he said ;
That Susan's simple heart gave way,
And all her virtue fled.

Array'd in gold and silken gown,
Her mother she forgot ;
With him she sought the gaily town,
And left her humble cot.

Six long, long years in pain and grief,
Twice widow'd Dorah spent ;
Nor tale nor tidings e'er could gain,
Or learn where Susan went.

One evening as we sat beneath
The spreading elm-tree's shade,
A tatter'd female cross'd the heath,
And towards the cottage made.

Sickly she seem'd, and pale as death,
The tears run down her cheek ;
She wav'd her hand, as if to say
I have not power to speak.

No flowers around her cold grave grow,
And yet, more strange to tell,
No grassward grows upon the spot,
Where once the Sufan fell.

And oft at midnight mournful sounds
Are heard along the green ;
And oft her pale ghost glides the heath,
By all the village seen.

MORRIS.

ELEGIAC SONNET,

*Intended for the Tomb of that excellent Man,
the late JOHN CARTIER, Esq.
Of Belghurst Park, Goodhurst, Kent.
By AMBROSE PITMAN, Esq.*

W HATE'ER imagination fondly seign
Offshaded virtue—virtuosity worth,
Within this tomb rest the rever'd remains
Of one—whose noble stream from his birth

From earliest youth to life's declining day,
To him the will—as well as power—was
giving ;

The gift he exercis'd with modest sway,
As the vigorous of all-souling Heart

Tears of regret in sympathy we give,
Since such superior excellence must die ;
Yet dear to memory wilt thou ever live,
Bless thou ! whose need is immortality—
A life, like thine, O Cartier ! honorably
spent, [must

Raises by worth and virtue the best monument

SONNET

TO THE NECKINGER-MILL.

H AIL, noblest offspring of inventive
brain,

That ever came the humble bard to cheer,
Nor him alone, but eke the pamper'd peasant,
Great source of pleasure to the scribbling
train.

Critics despond, your labours now are vain ;
No more your dreaded censures shall I fear,
Prophetic greetings warble on my ear,
Though now you die, you soon shall live
again.

Grand on, sweet Mill, and ever may thy
power

Of renovation thrive, from envy free,
Yet whilst thou dost thy letter'd food de-
vour [hark of true ;

With chopp'd straw mix'd perchance, or
I think, ah me ! as bad as sparrow-hawk,
How many a fair white sheet I've black'd
for thee.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

BUTLER Esq. of South Carolina.
his Friend R. BAILLIE.

Is the cane with sweetest over-

Free-born race to endle's woe?
free and bounteous gift of God,
in misale, become an iron rod,
our brethren, ravish'd from
home, [depiore?
their country, friends, and fate
he sense! shall and lighten'd

violence, avarice, and hate,
ric's sons, whom guiltless we
[brave,
in by nature generous, free, and
about of charity's pure flame?
less it not, yet court the name!
rites, Heav'n's mercy we invoke,
other's neck impose the yoke.
of spoil! his birth a Southern

blour the imputed crime.
ick! let us, from this moment,
[dear,
orce, what Nature holds most
n child, and husband from the
[life.

its meant by Heav'n to sweeten
anthropy, the nation's boast?
she has fled from Britain's coast
where Nature rules th' untutor'd

bare art, or treachery refin'd.
Gospel doctrine we are taught?
recepts shall we set at naught,
O Luxury, our guilt and bane?
by progress e'en Religion's vain;
science pleads not, in so just a

may we hope from human laws!
conqueror should our land invest
e troops, like locusts from the

vassals to his wasting sword,
nprison'd, and the law his word;
each comfort which we hold
dear,

ejected, and despis'd our pray'r;
fleet triumphant on the main,
-like, and traffick us for gain;
and from our fond native lands,
id call'd by unrelenting hands,
and crowded into tainted air,
but patience, and no hope but

rages with her dismal train,
lead hour all human help how

[weep,
I death now half our numbers
y those committed to the deep!
ivers how shall we deplore!
I to dig the mine, and seek the

g'dross! which often makes man-
[find!
o posse's it, more than those who

See us transported to some foreign land,
Perhaps Peru, or Afric's burning sand;
There merciless task-masters their hands
imbrue

In bloody stripes till we our toils renew:
The more they gain, the more would avarice
crave:

No ray of comfort but the peaceful grave!
In this distress, how cry to Heav'n's high
throne?

How sue for mercy? mercy we had none
When like occasion put it in our pow'r
Comfort to give, and oil and wine to pour
Into the griev'd and deeply-wounded heart;
In all its suitings, then, we took no part;
How righteous this, if Scripture we believe,
That measure which we give, shall we receive,
This awful sentence shall it not restrain
Our mad career, and damp our thirst for
gain? [controul?

Can neither Heav'n nor earth this thirst
Oh, what are worlds to an immortal soul!
Shall we, for gold, the trust bliss forego?
For gold forbid congenial blood to flow
Towards a suffering brother bound in chains
Which we fast rivet to augment his pains?
On such a scene, sure every heart must feel,
Where sympathy and soft compassion dwell,
Alike with thee whole candour would em-
brace

On one wide circle the whole human race;
Whose liberal mind, and kind compassion'd
soul,

Alive to nature, comprehends the whole;
And man of every country and degree,
Like the Samaritan, is kin to thee;
Still ready to dispense thy wine and oil,
Want the distinction, and not birth, or soil

COMPOSED IN ISLINGTON CHURCH.

HEAR ye who wish true wisdom to
obtain,
And ye who hope true happiness to gain;
Who seek for truth, and error strive to
shun, [Son,

Who worship God, and who adore his
And own a Mytic Trinity in one:
Within these sacred walls (the porch of
Heav'n).

Are honours, praises, adorations giv'n,
And heav'n-taught truths in eloquence re-
veal'd;

Nor are the councils of our God conceal'd.
Here Christianity's bright beams display
The glorious regions of eternal day;
A GARKEN preaches! silence fills the space,
And admiration brightens ev'ry face;
A flame seraphic burns in ev'ry heart,
Which pure Religion can alone impart;
With veneration ev'ry bosom glows,
And ev'ry soul with gratitude o'erflows
To God, for such a Champion in his cause;
Whose bright example proves his sacred laws
Were giv'n to be obey'd.—Father of Heaven!
Long may thy servant to our pray'r be giv'n!
Long may he live thy sacred truths to teach,
While Paul and Simon seem againto preach.
H.

LINES, inscribed on a Monument erected to the
Memory of DR. SMALL, in a sequester'd Grove,
at Solih, near Birmingham.

[From the elegant pen of Dr. DARWIN.]

YE gay and young, who, thoughtless of
your doom,
Shun the disgusting mansions of the dead,
Where melancholy broods o'er many a
tomb, [some shade]

mouldering beneath the yew's unwhole-
If chance ye enter these sequester'd groves,
And day's bright sunshine for a while
forego, [lives]

Oh, leave to Folly's cheek the laughs and
And give one hour to philosophic woe!
Here, while no titled dust, no sainted bone,
No lover weeping over beauty's bier,
No warrior frowning in historic stone,
Extorts your praises, or requests your
tear.

Could Contemplation lean her aching head,
On human woe her steady eye she turns,
Waves her meek hand, and fights for science
dead, [suns]

For Science, Virtue, and for SMALL, the

IDYLLIUM TO MIRTH.

HASTE thee Nymph, Contentment's
[child],
O offspring of a parent mild, [child],
Brightsome Mirth, O come, advance,
Hither lead thy festive dance.

Let the graces of thy train,
Hither keep their cheerful reign;
Let them bring their flowing treasures,
Lasting joys, and soothing pleasures.

Spirits pound as the May,
Ever sportive, ever gay,
Bring each sweet alluring wile
Every unuspicious smile;

Such as banish surly care,
Such as bid the pensive, e'er
In the breast unalter'd flow,
Such as smooth the angry brow;

Such a glow with chaste desire,
Purest Virtue, Fancy's fire,
These O give, and something more,
From thy ever golden store,

Give thy sweetness to the heart
All its candour to impart,
Let it feel each ardent flame
Lighted by sweet Friendship's name.

Let it taste wild o'er alloy;
Every social virtuous joy
Then every pleasure bide on earth
Will to thy opening charms give birth.
Haste then, Nymph, unto my cell,
For with thee I mean to dwell;
Thou o'er me sit: it ever I say,
Thee, O! I thee, I will obey.
For why should I now gloomy be?
Life was surely made for me.

Since all trouble is defin'd
But a frolic of the mind,
We shall find, where'er we go,
Comfort in each path with flow.

If we look around we see
Crowds more wretched far than we,
Who from poverty or pain
Raise the sorrow-stricken strain.
Never let us then repine,
Whit'ft we share thy look benign,
For if to thee we give such care,
O Mirth, we never can despair.

Come then, goddess ever bright,
Fill each bosom with delight,
Let us, ~~long~~, e'er be free,
Courtmg ~~the~~ and Jollity.
Ever now direct our will
With thy sweet enchanting skill,
For if thou such joys can give,
Mirth, with thee, I mean to live.

TO A MUCH-BELOVED FRIEND.

THEE, whole young and polish'd brow
The wrinkling hand of sorrow spurs
Whose cheeks, bestrew'd with roses, know

No channel for the tide of tears;
To thee ym abbey dark and lone*,
Where ivy chairs each mouldering stone
That nod o'er many a Martyr's tomb,

May cast a formidable glow,
Yet some there are, who free from fear
Could wander thro' the cloisters dear,
Could rove each desolated isle,

Tho' midnight thunders shook the pile;
And with undaunted firmness view
The flashes of the lightning's blue,
But such terrific charms as these

You ask not; your ingenious mind
The fainter forms of sadness pleads;

Your sorrows are of softer hue,
Thro' the still valley oft you stray;
Rapt in some strain of pensive Gray,
On nature's plume your much-lov'd name
shall fly,

* The muse forbids the virtuous man to die.
L. N. BELLAM.

* The abbey here alluded to is the remarkable and thought-creating abbey of Gloucestery.

† — Dignum laude virum

Mula vetis roat.

HERACL.

* We are desirous to inform our readers, that the verses in our last Magazine p. 137, On the Death of the late Marquis of Donalson, were written by WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, the self-educated youth, whose other poetical effusions have occasionally appeared in our pages. They were first printed immediately after the Marquis's death in the Belfast News Letter, October 16, 1801, and were a spontaneous tribute of respect from the author, who was born in a part of his Lordship's estate, named Lifford, on the 17th of 1781; since he now resides in the parish of Margherita, belonging to the diocese of Down. The information is, as yet, unknown to this im- is clearly un- acquainted with

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801-2.

OF COMMONS.

February 5

House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply;

Member of the Exchequer entered particulars of the estimates; and on moved, it was the opinion of the Committee, a sum, not exceeding 2,000,000*l.* to his Majesty, for defraying the Navy.

It was the opinion of the Committee, that a sum, not exceeding *l.* be granted to his Majesty, for ordinarys of the Army, incurred in 1801, and not provided for by Act.

He animadverted on various items, and the manner of making accounts.

He defended the mode in which accounts were made up, which was conformable to official usage; and, at some length, the observations of Mr. Robson.

He supported the remarks of Mr. Pitt. After which the question was put, and the resolutions agreed to.

OF LORDS.

February 8.

Lord of Carlisle rose to inquire of the destination of the French ships which had sailed under Admiral Gantheaume, and which report had destined to the Indies?

He answered, that Ministers were apprised of the expedition from the beginning, and prepared to prevent any danger.

Of the sailing of the Squadron under Admiral Gantheaume, they had no information, nor could they officially state that it had failed.

On the same day, the resolution of the Committee of Supply was put.

Mr. Pitt rose, and, after paying some compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his past merit as Speaker of the House, entered into the items of the report.

The article of 2,500,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses, he wished was to be paid in every market-place in the country; if it were a just and true account, might caution the House from a hasty decision to embark in such wars as that suggested; if it was not just, every Member ought to undergo the strictest examination. He disclaimed the idea of a general war; and, declaring his general support of the present minister, he bound to withhold that support on every occasion.

Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that Mr. Massey, March, 1803.

that the items objected to were not yet before the House, and therefore considered the objection of the Hon. Gentleman as precipitate. He also wished, that the account should be published in every market-town, but with such comments as should be appropriate to it, not with those of the Hon. Gentleman. Causes, which he had stated in the House, had occasioned an unexpected increase of at least 3-fourths of the extraordinary expense of the Army and Navy. On other heads of it, there had been savings as unexpected. However, when the accounts themselves came before the House, it would be the proper time to investigate the particulars of them; and he avowed his readiness to meet the Hon. Gentleman in every point.

Mr. Tierney, observing on the mode of proceeding under the late administration, by which the money was first voted, and afterwards accounted for, and the estimates in which had, by a wonderful fatality, always come within a few thousands of the sum received, could not help objecting to the account now presented, and in particular specified the charge for coals sent to Gibraltar. He wished that, instead of the dates of bills being inserted in the account, the dates of the services for which these bills had been drawn had been set forth, in order that the House might see whether the expense had been incurred during the late or the present administration.

This mode Mr. Steele stated as impossible in the execution.

Explanations took place severally from Mr. Tierney, Mr. Steele, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Nicholls approved of the conduct of the present ministers.

Mr. W. Dundas rose to vindicate the character of the late ones: he said, that in giving to his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Pitt) the character of incorruptible integrity, he was certain he should be supported by the opinion of 99 out of 100. He asserted the necessity of the late war, and in particular dwelt on the expediency of the expedition to Egypt, on which the late Sir R. Abercromby had expressed an opinion, that "the first blow was decisive on that point, and that, though it was the first of assault, it was the last of contest and of victory."

A very desultory conversation between Mr. Tierney, Mr. York, and Mr. Robson, ensued, and was interrupted by the Speaker.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means: a resolution was passed that 2,100,000*l.* be raised on Exchequer bills.

Mr. Charles Wynne moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act of 32 Geo. II. and some subsequent Acts, by which debtors were entitled to receive a small allowance

lowance while in prison. By the first of these acts, none whose debt exceeded 100*l.* were entitled to the relief; the sum was by other acts extended to 300*l.* His object in the bill he meant to move for was, to extend this relief to all debtors, whatever the amount of their debt might be. The next object was, to compel men possessing property, and who preferred living in a prison, and spending their fortunes there, to the payment of their just debts, to give up their property to their creditors.—Leave given.

February 2.

For this day's proceedings, see p. 176.

February 10.

On the meeting of the House, the *Master of the Rolls* addressed the clerk; and, after a handsome compliment to the late Speaker, proposed CHARLES ABBOT, Esq. as his successor.

Mr. Baker seconded the motion.

Mr. Sheridan, after remarking that in better times it was the practice to choose a Speaker from the landed interest, proposed Mr. Charles Dundas; and was seconded by Lord George Cavendish.

Mr. Courtenay also expressed himself of the same opinion.

Mr. Abbot made a short speech, expressive of his diffidence in his own abilities; but asserting the firmness of his attachment to the privileges of the House; and declaring, that, should he be elected, his best exertions were at his service.

Mr. C. Dundas said, that he felt Mr. Abbot so much more qualified for the office, that he was determined to support him; and avowed his own ambition to be confined to the honour of being a simple, but independent, Member of Parliament.

Mr. C. M. Ouseley and Mr. Archdall bore testimony to Mr. Abbot's merit while Secretary in Ireland.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw. Mr. Abbot was elected Speaker, and conducted to the chair by the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Baker.

H. OF LORDS.

February 11.

Lord Minto took the oath and his seat.

Mr. Abbot, accompanied by a great many members of the House of Commons, was introduced by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hobart, and Lord Walsingham, having previously taken their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners.

Mr. Abbot then informed their Lordships, of the House of Commons having proceeded to the election of a Speaker; and that, however inadequate he might be to fulfil the duties of that office, their choice had fallen upon him.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, complimented him upon his capability; and said, that he was authorised to state, that the choice of the House of Commons having fallen upon him met his Majesty's complete approbation.

The Commons then withdrew, and the House adjourned.

The Commons the same day, at three o'clock, were summoned to attend at the bar of the House of Lords. On their entry, Mr. Speaker informed them, that his Majesty had, by his Lords Commissioners, approved of their election; and he requested their future support.

The bill respecting the sale of Eds was committed.

The bills for Relief of Debtors, and for enlarging the Southern Whale Fishery, were read the first time.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to, and bills ordered accordingly.

February 12.

The annual account of the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt was presented.

The Exchequer Bills bill was brought up; and the Southern Whale Fishery bill was committed.

Lord Falkland rose to complain of a remark of privilege committed in a news paper called "The True Briton."

This paper had entered into disquisition on the character and conduct of two Members of the House; he would not, he said, make any specific motion, but leave the matter at large to the discretion of the House.

Mr. Martin said, that he had read the paragraphs in question, and, as far as they could be supposed to relate to himself, treated them with contempt.

The Speaker observed, there was no question before the House; and the usual order of the day was of course proceeded on.

H. OF LORDS.

February 13.

Lord Pelham brought down a message from his Majesty, to inform the House, "that the provision appointed out of the Civil List for defraying the expenses of his household had been found inadequate to support the same; in consequence of which certain debts have been unavoidably incurred, an account of which his Majesty has ordered to be laid before their Lordships; and desired not but they would adopt such measures as circumstances might require." The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next; for which day the House was summoned.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Shew/Lefevre presented a petition from the bookellers

allers and printers of the cities of London and Westminster. The petition stated, he business of the petitioners were being affected by the additional duty laid upon paper during the last session of parliament. That the duty was the more onerous to them, as it fell directly on their labour, and was but slowly repaid by the sale of the paper. That, when they printed a work, they were obliged to lay in a much greater quantity of paper than was wanted for immediate sale, the whole of which, perhaps, was not sold off for several years: if they printed a smaller number of copies, the cost of the copy-right, and the original copy, became to be expensive in proportion to the number printed, so that each book was necessarily considerably dearer—hence the sale was greatly diminished. The petitioners were ready to appear before a committee of the House, and to prove all the facts stated in the petition.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved that the petition be laid on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, it was by no means his intention to oppose the motion made by his Hon. Friend, and he wished to see him follow it up as a motion for referring the petition to a committee, where all its statements might be investigated. He was willing to state that the petitioners laboured under considerable disadvantages; but whether they would be removed by granting the prayer of the petition, was with him a matter of very great doubt.

r. Sheridan pointed out all the evils de-
 ed in the petition. Our export trade
 ooks had been completely ruined by
 duty. It was a barbarous tax, mali-
 ly levelled against literature and the
 refs of knowledge. He was well in-
 ed that two editions of Shakspeare
 e now printed at Paris. Books on na-
 tion, and all popular works in English,
 e printing there; and the American
 ket would now be entirely supplied
 English books from France.

the Chancellor of the Exchequer again said, that he would not object to the motion. He had however expressed his doubts whether a compliance with the prayer of the petition would remedy the evil complained of. The disadvantages under which booksellers and printers of this country laboured, arose from other circumstances, that pointed out in the petition. He would admit that the late duty had added to the disadvantage, by increasing the price of books; but, upon inquiry, it would be found that this was by no means the main cause of the evil.

Dr. Shaw Lefevre : ce, that he
and move to refer t
n to a sel
Committee on Monday
then ord- red to lie on
The Chancellor of th

a message from his Majesty to the same effect as that delivered to the Lords, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Lord Falkstone rose to announce a further breach of privilege in "The True Briton" of Saturday, which had inserted a justification of the paragraph which on Friday he had objected to.

On the motion of Lord Sheffield, the gallery was cleared; but Mr. Sheridan moved the order of the day, which was carried without a division.

February 16.

A petition from the Board of Agriculture, praying pecuniary aid, and another from the planters, &c. of Grenada and St. Vincent's, praying further time to repay the loan advanced to them by Government, were severally presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar, with petitions for improvement in the Isle of Dogs, for enlarging Smithfield Market, and for completing the improvements at Temple Bar and Snowhill. The Petitions were severally referred to Committees.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, by order of his Majesty, presented several accounts respecting the Civil List, which were ordered to lie on the table.

February 17.

A petition from the Veterinary College, praying aid, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the accounts relative to the Civil List be referred to a Committee. He stated that it was 16 years since the present arrangement of the Civil List had taken place, and reminded the House of the great increase of price which had since been experienced, not only in the luxuries, but the very necessities of life. He wished that the accounts should undergo the most minute scrutiny of a Committee, and after their report should be subjected to a similar investigation by the House.

Mr. M. Sutton
 present occasion to
 House to the
 the Prince of
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 of part of
 Duchy of
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for at least an equal sum. It was evident, therefore, that the revenues of his Royal Highness had borne a burthen which belonged to the public.

With respect to the right of the Prince of Wales to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority, he conceived there could now be no manner of doubt. He spoke, not from his own judgment only, but from that of the most eminent legal characters, distinguished for their knowledge of the laws and constitution of their country. He referred in particular to Lord Mansfield, who had given his decided opinion in favour of the right of the Prince of Wales to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority. If the proper documents were before the House, it would appear to every one that this opinion was founded in the strictest justice. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, from the birth of his Royal Highness, in 1762, to his majority in 1783, amounted to nearly 400,000*l.* Calculating the accumulation of the same funds, and allowing the usual interest, the sum due at the present day would not be less than 900,000*l.* He knew it might be stated that the expence of his Royal Highness's education, and two small sums advanced from his Majesty's privy purse, ought to be deducted from this claim. These would altogether amount to about 100,000*l.* There would, therefore, remain due to his Royal Highness at the period of his majority, 800,000*l.* and at the present moment about 900,000*l.*

In all the provisions that had at different times been made by Parliament for the Prince of Wales, this claim of his Royal Highness had never been considered. It had never entered into the contemplation of any one that any of the temporary supplies voted to his Royal Highness, for particular purposes, were in lieu of his just claim on the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.

In the year 1783, when his Royal Highness completed the 21st year of his age, a sum was voted to defray the expences of his establishment. At that time there was more than 300,000*l.* due to the Prince. In the year 1795, 20,000*l.* were voted for the expence of his Royal Highness's marriage, and some time after a further sum of 26,000*l.* was given; but the whole amount of the grants in this way did not much exceed 250,000*l.* which was considerably less than the net sum due to his Royal Highness in 1783. In what he had stated to the House he had purposely avoided saying any thing relative to the annual revenue granted to the Prince of Wales. That revenue was certainly quite distinct from the rents of the Duchy of Cornwall; and it would be very hard indeed if the Prince's revenue were diminished in consequence of his claim remaining unpaid. This was a line of con-

duct which had never been pursued by the former Prince of Wales. In the year 1701 Parliament voted 100,000*l.* for the Prince of Wales, the grandfather of the present Prince. On that occasion the House came to a resolution expressing this sum was not voted in lieu of any revenue belonging to his Royal Highness, to enable him to support the dignity of his situation. In 1787, the present Prince of Wales was allowed 67,000*l.* and at marriage 50,000*l.* a part of which allotted to the discharge of his debts; he hoped, however, that it would be understood, that he was not authorized by the part of the Prince of Wales to make any disbursement on account of the state of his income. He assured them that in nothing he had said did he intend to throw any reflection on the late Ministry for not settling the claims of his Highness. To ascertain the rights of the Prince of Wales was not the province of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; it was a duty which belonged to Parliament. He professed his readiness to give every power, should the House be disposed to investigate the claims of his Royal Highness; but at the same time wished that a measure should be recommended by a member of more weight than he attached to himself.

Mr. Fox expressed his almost total abatement of every thing which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who preceded him, as well as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Perhaps, in respect to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, there was no subject to be attached any where. The great of his Royal Highness's debts amount to 75,000*l.* This was not much, compared with the arrears of the Civil List. It should be said that this sum was to be paid out of the Civil List. Why not apply the same objections to the Civil List? Since the Revolution, the general principle pervaded the whole of the Parliament with regard to the Civil List. The King had an annual provision, and in his opinion, if circumstances required it, these provisions should undergo an amelioration. The advantages in this respect of the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne were the dispositions of the Civil List were between the King and the Tories. The Sovereign of course appointed the Ministers accordingly. The Civil List should be considered as any other and the same rules which were applied to that should also hold good in the case of the Prince of Wales. Part of the Civil List had been paid off in arrears as far back as 1788. Oaths had been paid in 1769 and 1777, and that his Majesty was more than 10 years of his reign, and that the con-

aware of the extent of the Civil List expenditure, he thought it right that the debts of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be put upon the same footing.

Mr. Pitt acquiesced in most of the principles laid down by the preceding speaker. A proper mode of inquiry, as proposed by his Right Hon. Friend, ought to be adopted. Until that was instituted, it would be in vain for any one to attempt to judge of the amount of the debt. He perfectly acquiesced in the propriety of the King being granted a Civil List establishment for life; but at the commencement of every new reign circumstances may so vary as to make that an inadequate provision which might have been sufficient before. However, whatever propositions circumstances may exact, the provision should be always equal to support that splendour of the Monarchy, which experience had shewn not to be less necessary to the honour of the Throne than to the security and interests of the people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that a Committee be appointed, with power to adjourn from time to time, say five to be a quorum, and that they do meet to-morrow morning. Ordered.

He then moved, that the several papers laid before the House, relative to the Civil List, be referred to the said Committee, which was likewise ordered.

February 18.

The bill for raising 2,100,000*l.* by loans or Exchequer bills was passed.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the Corporation, representing the expediency of erecting a coal-market for the more convenient transfection of the coal business between the seller and buyer, and for regularly fixing the price of that article. Referred to a Select Committee.

Leave was given to bring in a bill, to empower his Majesty to cause to cease, under certain circumstances, certain countervailing duties imposed by the American Treaty Act on American Goods imported into this country, and accounts were ordered of vessels engaged in the trade with America, distinguishing British from Foreign Vessels.

February 19.

A variety of accounts relative to the Civil List were brought up, and referred to the Committee.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved for various accounts of the duties on paper for several years back. Ordered.

On the motion of Mr. W. Dundas, leave was given to bring in a bill, to authorize the East India Company to make a settlement at Fort India: a Factor to be appointed to transfer the levy of that establish-

ment, to the presidency of Fort St. George.

M. OF LORDS.

February 22.

Lord Pelham postponed his motion for taking his Majesty's message into consideration. His lordship also presented some accounts relative to the population of the kingdom, which were ordered to be printed.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Manners Sutton, at the express command of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, deferred bringing forward the subject of the Duchy of Cornwall till the business of the Civil List had been disposed of.

The bill for extending the Lords' Act was read a second time. On the question for its commitment being put, a conversation arose on the construction of one or two of the clauses, as far as they were supposed to affect judgment-creditors holding mortgages, between Mr. Nicolls, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Bragge, Sir William Elford, Mr. Jones, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Newbolt, and Sir H. St. John Mildmay: at length the question was carried, and the bill was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

February 23.

Mr. W. Bootle gave notice of a bill to compel parish officers to keep registers of the parish children put out apprentices.

Dr. Lawrence inquired of Lord Hawkesbury, whether Denmark had acceded to the treaty made with the Northern powers, and whether Ministers had received the ratifications of it? To this his Lordship answered in the affirmative.

On the order of the day being moved for the House to go into a Committee on the Lords' Act; Mr. Nicolls stated a variety of objections to the bill. In its present shape, it went to change the whole system of the law with respect to landed property. He particularly deprecated the provision which authorised the sale and alienation of landed property, by empowering the possessor not only to dispose of his life-interest, but of the rights of his successor. For these reasons he wished the Committee on the bill to be deferred a few days, in order to afford time for more mature consideration.

Mr. Alexander perfectly coincided in these sentiments.

Mr. G. W. Wynne consented to postpone the motion for the Committee till Tuesday next.

M. OF LORDS.

February 24.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Exchequer Bills bill, the Westminster Fish Sale bill, the Southern Whale Fishery bill, and several private bills.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Shaw Lefevre,

Lefevre, in consequence of the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, postponed the committal of the Bookfellers and Printers petition; in the mean time, he moved for an account of the drawbacks paid on printed books exported from Great Britain, from 5th April 1795 to 5th April 1801, and from thence to 5th January 1802. Ordered.

February 25.

Mr. Tierney, preparatory to his applying for leave to bring in a bill upon the subject, presented a petition from the German Jews of this metropolis, praying that they might be suffered to tax themselves for the relief of their own poor.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from *Dr. Carmichael Smith*, stating his publication on the means of preventing putrid diseases, by means of nitrous acid; and a remarkable instance of the effect of it in the year 1780, when a malignant fever raged in the prison at Winchester, among the Spanish prisoners; the contagion was extremely alarming; a Committee of the House of Commons sat on the subject; he was appointed to attend them, and in consequence of the means he used, the disorder was soon exterminated. *Mr. H.* thought his preten-

sions to the public reward and encouragement fair and equitable, and moved, that the petition be laid on the table.

Mr. Bragge stated that his Majesty recommended it to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Burdon presented a petition from *Mr. Greathead*, the inventor of the life-boat. At Newcastle upon Tyne several lives had been constantly lost, until the patent-er succeeded in the invention of a life-boat, which saved hundreds; and he gave models and drawings to others, without any pecuniary remuneration. In every instance almost these boats had been successful, and the lives, by these means, of more than 200 persons, of the most valuable of his Majesty's subjects, had been saved to their country. *Mr. Bragge* signified the approbation of his Majesty to have the petition received.

Mr. Rose said, if these boats were universally adopted, the number of lives that must be saved would be incalculable. In his neighbourhood, the cries of a crew and passengers were heard during a whole night, all of whom might probably have been saved by the aid of a life-boat.

Mr. Wilberforce bore a similar testimony to their utility at Scarborough.

The petition referred to a Committee.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 23. Extract of a Letter from *Mr. William White*, Commander of the Chance Private Ship of War, fitted out at the Cape of Good Hope, to Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, bart.

"At four P. M. on the 19th of August, the island St. Laurence bearing N. E. two leagues, saw a large ship bearing down towards us; at nine brought her to close action, and engaged her within half pistol-shot for an hour and a half, but finding her not much heavier than ours, and full of men, boarded her on the starboard quarter, lashing the Chance's bowsprit to her main-mast, and after a desperate resistance of three quarters of an hour beat them off the upper deck, but they still defended from the cabin and lower deck with long pikes in a most gallant manner, till they had 25 men killed and 28 wounded, of whom the Captain was one; getting final possession, the war so close to the island that with much difficulty we got her off shore, all her masts and rigging being cut to pieces by our grape shot. She proved to be the new Spanish ship *Amable Maria*, of about 600 tons, mounting 14 guns, eight, twelve, and nine-pounders, brass, and carrying 120 men, from Concepcion bound to Lima, laden with corn, wine, bale goods, &c. On this occasion, I am much concerned to state, *Mr. B. Bennett*, a

very valuable and brave officer, was so dangerously wounded, that he died three days after the action; the Second and Fourth Mates, Marine Officer, and 2 seamen, badly wounded by pikes, but since recovered. On the 20th, both ships being much disabled, and having more prisoners than crew; I stood close in and sent 36 on shore in the large ship's launch to Lima; we afterwards learned that 17 of the wounded had died. At 4 A. M. on the 24th September, standing in to cut out from the R. A. of Puna, in Guisquil Bay, a ship that I had information of, mounting 22 guns, fell in with a large Spanish brig with a broad pendant at main top-mast-head; at five she commenced her fire on us, but the being at a distance to windward, and desirous to bring her close to action, we received three broadsides before a shot was returned; at half past five being yard-arm and yard arm, commenced our fire with great effect, and after a very severe action of two hours and three quarters, during the latter part the made every effort to get away, I had the honour to see the Spanish flag struck to the Chance; she proved to be the Spanish man of war brig *Linceo*, mounting 18 long six-pound guns, commanded by Commodore Don *Philip de Martinez*, the senior officer of the Spanish Marine on that coast, and manned with 120 men.

men, sent from Guiaquill, for the express purpose of taking the Chance, and then to proceed to the Northward to take three English whalers laying in one of their ports; they had 14 men killed and 6 wounded; the

Captain mortally wounded, who died two days after the action; the Chance had two men killed and one wounded, and had only 50 men at the commencement of the action, mounting 16 guns, twelve and six pounders.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Jan. 25. On the 18th inst. the English Ambassador, Lord Elgin, laid the first stone of the new hotel which the Porte is causing to be built for the English Embassy: Lady Elgin, and all the English here, were present at the ceremony. The 18th inst. was chosen, because it is the birth-day of the Queen of England. The Captain Pacha, on this occasion, had the humanity and gallantry to present to Lord Elgin, at the moment of inauguration, 140 Maltese slaves, who were set at liberty in honour of the Queen of England.

A Firman has been published by the Grand Seignior, by which the importation of slaves into Egypt is prohibited, because they may serve the Mamelukes. In it the old Government of the Beys is declared abolished.

The country round Adrianople swarms with banditti, who set fire to the villages, and commit every kind of depredation.

Semlin, Feb. 6. The division among the Janissaries of Belgrade seems to increase on the approach of the danger with which they are threatened. The greater number have declared against those who massacred the Pacha, and those who massacred the Pacha against those who instigated them to that crime. Among the latter is a Mollah, who seized part of the treasures of the Governor: not long ago he was on the point of being put to death by the Janissaries; but having been informed that they were deliberating on the kind of death to which they would subject him, he found means to escape, and to take shelter in the interior of Bosnia. Another Turk, who, at the time when the citadel was taken by the Janissaries, assassinated with his own hand Ali Bey, and who afterwards co-operated in the murder of the Pacha, has been obliged to save himself, in the night-time, through a window, to escape the fury of the Janissaries, who pursued him into his house. He presented himself at the Quarantine-office of Semlin, but the magistrate forbade him to be received, and he was sent back.

In regard to the Pacha, it is said two days before his death he was informed of the plot formed against him: the event brought into his chamber a dress to disguise him, and to favour his escape. He at first determined to fly, but when this project was given up, he executed, he and his wife and daughter, a great quantity of tears, till the moment when he was taken into his apartment.

The Grand Seignior is much affected by the assassination of the Pacha of Belgrade. The Divan has several times met upon the subject; and they now talk of sending 60,000 men against Passwan Oglu. The correspondence of this factious Chief with foreigners gives great offence to the Porte; and several Turks who assisted him in carrying it on have been strangled.

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna, of the 22d ult. says,—“ We have lately received from Ratisbon the important intelligence, that his Prussian Majesty has renounced his pretensions to the Bishopric of Munster: so that our Court may reckon upon an advantageous establishment for a Prince of our Royal Family, and also a good prospect for the other Ecclesiastical Princes connected with us: since it is thus decided, that the secularisations are not to be universal.

The Aulic Council have presented a Memoir to the Emperor of Germany, for the revival of capital punishment for incendiaries and highway robbers; but the Emperor has not yet given his assent to the measure.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, Feb. 12. Our Emperor has made a proposition to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dresden, Munich, and Lisbon, to unite with him to procure an establishment for the French Princes of the line of Bourbon, suitable to their rank.

SWEDEN.

Some Noblemen having lately renounced their dignities, the King has published a Proclamation against this innovation, stating, that no Swedish Nobleman who shall for the future renounce his nobility, whether hereditary, or conferred upon himself, or a right which duly and legally belongs to the Knighthood or Nobility, shall be considered as a good subject, and attached to the form of Government, nor shall enjoy of the privileges of the inhabitants of that quality; but shall be immediately to retire from the

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favourable reception which his first address had experienced; and expressly declares, that his Court had no view to hinder the secularizations, but only wished to manifest its right to the countries in question.

The rumour has been revived, that the King of England intends to cede Hanover to Prince Adolphus, and his descendants.—This rumour is regarded as very advantageous to England, whose Government will not in future be obliged, in case of war, to make sacrifices to preserve that country; as was done in the war that has just terminated.

BAVARIA.

An exposition of the motives which have influenced the Elector of Bavaria in his late reformations has been circulated throughout Germany. This publication is ascribed to M. de Monzelis, Prime Minister of the Elector. It contains a remarkable passage, which merits the attention of every Statesman whose benevolent designs may be directed to the improvement of the moral order of society. "The general plan of the Government is, *a salutary reform of abuses; but it is a reform executed with moderation.*"

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen of Spain are going to Barcelona, to give the hand of the Infanta to the Prince of Asturias.

ITALY.

On the 1st of March Citizen Backer laid before the Diet at Rastatt a dispatch from Tallierand, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating the result of the Consulta at Lyons, which he affects to be merely a necessary sequel of the Treaty of Luneville. The appointment of the Chief Consul to the Presidency of the Italian Republic, of course, represented not only as the voluntary wish of its most enlightened Citizens, but indispensable to secure its union, and to prevent rivalry and perpetual feuds, only to be terminated by a foreign and paramount ascendancy. "The public voice in Italy," says the document, "and the solemn representation of the Provisional Authorities here, manifested the same necessity, acquainted the First Consul that he must be assisted when in the people's presence, and was ready, if they were united, to defend and receive from him both the benefits of a definitive Constitution, and that of the first choice of their magistrates. The First Consul was anxious that the wishes of that nation should be accomplished in a manner consistent with the principles of independence. He listened to the principal Citizens, and collected their opinions and suffrages; and from their opinion, and those suffrages resulting, the Constitution and the choice of the magistrates by whom they are to be governed."

The Florence Gazette contains a decree

of the Chief Consul, declaring that the Trebbia shall be the limits between Piedmont and Lombardy, and that all the territory on the right bank of that river to the Enza shall be added to the Cisalpine Republic. The decree was made so long ago as the 26th of October.

The French Government are said to have required the King of Etruria to take 4000 French troops into his pay, and to cede the Isle of Elba to France. His Majesty must of course comply. The Isle of Elba, both from its situation and its internal strength, will be a very valuable acquisition to France.

The Minister of Police of the Italian Republic has forbidden the use of any titles, except that of Citizen, throughout his country.

The Vice-President of the Italian Republic has published a decree, by which the use of the French Calendar is abolished, and the Gregorian is henceforward to be exclusively recognized by the Government and people. The motive assigned for this measure is, a respect for the usages of the people, and especially for religious worship. [The same article insinuates, that the French Style has been already tacitly revoked by the Consular Government.]

An article from Genoa, of the 4th of March, states, that its Government is shortly to undergo a new organization, which is to bear a strong analogy to its ancient form of policy. The first magistrate is to resume the title of Doge; a Senate is to be assembled; but Equality is to be the order of the day. On the other hand, there is a prevalent report, that Genoa is to form a portion of the Italian Republic.

HOLLAND.

Accounts from the Hague represent the total expenditure of the Batavian Republic for the present year, to amount to 65,992,569 florins.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Senate have terminated their sittings upon the New Constitution. The Republic is declared one and indivisible, and divided into 21 Cantons. The Valais is among the number; but the French Government terms determined to annex that country to France. The conduct of the French General in the Valais has produced considerable uneasiness throughout Switzerland; he has ordered part of the troops under his command to advance as far as Aigle.

The Municipality of St. Maurice have boldly protested against the violent measure of Gen. Thureau; and the little Council of Berne have, in consequence, transmitted a letter to that General; which he has answered in a tone to disconcert and unequivocal, as to leave no doubt whatever, that he has acted agreeably to the orders of his superiors, and that the Valais Canton will be the prey of the French Republic. He openly declares, that his con-

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last has been remarkably moderate, and has, "however great may be his respect for the Council, he cannot possibly comply with its request, without departing from the orders which he has received."

FRANCE.

Paris, March 13. Official accounts have at length been received of the arrival of the French fleet at St. Domingo in 52 days. [See *West Indies* in the next Column.]

The Journal de Paris contains an article, stating, that the list of emigrants diminishes, but the list of ingrates increases; that the emigrants erased from the list, and referred to their whole property, calumniate the Government; while those simply erased, without being referred to their property, are the most grateful.

The Hereditary Prince of Nassau, son of the *ex-départ* Stadtholder, was presented on the 15th Feb. to the First Consul, who gave orders that he should be treated with the respect due to the brother-in-law and cousin-german of the King of Prussia. The Chief Consul made known to him, at the first audience, the satisfaction which he had experienced in reading the excellent letter of the Prince his father, which was calculated to promote the tranquillity of his country; and that he hoped circumstances would soon enable France to present to the Prince some real testimony of her friendly disposition. [The Consul probably alludes to a letter of the Stadtholder, authorising his partisans in Holland to accept of offices under the new Government; and he himself alluded to the interest which France would employ in favour of the Stadtholder in the indemnities in the Empire.]

The Session of the Legislative Body and the Tribunal for the tenth year, was declared at an end in the extraordinary sitting of these bodies on the 20th Feb.; and their convocation, on the 5th of April, has been fixed by the First Consul's Proclamation.

Lucien Bonaparte, and the celebrated Carrot, have been elected members of the Tribunal by the Conservative Senate.

It is reported at Paris, that some new change will shortly be made in the Constitution. The two *pairie* Consuls, according to this account, are to be drafted into the Conservative Senate; and Bonaparte is to remain Chief Executive Magistrate for life, under the title of Consul, or President. The Senate, Tribunal, and Legislative Body, are to continue as they are, except that the two former are to have a perpetual Chairman, or President. In case of the absence or demise of the Chief Magistrate, the President of the Senate is to conduct the affairs of Government.

The distribution of the Republic into departments is to be preserved; of the 100 departments, each four is to be consolidated into one, under the title of a province, to

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be governed by a Prefect. To each of the 25 provinces is to be appointed a Prefect, a General, and a Bishop, to superintend its Civil, Military, and Religious concerns.

The Roman Catholic Religion is to be the established religion of the State, and its Ministers only are to be paid by the Government. In addition to the 25 Bishops, who are eligible to the National list, and capable, of course, of being appointed to the first offices of State, there are to be 6000 Curés (or Vicars) with other inferior Clergy, according to the extent and population of the district. The expence of this religious establishment is calculated at 42 millions of livres per annum. Every other mode of religious worship is to be tolerated; with this sole difference, that its clergy is to be maintained at the expence of each congregation.

WEST INDIES.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 8th of December, says:—"About the end of November, Toussaint's relation, Gen. Moysé (the second in command), revolted against him at the Cape, and massacred about 300 Whites: Toussaint immediately marched against him from Port-au-Prince, took him and all his family, and blew them off at the mouth of cannon, as also several Commandants, who were inimical to him. He has amassed a vast treasure at Port-au-Prince: the Treasury was supposed to contain forty millions of dollars. He has levied a duty of 20 per cent. on all imports and exports; and has upwards of 60,000 troops. He takes up the Negroes that he finds idle, sends them to his own plantations, makes them work, and gives them one quarter of the produce: they work much better than when in slavery. He is exceedingly well liked, particularly by the Whites. He entirely maintains his old master, who now resides at Philadelphia, and lives sumptuously; being regularly supplied with about 6 or 8000 dollars every two or three months by Toussaint."

A Manifesto has been issued by the French military and civil officers appointed by Bonaparte for the island of GUADALOUPE, respecting the rebellion in that unhappy colony: from which it appears, that the insurgents of Guadeloupe have expelled the French Governor Lacroffe, and others, the magistrates appointed by the mother country, who have taken refuge in the British settlement of Dominica. Having sent advice by an English flag of truce of the conclusion of Peace, having also announced that event by a French frigate from France; and the insurgents refusing to believe the news, and still sending forth privateers to cruise against British ships; Lacroffe and his colleagues have declared them in a state of rebellion, while the English will treat their cruisers at sea as pirates.

pirates. The expelled magistrates of the French Government, and the British, heartily unite against the insurgents of Guadeloupe, and will take every step to crush them; but this will be no easy task. According to letters from Martinico, dated Dec. 14, the insurrection continued to rage at Guadeloupe with unabated fury. The leader of it was the Mulatto Magloire Pelage, formerly a slave at Martinico. In 1792, when the negroes rose against their masters, Pelage assassinated his mistress, that he might plunder her treasures. In the next disturbances he commanded a company of Mulattoes. He afterwards enjoyed the confidence of Rochambeau, and defended with the greatest courage one of the redoubts of the Fort Bourbon, when the English attacked it. According to the last news from Guadeloupe, the Negroes were on the eve of joining the Mulattoes, and a general convulsion was apprehended.

After the expulsion of Gen. Lacroix, and the constituted authorities of Guadeloupe, it appears, the insurgents divided into parties, as hostile to each other as they were to the one which they had expelled. The occasion of this schism arose from an opinion, on the part of the Blacks, that they had not been admitted to a fair participation in the consequences of their victory: they expected a total emancipation from their masters, as the reward of their co-operation; and on finding, by the Proclamation of the Mulatto General Pelage, that such was not intended by their white and yellow allies, they had determined to achieve their own liberty.

The night of the 10th December was fixed for the execution of their plan, which involved the massacre of all the Whites and Mulattoes on the island, without distinction of age or sex, and the burning of all the towns, in order, by the alarm arising from this general conflagration, the better to divide and defeat the forces of Pelage; a body of 100 or 150 slaves was completely organized, and on the eve of action, when a black woman, who had experienced some kindness from her master, informed him of his danger, and divulged sufficient of the plot to admit of its being abortive.

Four of the ringleaders were immediately apprehended, and executed on the 11th; and means were attempted to be taken the Blacks; numbers of these had, however, retired to the mountains, and were there assembling in numbers, as to excite the utmost alarm and confusion throughout the island.

By a letter from Martinique, dated Jan. 2, we are informed of an insurrection of the Negroes at Fort-Royal, which was entirely quelled, and the ringleaders hanged. It was their intention to murder all the Whites in the island on Christmas-day; but most providentially the plot was dis-

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At MARTINIQUE a design among the Blacks to revolt was discovered and suppressed. Three of the ringleaders, being apprehended, were ordered to be branded on the forehead; but the Black ordered to execute this office refused from fear, and the offenders have been thrown into prison. The French Windward Islands are in a state of anarchy, and great complaints arrive of the want of British troops to give protection.

Letters from Cape François, of the 14th January, bring extracts from a Proclamation which Toussaint had partially published: in this he says, he understands that evil-disposed people had spread a report that France had appointed a powerful force for the purpose of destroying him and his officers, and to restore slavery; but that he never could give credit to it, as himself and his people had been continually fighting for the prosperity of the Colony: "A good child," says the Negro Chief, "is all submission and obedience to his parents; but, if that parent is so unnatural as to seek the destruction of his child, the child must put his vengeance into the hands of God. If I must die, I will die like a soldier of honour; I fear no man." He concludes an address, strongly appealing to the passions of his followers, with an exhortation that they will vanquish, or die at their posts.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH AT ST. DOMINGO.

The French Papers contain dispatches from Gen. Leclerc and Admiral Villure, of the 6th of February, with full details respecting the expedition to this island, where it has been necessary to use force against Toussaint, notwithstanding the supposed understanding between the French Government and the Negro Chief. From these dispatches it appears, that when the squadron arrived off Guadeloupe, they learnt the events that had occurred there; and then the General and Admiral, fearing opposition, concerted measures accordingly. The sailors and troops were separated into three divisions. The first, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Latouche, to debark at Port-au-Prince a corps of the army, the command of which the General in Chief gave to General Rauden; the second, to leave under the orders of Capt. Magon, to debark at the bay of Mangelille, the division of General Rochambeau, and to second his attack upon Fort Desperance. The rest of the naval force, and the French that General Leclerc had reserved, to take the Cane and the neighbouring quarters.

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points of the coast
General Rochambeau, on the 2d of Feb.,
and was opposed by

of blacks, who were however d, and the army took possession of Liberty, where they found cannon; and, among the place, the order of Toussaint, ips that might appear, and to he last.

of February, Leclerc, General, and the Admiral, with the of the army and navy, arrived at the battery of Picolet. A cutter it, received the whole force ry. A Mulatto, named Sango, the office of Captain of the Cape, went on-board the Admiral's ship. Instead of o pilot her into the Cape, he the Black General Christophe l him to acquaint the Com- the Whites would be massacre city set on fire, the instant attempted the harbour, if the sed to wait the return of a ch he had sent to Toussaint

The General in Chief, Le- to write to Christophe, to of the friendly intentions of onful, and to attempt to bring his duty, by explaining what soldier and a Frenchman. En- was charged with this delicate he Captain of the Port was re, and the fleet stood off and : 4th, Ensign Lebrun brought swer of General Christophe, absolute refusal to receive the positive resolution to burn the the French persisted. Christophe formally declared, that he re no orders but those of Toussaint of the inhabitants of ent on-board the French Admiral him to desert, as the city rwise be destroyed. In the the 24 hours requested for the Toussaint elapsed, while all pris agreed that he was in the east in the neighbourhood, the ing of all the movements that place. The General in Chief the deputation, ordering the read to his fellow-citizens the of the Chief of Consul, and to them the perfidious intentions of . Caesar Tellemont, a Negro, by, performed that duty with eroic courage. From that moment necessary to give up all hopes e city, or permit the French e honour of the Government, led under foot. While the de- was going on from the frigates, ere ordered to prevent the entrance of the harbour, to then the attention of the ene- s of cannon and bombs was im- pended on these vessels. The

approach of night obliged the fleet to retire from the coast, when the reflection from the horizon announced that the city was on fire, and the French troops were obliged the whole night to witness this scene, without being able to lend any assistance. On the following day, the French Admiral, taking advantage of the first breeze, made for the harbour, ordering all the ships to follow him. The forts were abandoned, and the squadron anchored at the Mole without damage. The ships' crews were immediately disembarked. The French troops arrived in time to save the lower part of the city. The French troops had taken possession of all the country between the Cape and Fort Dauphine.

General Leclerc, in his letter, gives a detail of his operations subsequent to his landing. At three in the afternoon of the 4th, he reached Port Margot. The disembarkation was effected near that of Limbe. The enemy had one battery, which played upon the French; but they landed without loss. The advanced guard reached the river at two o'clock. Gen. Christophe was posted within half a league of them, at Morne-English; General Hardy, with his division, moved to that point: at half a league on the road to the Cape, he met the incendiaries, who had come to set fire to the settlements. General Leclerc arrived with the advanced guard at the Cape, to put an end to the firing kept up between the troops disembarked and the Blacks. The rebels had set fire to the Cape Town by Gen. Christophe's orders. Two expeditions were on their march for Port-de-Paix and the Mole.

The Proclamation of the Chief Consul to the Inhabitants of St. Domingo assures them of their freedom being secured, whatever be their origin, or whatever be their colour; states, that all nations have celebrated the French; faction has ceased at home; and recommends to them to receive the French as Friends and Brothers. "The Government (proceeds this document) sends you the Captain General Leclerc: he has brought with him a strong force for protecting you against your enemies, and against the enemies of the Republic. If you are told these forces are destined to wrest from you your liberty, answer, the Republic will not permit it to be taken from us."

In the letter of Bonaparte to Toussaint, he announces the appointment of his brother-in-law Leclerc as Captain-General and Chief Magistrate of the Colony, and assures Toussaint of his esteem and sense of the eminent services rendered by him to the French People. He allows, that the Constitution formed by Toussaint contained many good things, but also contained others contrary to the dignity and sovereignty of France; and that under the present happy state

state of circumstances, it was expected that he, Touffaint, would be the first to render homage to the Sovereignty of the Nation; assuring him, that on his continuing true to his country he ought to have no doubt with respect to consideration, the fortune, and the honours that awaited him. But, on the other hand, as he was the first of his colour who had attained such power, he should also be the person responsible for the conduct of the people of St. Domingo.

General Leclerc, notwithstanding the opposition of Touffaint, sent him his children, whom he had carried out from France, along with the Chief Consul's letter, and at the same time made known to him that he would take on himself to receive his submission.

[While this Sheet was at press, more recent advices arrived, stating farther success of the French army. Of these in our next.]

SIERRA LEONE.

Dispatches have been received from the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, dated 16th December last, which state a sudden and unprovoked attack to have been made on the settlement by some neighbouring natives, on the 13th of November.

The following is the substance of the Governor and Council's communication:

"On the morning of the 13th November, a body of Timmanys (the subjects of King Fuama and King Tom) made a furious and unexpected assault on the fort. A small but select party of them, said to be headed by two rebel settlers, forced their way into the fort, supported by a number of marksmen, who kept up a very destructive fire on those who advanced to repel them. In about 15 minutes Lieut. Laidlow and Sergeant Blackwood, and one private of the African corps, Mr. Cox, Mr. Crankapone, and several others, were killed; and Governor Duwer, Messrs. Gray, Car, and some others, were wounded. At length a small body of soldiers and settlers collected from different quarters, and, headed by the Governor in person, gallantly pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the enemy from the fort: the retreat of the assailants soon became general. Their loss appears to have been considerable, and at least equal to that sustained by the defenders of the fort. This treacherous and unprovoked aggression is attributed to the Timmanys, and it appears to have strongly excited the indignation of many of the neighbouring African Chiefs, several of whom had repaired, with a considerable number of men, to the assistance of the settlement, and had joined in the excursions which were undertaken against the enemy. When the dispatches came away, some pacific overtures had been made; the conditions of peace proposed by the Company being those of having the rebel settlers delivered up, and the district

to the Westward of Freetown, which had been possessed by King Tom, the principal in the war, ceded to the Company.

Total—Killed or since dead, 18; wounded, 38—56.

Subsequent to the 13th, in an attack on one of the enemy's towns, by the explosion of some powder keys, Mr. Wilson, and five natives, allies of the colony, were burnt. Mr. Wilson has since recovered, but three of the natives died. In another attack, one seaman of the *Wasp* was killed, and four wounded.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Dec. 23. Mr. P. Martin, student of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, on a visit to his friends at Dunning, attempted to cross the Ochill mountains betwixt Kerros and Dunning. It was evening before he reached the mountains, and a thick fog came on. He lost his way, was precipitated from an eminence into a deep gulph, and, when he recovered from the surprise into which his sudden fall had thrown him, he found himself immersed in a deep wreath of snow, from which he found it impossible to extricate himself. He was therefore obliged to make a hut in the snow, by pressing it in all directions. In this situation he remained for 15 or 16 hours, not only in danger of being dried up, but of being starved to death by the cold. The cold was so intense that he became faintish, and trembled vehemently. In this situation, he recollected that he had brought from Edinburgh, in his bundle, among other medicines, a quantity of gum, camphor, and manna, some of which he instantly swallowed. The camphor produced a glowing heat, and, as he continued to swallow both it and the manna from time to time till morning that day-light appeared, he was able by that time to force his way out of the snowy halucination, and, as the frost had been severely intense through the night, the surface of the snow was become so hard as to bear him up tolerably well. He reached Dunning the same evening, but he has, in consequence, caught a very severe cold. When people are obliged to travel in severe weather, they ought, for their own sakes, to carry a little gum camphor in their pockets, as a case of necessity it has the best effect. It is certain but for it Mr. Martin would have perished in the snow.

Dublin, Feb. 9. On Sunday arrived the King's Letter by putting into Commission the Great Seal of Ireland. The Commissioners are the three Chief Judges of the Courts of Common Law.

COUNTY NEWS.

Manchester, Jan. 21. This morning about half past seven, a very high chimney belonging to a factory in Long Mill-gate

lown with a prodigious crash, destroying two small buildings close to it, and out of a house on the opposite side of the street, in the ruins of which a man, his wife and a child, were buried. The man got out alive, not dangerously hurt, but the woman and child were killed. The other man was killed by a wall being thrown down upon him as he was passing, second by the falling of a chimney. At the upper end of Bridge-street, a large chimney fell upon the roof of a room where many women were at work: it crushed the roof, and two floors, and buried them in the cellar. Immediate assistance was sent, and the women were released. Of them unfortunately, by a second explosion of rubbish, &c. was killed, and two materially injured. In every part of the town the disaster was more or less felt, the continual fall of slates from the roofs of the houses, bricks and stones from chimneys, large pieces of lead, &c. made it almost impossible to pass the streets, and diffused alarm amongst the inhabitants. The dial on the exchange pillar, and one of the dials of the clock at St. Ann's church, were blown down.—The majestic, but withered spire of St. Mary's steeple, waved in a threatening manner, as greatly to the alarm of the surrounding inhabitants.—From the east force of the wind, every high chimney was viewed with fear, and the people were terrified, we understood of several factories. It was indeed a most awful day, and such as cannot be forgotten by those who witnessed its effects. The Theatre was not closed in the evening, in consequence of the storm. It was impossible, at the usual hour for the lamp-lighters to trim the lamps: nearly one-fourth of them were removed of their covers by the violence of the wind, and a great number both of the lamps and burners were broken.

Jan. 28. A man of war's boat upset at Southey, with two officers and nine men, were all drowned.

Jan. 28. James Richardson, of Heighley, near Lincoln, aged 15, and Abraham Gray, a young man, late of Stixwold, Lincolnshire, aged 23, attempting to cross a piece of water called *Blackney Delf*, by a small sculler, with an ass therein; arrived at the deepest part, the boat in a moment, and the two young men both drowned. Richardson's father, standing on the bank at the time, and witnessed the afflicting scene, without being able to render any assistance.

Feb. 9. Sarah Richardson, aged four, and daughter of a labourer, at Spring-hill, Essex, being left with other children near the fire, her clothes caught the flame, which spreading with resistless fury, in a short time rendered the poor infant a most shocking spectacle. The mo-

ther (who is unfortunately very deaf) was hanging out linen, and remained for some time ignorant of the accident; and, on entering the house, witnessed the situation of her child; whom, in the moments of alarm and distraction, she snatched up in her arms, and plunged in an adjoining pool; by which the progress of the flames was, indeed, arrested, but though immediate surgical assistance was procured, the miserable victim died on the following evening.

March 19. Arrived from Egypt, at his father's house, *Phymurb*, the gallant Capt. T. Bogen, of the Royal Artillery, who particularly distinguished himself in the battle of the 13th of March, before Alexandria. He was severely wounded in the neck, but is now in a state of convalescence.

March 24, were executed at Hertford two men, for breaking into the house of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. at Wormley; for which burglary a third suffered on the 21st; two others, for robbing and cruelly beating a cart of Mr. Newdicks, returning from selling a load of hay; and a fifth for sheep-stealing. Snooks, convicted at Hertford assizes for robbing the Berkhamstead mail, was hanged at Berkhamstead on the 12th.

As Mr. Patchell's waggon was on its return from Oxford to Murcot, loaded with barrels of beer, it accidentally slipped, and was overturned in a stone quarry, and one of the casks fell on the cart, crushed his head, and killed him on the spot.

As six colliers were at work in a coal pit near *Chesterfield*, the inflammable air which had collected took fire, and three of them were burnt in so shocking a manner as to occasion their deaths.

Woolmers, in the vicinity of Hertford, late the seat of Mr. Whitbread, and now purchased by the Duke of Bridgewater, was, about 40 years since, the property and residence of Mr. Browne (called *Sense* Browne, to distinguish him from *Capability* Browne), the most eminent Land Surveyor of his time, and Garter King at Arms. He left it to a Mr. Collins, and Mr. Godfrey, the well-known Chemist, on a new project of calico-printing and bleaching, but which did not answer. The stream that skirts the domain has no original connexion, as mistakenly stated, with the famous well on this spot. The mouth of the well is not large in its circumference; but its ebullition (though not warm) is wonderful! We do not know the quantity of water it emits every five minutes, but it amounts to many thousand gallons! It would turn a mill without the aid of any other water, within a few yards of its mouth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

This morning, at 3, the inhabitants of Great

Great Marlborough-street were alarmed by the watchmen, who loudly exclaimed "Fire!" which was seen to break out in the house of Mr. Chilvers, No. 16, in the same street. The servant who first discovered it, was asleep on the ground floor, and immediately sprung from his bed. In attempting to force the door, he was interrupted by the flames, which, turning short on the winding staircase, penetrated to the first floor, and gave the alarm to the watchmen. His screams soon awoke Mr. Chilvers, who, with the servants that slept in the attic story, and the servant who first gave the alarm, made their retreat over the parapet in the house of Capt. Kemptner, No. 20, which they entered in a few minutes, in their night-dresses, after knocking at the windows; but Mr. Chilvers and another gentleman who slept on the same floor, burst their way through the flames at the risk of their lives, and got into the street, where they implored the assistance of the few that were then collected to save the books: but in less than half an hour, before any assistance could arrive, the whole house, with its contents, was burnt to the ground. The fire immediately communicated to Mr. Dew's, which shared the same fate; also to Mr. Guichard's, which, fortunately, though very much damaged, was not burnt down, owing to the great exertions of the firemen, who were then assembled on the occasion. No. 17, the house of Mr. C. Reynolds, is also much damaged. No lives were lost; though the furniture, wearing apparel, and every other article of value, have been completely destroyed.

Monday, Feb. 1.

A house lately occupied by Mr. Woodson, in the Borough High-street, St. Margaret's Hill, being under repair, for want of proper shoars, fell-in, and buried five men in the ruins. They were all dug out most dreadfully bruised. One of them died the same night in the hospital.

Friday, March 26.

A few days ago, a young man working at the iron foundry at Rotherhithe, fell into the flattening mill, when in an instant he was cut into seven pieces. His head and bones at length stopped the mill, which was thought a very extraordinary thing, which set the men to look into the cause of it, when they found this shocking spectacle; the remains were gathered together, and have been since interred.

Monday, March 29.

Mr. Moore, Assistant Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, with the DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE; which was signed at Amiens, at 4 in the afternoon of the 27th inst. by the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.—*General.*

Mr. Addison's day gave notice, in House of Commons, of his intention to move for an immediate Tax.

Wednesday, March 31.

The counterfeit Seven-Shilling pieces, of the date of 1800, now in circulation, differ from the good ones in the following particulars: they are paler in colour, and they ring more thrill; the milling is more wide, the eye in the head seems swelled, the crown is not so rotund, and appears cut at the edges; the A's in the inscription want the bar across, and have the appearance, of course, of a V reversed; and the bottom of most of the letters are more curved: on the whole, they are very well executed, but their weight will detect them at once.

The conquest of Egypt, independent of its political consequence, has enriched our country with a number of rare and ancient monuments, some entirely perfect, and of the highest and most undoubted antiquity. Col. Turner has brought home, in his Majesty's ship *Egyptienne*, a very large block of black granite, found by Meoos, at Rosetta, and intended to be sent by that General, the first convenient opportunity, to France. It is charged with three inscriptions, in different languages and characters, commemorating a gift of corn from Ptolemy Philadelphus to the inhabitants of that part of the country; particularly mentioning Memphis, and the month *Nebir*, the sixth month in the Egyptian year. The first inscription is in hieroglyphics, the second in the old Coptic, or vulgar character of the ancient Egyptians, and the last in Greek capitals. All three are tolerably perfect, and the two last but translations, it may reasonably be supposed, of the first.—With this was also brought a statue of Isis, of the same material, squatted, and her arms crossed over her breast; in the right hand an ear of corn; and between her knees the figure of Osiris, in his funeral chest, as she is said to have discovered him after his murder, by Typhon.—These two masses, destined for the British Museum, are at present in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, by whom it is proposed to publish fac-similes of the inscriptions.

Three Sarcophagi, of extraordinary workmanship, were lately brought over by Col. Turner. The Colossal statue of the blue-eyed Ceres, the work of Phidias, given by Pericles to her temple at Eleusis, has been removed thence by two gentlemen of Jesus College, Cambridge, on their travels in Greece; and is sent to England, as a present to their University. This immense figure was first discovered by Sir George Wheeler, in the 17th century. It is of the most exquisite sculpture, but has suffered some injury.

T. Plummer, jun. esq. solicitor, inn, and only son of Mr. P. of d in the 33d year of his age. By s and application, notwithstanding health, he had acquired extensive as a conveyancer with every success.

Newington-house, mentioned as nce of George White, esq. the her of John White, of Soho-q. lately deceased, is not in the ford, but 10 miles distant there-r Shillingford, in the county of

Paul Vaillant, esq. was for- opulent and respectable book- the Strand. In 1739 or 40 he aris, for the purpose of super- the famous edition of Cicero by Olivet; and, in 1759, to settle for a new edition of Tacitus, by Brother. He served the office of London in the year 1760, me- or the conviction of a noble Earl, vious to his execution, made Mr. a present of his stop-watch, with nowldgments for his polite at- and civilities; and he was also in sition of the peace for Middle- grandfather (Paul Vaillant) was étable Protestant family at Sau- se French province of Arjou. At of the revocation of the ed & of escaped with his life from the agnate of the Hugonots by that tarent Louis XIV.; and, 1686, a foreign book-seller in the Strand, Southampton-street; where him- was Paul and Isaac, his grandfon, fr. Vaillant, and Mr. Blusly, have ly carried on the same trade, and me house, to the present time. r gentleman has just been suc- Medlicus James Payne and J. y; the former y youngest son of zell known and much-respected as Payne, of the Mews gate, the pman to Mr. Elmly; and we the reputation of the shop (pro- oldest in Europe in that line of will lose nothing in their hands.

BIRTHS.

ELY, at Castlemaister, in Ireland, dly of Lord Boyle, a son and heir. ly, the wife of Col. Howorth, of art Bery, a son.
rney, the lady of Sir John Mur- of the 4th foot, a daughter.
don, the wife of Wm. King way, of J. Connell, esq. a daughter;
y Upton Gledfanes, esq. a son and Sir Robert Hodgson, bart. a son the Hon. Mrs. Howard, a son.
ife of the Rev. Thomas Coney, of y, co. Somerset, a daughter.
ife of Dr. Fothergill, of Twerton, r.

At Bath, the wife of Hobart Anderson, esq. lately from Jamaica, a daughter; and the wife of W. Goodden, esq. a daughter.

At Blackheath, the wife of John-Robert Miller, esq. a son.

Feb. 25. The wife of John Griffiths, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, a son.

27. The wife of John Warren, esq. of Upper Belgrave-place, a son.

28. The wife of Matthew Hopper, esq. postmaster of Sheerness, a daughter.

The wife of James Hadden, esq. lord provost of Aberdeen, a son.

March 3. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Colonel Cameron, of Lochiel, a daughter.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. Clinton, a son.

4. In Guildford-street, the wife of Cornelius Buller, esq. a daughter.

5. In Old Broad-street, the wife of William Thornton, esq. a daughter.

In New Broad-street, the wife of Mr. Alderman Perring, a still-born child.

7. At the Largs, in Ayrshire, the wife of Col. Hyndman, a son.

9. The wife of James Williams, esq. of Clapton, a son.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, the wife of Arthur Mahon, esq. a son and heir.

10. At Church-house, Northiam, Suffex, the wife of Edward J. Curteis, esq. a daugh.

11. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of Lee Steere Steere, esq. a daughter.

14. The wife of Edward Dawson, esq. of Long Whaddon, co. Leicester, a son and heir.

At Manchester, the wife of James-Alex. Morley, esq. of the 28th light dragoons, a son.

In the Crescent, Minorics, the wife of Mr. Alderman Flower, a daughter.

15. In Pall Mall, Lady Stirling, a son.

On Clapham terrace, the wife of Benjamin Bond, esq. a son.

16. At his Lordship's house in Privy-gardens, Lady Sherfield, a son.

17. At Mallow-lodge, in Ireland, the lady of Lord Malley, a daughter.

At Holland-house, Lady Holland, a son.

The wife of J. M. Winter, esq. a son.

The wife of Geo. Fennell, esq. of Chel- sen, a daughter.

18. The wife of Capt. Lydiard, of the royal navy, a son.

At Armisthwaite, co. Cumberland, the lady of Sir F. F. Vane, bart. M. P. for Carlisle, a daughter.

19. The wife of Capt. O'Neill, of the royal navy, a son.

At Horsey, Middlesex, the wife of B. Peard, esq. a daughter.

20. In Holl-s-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of John Lurking, esq. a son.

21. The wife of John Hill, esq. of Lin- con's-inn, a daughter.

22. The wife of John Maddison, esq. of Loath, co. Lincoln, a son and heir.

24. The wife of William Gilles, esq. of Throgmorton-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **A** T Bath, Major Thomas Allcock, late deputy-quarter-master-general in the East India Company's service, to the Hon. Miss Caroline St. Leger, sister of Lord Viscount Doueraile.

27. At Liffnegar, in Ireland, Lieut. col. Baird (brother of Robert Baird, esq. of Newbyth in Scotland, M.P. for Jedburgh), to the Hon. Esther-Charlotte Townson, eldest daughter of the late Lord Riversdale.

March 1. John Crosthwaite, esq. of Fenchurch-st. wine-merchant, to Miss Jones, daughter of John Lloyd J. esq. of Massmaw, co. Montgomery.

2. Rev. Mr. Herbert, of Dolgelly, co. Merioneth, to the widow of Mr. Farrall, attorney, of Liverpool.

3. Mr. K. C. Mackenzie, merchant, of King's Arms yard, Coleman-street, to the second daughter of the late John Piper, esq. of Colyton house, Devon.

4. At Chelsea, Wm. Ades, esq. of Oakham, co. Rutland, to the only daughter of John Tennent, esq. of Rothelstube.

6. Capt. Sam. Montague Seares, of the 9th foot, to Miss Eliza Stable, of Kenilworth-town.

7. Philip Dorville, esq. captain of the royal dragoons, to Miss Dewar, of Clapham, Surr.

8. George Ferry, esq. to Lady Jane Haliday, widow of John Delap H. esq. and sister to the Earl of Dyfart.

9. Mr. Heath, of the Crescent, Blackfriars, to the only daughter of Rd. Weaver, esq. of Withersley, co. Leicester.

At Lincoln, Willam Davies, esq. of the Strand, to Miss Loxane, daughter of Robert L. esq. of Lincoln.

10. At the church of St. Benedict, Cambridge, Chapel-lane, of Trifon-hall, near Bury, Suffolk, esq. to Miss Sarah Watton Finch, second daugh. of Mr. Joseph Finch, of Cambridge, merchant.

11. Thomas Cadell, jun. esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (son of Mr. Alderman Cadell), to Miss Smith, daugh. of Robert S. esq. of Basinghall-st.

17. Rev. Wm. Barber, of D. field, near Derby, to Miss Wain, of Cambs Dunnington, co. Leicester.

16. Rev. Richard Cooke, of Rainham, Essex, to Miss Anne Maria Cadell, youngest dau. of Samuel C. esq. of Bruton-street.

19. Richard Parkes, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Miss Mrs. Freeman, daugh. of John F. esq. of Newington Green.

20. Augustus William Flint, esq. super-intendant of the India Company, to Miss Anne Maria Seares, youngest dau. of Daniel S. esq. president of the council of Surat.

22. Anna Wood, esq. of Great Nitchfield-street, in the Strand, to Miss Anne, of Surr y.

24. John Crosthwaite, esq. of Liverpool, merchant, to the eldest daughter of Hugh Deane, esq. of Salford, New Providence.

25. Col. Francis Moor, to the widow of the late Capt. Mulins, of the royal navy, and dau. of Admiral Sir Robert Knighthead, bart.

1801. *April...* T
Weymouth

July 29. At Leipzig, in his 54th year, Augustus-William Ernesti, professor of eloquence in that University, and well known by his edition of Livy, and other classical writings. He was a native of Teensbrunn in Thuringia; and was appointed to the professorship in 1770. In the library of the University he has bequeathed his very complete collection of the editions of the works of Cicero; and to that of the Senate, his collection of the editions and MSS. of the works of Cicero, to complete the Ciceroian collection already in that library.

Aug. 30. At Calcutta, George Parry, esq. of the Madras civil establishment.

Sept. ... Capt. Grant, the highly-esteemed town-major of Madras.

10. At Coljire, near Calcutta, in his 40th year, Edw. Moore, esq. eldest son of Mr M. esq. of Gr. George-st. Westminster.

7. 2. At Brunswick, of a painful disorder, which deprived him of speech during the latter months of his life, Ernst Charles Christian von Veltheim, formerly intendant of mines in the electorale of over. He published an elementary code on mineralogy in 1781.

3. At Jena, aged 30, Professor C. W. Bünner, who, unlike the generality of German literati, was more ready to collect than to publish. He had employed many years of his life in compiling Dictionaries of all the ancient and modern languages; and had prepared a *Prodomus Linguarum*, which, we are told, will be published by Professor Rudiger, of Halle. Professor B. originally filled a chair at Göttingen, and while there, published some comparative Table of languages. Some years before his death, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar gave him an annuity for his library. He was unmarried; and during the latter years of his life, his only companions were his favourite dogs; and he passed his time in smoking, drinking coffee, and collecting materials for his Dictionary.

Nov. 4. At Sorinam, Brig.-gen. Buchanan.

Dec. 2. At Bombay, in his 36th year, Lieut. Henry Lewis Hexter, of the European regiment.

3. In Malta hospit J. Mr. N. Balen, clerk of His Majesty's Ship Foudryant, and formerly a printer and bookseller in Scotland.

4. In Jamaica, the Hon. John Huchesth, chief justice of that island; a man of eminent virtues and accomplishments.

At ... about the Sea, Cape Clark, of the ...

6. At ...

17. A

David Anderson, minister of the ...
Cathedral ...
21. At

At Stapleford, co. Lincoln, in his 81st, William, only son of Mr. John Jigton; an amiable young man, regretted by his relations and all who knew him. (See our Poetry for Jan. 1811, p. 64.)

Aged 82, about an hour after breakfast sitting in her chair, Mrs. Sarah North, of Ripley, co. Derby; and, 16th of February, 1802, in his 83d yr. Thomas Farnworth, her husband, had been married 61 years.

At Antigua, the lady of Brigadier-Peter, of Croft-basket.

is seat at Tingley-hall, near Wakefield. York, Michael Wood, esq. He

Ruth, daughter of of Dewsbury, and sister of Joseph North, of Wakefield, merchants. By her issue three sons and three daughters: William, Richard, Elizabeth, Ruth, Sarah. Thomas Wood, esq. having at years of maturity, died unmarried. William and Richard, clerks, late of the university of Cambridge, who are both the former married Elizabeth,

and sole heir of Thomas Wilson, of Wakefield, gent. who was survived by three children, Elizabeth and Michael-Wilson. Elizabeth married a gentleman of her own family name at Birstal; and suddenly soon after her marriage, died. Richard and Ruth, the writer believes, are both unmarried. Sarah

Edward Elwick, esq. of Wakefield, and heir of a gentleman of the same name and place, by his wife, daughter of Spencer, of Can-

ter, esq. Mr. Elwick dying young survived by his only son, Edward.

, the sister of Mr. Wood, was married to Peter Birt, of Wenveau-castle, Lancashire, esq. whose only son and heir, Peter, a gentleman commander of Christ Church, Oxford, having at years of maturity, O. S. P. Peter was married to Robt. Dyneley,

Bloomsbury-square; another to Blayds, esq. of Leeds; another to Jenner, esq. of Doctors Commons, on Robert succeeds to the vast

of Mr. Birt, exclusive of the hand-marriage-possessions of his daughters, enters the domains of Wenveau. This last gentleman married, on 1st of January, 1801, the eldest daughter of General Lascelles; which is in vol. LXXI. p. 23. [Some

nemoirs of this family, in their descent the Woods of Woodthorpe, and connexion with the Arthingtons, ought, will be found in our Obituary, 1801, p. 1054; and in the next, p. 1172.]—Of the immediate of this funeral memorial it is to be observed, as a man and a citizen, and not. *Mag. March, 1802.*

especially in the discharge of the correlative duties, he deserved the warmest praise. A dutiful son, an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a tender master, a kind, sincere, and generous friend, a good subject, a staunch adherent to the ecclesiastical and civil establishment, a good neighbour, and a noble and munificent benefactor, were some amongst the various gradations in so exemplary a manner decorated by him. One thing remains to be added, which is subjoined merely for the sake of those readers unhappily subject to paralysis and apoplexy; and, to those who will condescend to obey rule and observe regimen, it will be truly consolatory. Seventeen years ago, Mr. Wood was seized by the most severe and threatening symptoms of approaching dissolution, from an apoplectic affection. He was then rescued from the jaws of Death, to the astonishment of all that knew him, by the instrumentality of an amiable and excellent physician, Dr. Davidson of Leeds; to whom the unknown writer of this owes and acknowledges the rescue of more than one dear relative from impending and apparently inevitable destruction. Seventeen years is a long term to survive such a shock; particularly to enjoy good and comfortable health the greater part of the time; and more especially when we consider the advanced age of the deceased; who, like a shock of corn fully ripe, submitted to the procrastinating scythe of Death in the 81st year of his age.

1802. Jan. 7. At Demerary, Patrick Ludovick Coiquahoun, esq. second son of Sir James C. bart. of Luls.

12. At Blackheath, Kent, aged 71. the Rev. Wm Gardner, of Caversham. Bucks.

22. In Baker-street, Portman-square, in his 82d year, the Rev. Edward Leckw. 4, of Dewsbury, Essex. He was of college, Oxford, M. A. 1744, and younger son of Richard L. esq. an eminent Turkey merchant. His elder brother, Richard, died in 1797.

30. In St James's-street, Joseph Nussey, esq. apothecary to the Prince of Wales.

31. Aged 61, Sergison Nott, esq. of Little Horsted, Sussex.

Feb. At Alnwick, aged 91, Mrs. Forster, mother of T. F. esq.

W. Slade, esq. of Banfor, co. Oxford.

At Kirknewton, in Northumberland, in his 61st year, the Rev. John Hagarth, vicar of that place. He was remarkable for his just elocution, sound judgement, and agreeable conversation.

Mrs. F. Cotton, daughter of the late Sir John C. bart. of Siretton, and aunt to the late and sixth Viscount Fildes, whose father married her sister in 1759.

At Yarmouth, after long illness, Mr. J. Butcher, painter, who painted three views of that town, and one of Lynne market-place, all engraved. *Feb.*

274 Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons. [Mar.

Feb. 1. In her 74th year, Mrs. Bassano, of Derby.

At Asfiwell, co. Rutland, in his 68th year, the Rev. Robt. Sherwin, 45 years rector of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. Ld. Downe is patron of the living.

At Norwich, aged 102, Mr. W. Weddells.

At Brecon, in Staffordshire; the Hon. Mrs. Talbot.

Michael Daniell, esq. of Bellvue, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

2. Wm. Morton, a ferry-man at Stockwith, near Gainsborough. He fell off the ferry-boat and was drowned.

The wife of Mr. Brickwood, grocer, of Bury, Suffolk.

At Wareham, Dorset, in her 17th year, the only daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Mouat, R. N.

After a long illness, Mr. Holmes, master of the Falcon inn at Uppingham.

At Colchester, Robert King, esq. captain of the royal artillery.

At Edmonton, Mr. Thomas Wood, brother of the late Mr. Spencer W. coal-merch. of Blackfriars, who died in December last.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, where she had resided many years, Mrs. Mary Cornish, late of Exeter.

At the house of Lord Auckland, in Pallace-yard, the infant son of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne.

At his house in Northumberland-street, Strand, aged 60, Robert Fremells, esq.

At Edinburgh, Kenneth Callander, M.D. youngest son of the late John C. esq. of Craigleith, in Scotland.

At Gibraltar, Lieut. John Wodehouse, son of the Rev. Philip W. of Hugham, co. Norfolk.

3. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Theophilus Buckworth, esq.

At Ayr, aged 60, Lady Hamilton, widow of Sir Henry H. bart. of Castle Cunningham, co. Donegal, Ireland.

At her house at Great Berkhamstead, Herts, aged 73, Mrs. Dourien, widow of John D. esq.

At Boston, on his journey, much respected as a traveller, Mr. Wm. Parker, nephew to Mr. Francis Gerrard, tea-dealer, of London.

4. At Bath, Charlotte Countess of Leicester, wife of George Earl of Leicester, to whom she was married Dec. 24, 1757, being the only daughter and coheir of Roger Manners Esq. of Rutland, co. York, esq. and Countess of Essex. Marrying E. esq. of the same place. She was left two sons and three daughters. Her remains were interred with her Lordship's family at Radnor, in Wales. The obit was met at Westminster by 12 of Marquis Townshend's most respectable family, who escorted it to Radnor-hall, whence it was conducted to the church, attended

on foot by the Marquis and Marchioness Townshend, General and Lady E. Loftus, &c. with that solemnity and respect due to her exalted rank and character.

In St. James's square, Bath, Jo. Mayow, esq. of Bray, co. Cornwall.

Jonathan Greenwood, esq. of Raven's-lodge, near Dewsbury.

Aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Manlove, vicar of St. Alkmund, Derby.

In Bray's-buildings, Ilkington, aged 45, Mrs. Penton, widow of the late Mr. Jos. P. of New Street square, Lond. brass-founder.

5. At his house in Haggate, in his 80th year, Mr. George Penton, many years an eminent brass-founder in New Street square and father of the aforesaid Mr. Joseph P.

In her 38th year, the wife of Mr. Heaton, of Burlington-street, Piccadilly.

In Lancaster, the Rev. William Cotton, M. A. vicar of Kirby in Melham Vale, co. York.

Aged 57, Mrs. Anne Carter, matron of the Leicester infirmary; which place she had held several years, with great credit to herself, and satisfaction to the governors.

6. At Belton, co. Leicesters, in his 63rd year, George Hastings, esq. formerly a colonel in the guards, brother of the Rev. Charles Hastings, rector of Great and Little Leake, co. Nottingham, and nearly allied to the late Countess-dowager and the late Earl of Huntingdon, by both of whom he was much esteemed.

Aged 75, John Meynell, esq. of Kirk-Langley, co. Derby.

At Barnstable, Devon, aged 27, Mr. Samuel Roberts, son of Mr. John R. of that town. He was a young man of the most amiable disposition, engaging manners, and exemplary morals; in whom were united the qualities of a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a sincere friend.

Mr. George Cockings, about 30 years the very useful regular of the Society of Arts and Sciences in the Adelphi.

At Perth, in Scotland, James Duncanson, esq. of Tippermahoe.

At Glasgow, Alexander Low, esq. late one of the magistrates thereof.

7. At Walsfleet, co. Lincoln, in her 84th year, the widow of Mr. George Rix, farmer, late of Well, near Alford.

In Tryon-st. Bath, in his 83th year, Mr. Solo, apothecary, well known to the botanical world by his "Mentia Britannica."

At Rushmore, near Ludlow, the Rev. Thomas Haines, rector of Richard's Castle and Caynham, co. Salop, in the communication of the peace for the counties of Hereford and Salop, and nephew of the late Dr. Johnson, bishop of Worcester.

8. At Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. William Lockhart, minister of St. Andrew's church in that city.

Miss Grace Eggle, daughter of Mr. John H. of the family of Hantsdon, aged 61.

d niece of the late William Earl of Argyll, who died in 1783.

Mr. Hugh Frazer, esq. captain and of the North Lowland fencibles. 16 years lieutenant and adjutant of

(or Royal Highland) regiment, and with that corps during its many successful campaigns in America.

nickpenny, near Dublin, Mr. Pagnane. After returning from a tour in the neighbourhood, he was shot in the head by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the act of disengaging its place.

Blackwith, near Gainsborough, aged 60.

Wywell-street, Strand, Mr. John Burgeon's instrument-maker.

his house in Mansfield-street, Portico, in his 62d year, his Grace Anclutere, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl

and Baron of Heddlington, Baron Hanworth, in Middlesex, hereditary

of the Court of Chancery. He married, in 1763, the daughter of the Earl of

18th, by whom he had three sons and daughters; and is succeeded by

his son, Aubrey, Earl of Burford; his

remains were interred at Hanworth, where, antique statues and marbles,

and choice wines, were sold by auction, Mr. Christie, March 25 and 26.

only, the Rev. Mr. Beate, of Harrow Northampton; and, on the 11th,

brother, Thomas B. esq. of Great Britain, in the same county.

10 Broad-street, aged 75, Theyer, esq. Blackwell-hall factor.

the wife of Christopher Smith, esq. 11-street, Cheap-side.

his father's house in King-street, London, in his 51st year, the Rev. Wil-

son, rector of Waxham and Palling, Norfolk.

only, at Market Harborough, aged 60, widow Woodcock, of Sydenham.

Parker, sister of the Rev. Mr. P. P. Springham, co. Rutland.

in 1731 year, Elizabeth Stothard, 60, near Bugg, co. Lincoln. She

only ever known to have had a fever. In her youthful days she was

able to shear, bind, and stock an acre of oats a day for 40 days. George

was carded and spun wool till near the end of her death; and could read to

well in her Bible, with the use of a staff. She had many children, grand-

children, and great grandchildren.

10th, Bucks, aged 80, the wife of the late

Mr. James Fox, farmer and grazier, 10, near Market Rasen, co. Linc.

mouth, of a paralytic stroke, 10, formerly Mrs. Simpson, of

are there, and many years a dis-

tinguished favourite at Bath, where she succeeded Mrs. Siddons.

At Wade's mill, Herts, the wife of John Buller, esq. of Morval, in Cornwall, the youngest daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

At his father's house in the Tower of London, aged 17, Ensign Carington Paterfon, of the 3d West India regiment, youngest son of Lieut.-col. P. commandant of invalids in the Tower garrison.

At Blairhall, in Scotland, the widow of Alexander Ranaldson, esq.

Lieut. James M'Harg, of the 67th foot, son of the late Mr. Anthony M'H. writer.

At Glasgow, Mr. Rt. M'Lachlan, surgeon and lieutenant of the Argyleshire fencibles.

12. At Stock-house, Dorset, of the gout in her stomach and lungs, deeply lamented, in her 48th year, the wife of John Berkley Burland, esq. daughter and heiress of the late John Farr, esq. of that place.

At Glasgow, in his 69th year, Mr. John MacLachlan, of Kilchoun.

Aged 9, the only son of Samuel Barker, esq. of Lyndon, co. Rutland.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Blyth, of Lynn.

At Nottingham, in his 20th year, Mr. Samuel Halford, son of Mr. John H. of Blaby, co. Leicester.

In Finsbury square, the wife of Alexander-Francis Baillie, esq. of the royal navy.

At Honeyborne, co. Worcester, aged 58, Mrs. Eden, wife of Mr. Nathaniel E. of that place; a truly valuable woman,

and an ornament to the matrimonial state, living in the affections of her husband upwards of 36 years; to her children

an example of love and piety, implanting in them an early desire for religion, not

enforcing it as a task, but encouraging it as the most essential thing on which all future

happiness is built; and several are now living in the happy experience of her

correspondence. Living been desirable to all who had the pleasure of reading her letters.

13. In Percy-street, after a painful illness of 12 days, William Browne, esq. late

governor of Bermuda.

In Guildford street, Rob. Reynolds, esq.

At her father's house in Straford-place, Lady Harriet Portman, third daughter of Earl P.

Aged 68, the Rev. John Bull, rector of Inworth and Penlow, and a long time an active magistrate for the county.

The eldest son of Mr. William of the George Inn at Oakham.

Aged 24, R. Knapp, esq. of 11, in the Finsbury of York-place, and a son of Gen. Knapp for E. Surrey.

At Uckfield, Sussex, in her 60, the late wife of the late Edward

rector of Barningham, Great Britain, of Mrs. C. appeared in every way

it thence forth with peculiar firmness; for at that awful moment her

and resignation proved how only a sincere Christian to die.

About 6 o'clock this morning, as Capt. Harrison, of the brig Neptune, of Gainfrob', lying in the Humber, off Hull, was going aboard that vessel in a boat, accompanied by three men and two boys, part of his crew, the boat, by the rapidity of the tide, was driven foul of the cable, and striking against the brig went in pieces. One of the crew at this instant, by a sudden and wonderful spring, caught hold of the cable, and reached the brig in safety: the remainder went under her bottom, and on rising again, two of them got hold of a part of the boat, and one of them an oar, by which means they supported themselves upon the water. After being carried a considerable way up the Humber, they fortunately fell in with a brig bound from Lynn to Gainfrob', by which they were taken on board, and experienced the most humane treatment from the master of her, who kindly assisted them every assistance in his power. Meeting with a vessel coming for Hull, he put them aboard her, after giving them a gunes, and they reached the port of Hull safe on the evening of Saturday, to the no small surprize and joy of those who were acquainted with the circumstances of the accident, and who considered their death as inevitable. Captain Harrison kept up with them for a considerable time, and was supported and encouraged by one of the crew, an excellent swimmer, and who lent him every assistance, but at last he sunk, exhausted with the great exertion he had made. One of the boys was also drowned, immediately after, the boat went in pieces.

At Greenock, in his 71st year, Captain Alexander Sinclair.

14. In his 32d year, at his house at Pad-
dington, in an unexpected way, Dr. Joseph
Johnston, late of the J. & C. P. banker, of
High-street, Manchester, a native of
Leicester, and brother to the Rev. Charles
J. of Southwell, Leicester Bath.

In the Circus, Bath, the wife of Dr.
Munroe

At Court of Corruption, the wife of
C. J. O'Donnell, the Late Sec.

Aged 6. Mr. Joseph Lammert, of Reth. He was taken to the land while struggling, he fell over the top of the rock, and was obliged to be carried home, where he died in about two hours.

15. As to the Police Tribunal, of
Canton, the Commission has been

At Boulder, Colorado, George S. Smith, a prominent local physician, has been elected president of the new branch. He understands the extreme conditions with which the majority of the people in the cut-throat battle of the world must deal, and the lack of opportunity in the hands of the few. In the country, where a common sense, a sense of right and a sense of justice, and a new well-defined conviction that the existence in the world must mean to

terminated. He expressed himself earnestly upon the subject of religious duties, and submitted his departure out of this life to the will of God with the most Christian resignation. His death is lamented by eight orphan children and a most numerous acquaintance. He married Anne, the only dau. and child of John Scott, esq. of North End in the parish of Fulfham, Middlesex.

In St. George's in the East, Mr. Whitaker, sugar-baker.

Interred, Mr. Corns, late messenger, of the King's mews, Charing-cross. All the royal servants attended in their liveries.

16. In a very advanced age, the widow of John Page, esq. late of King-street, Bloomsbury, and mother of Mr. John P. of Holborn.

At her apartments in Cambridge, aged 69, the wife of Mr. Philip Luckome, printer, daughter of Mr. James, formerly printer of the Cambridge Journal, and niece of the late Archdeacon Goodall.

At Leicester, the wife of Thomas Arnold,
M. D.—Mr. Joyce, surgeon, of Leicester.

At his chambers in Barnard's-inn, aged 77, the Rev. James Horne.

17. In Green Dragon Line, South Miami, aged 55, William Adams, etc.

At Clipham, co. Rutland, aged 90, Sarah Bettridge. The cause of her death originated in a scratch on her hand by a pin, which being neglected, festtered, and ultimately proved fatal; previous to the accident she never knew an hour's illness.

At Kelvedon, Essex, aged 63, the widow
of Nich. Willett, esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Greenwich, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Powis, brewer.

In London, in his 50th year, Thomas Buttock, Esq., well known on the turf, as owner of the celebrated horses Rockingham, Buzzard, Spear, Toby, &c.

At her house in Harley-street, aged 75.
Died Janet Antruther, lady of the late Sir
John A. of Antruther, bart. and mother of
the present Chief Justice of Bengal. (See
her husband's death in vol. I. XIX. p. 615.)

At Glasgow, Wm. French, esq formerly
lord provost of that city.

18. A. Son, with in **Kings** of a drop-
ping company, age 62, Dan Ramsey
eq. a considerable Vice-marshal in
that town (of which he was one of the
jurors), and brother of Vice-marshal
Peter Ramsey. His death was probably
caused by that of the wife, a valiant
woman, which took place in December
last [see vol. LXXI. p. 1114].

At Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Crook
manages the Phosphorus Newcastle trade.

At 10, the Rev. Wm. Jackson, M. A. vicar of Cornbeech, Manx. He had spent the preceding evening with a party of friends, and retired to bed apparently in perfect health; but was taken ill about 6 in the morning, and died in a few hours.

Abstract

After a short illness, the wife of Alex. Mastland, esq. of King's Arms yard.

In George-street, Adelphi, Geo. Innes, esq. of Madras.

19. Aged 84, the relict of John Taylor, gent. of Leverington Parson Drove, in the Isle of Ely.

At North Cave, aged 81, the relict of Capt. John Martin, of London, formerly a resident of Tadcaster.

The wife of Arthur Atherly, esq. sister of Sir John Carter, of Portsmouth.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Fitzwater, relict of the late Mr. F. of the Haymarket. Her painful and tedious confinement received every possible alleviation from the affectionate attendance of her daughter, Mrs. Smith (married to Dr. Smith, of Richmond); but she was deprived of the melancholy pleasure of seeing her son, Mr. Fitzwater, of Pall Mall, who is with Marquis Cornwallis at Amiens.

20. While eating his dinner, Mr. Norman, 40 years one of the sextons of St. George's cathedral, Windsor.—Mr. Lacey, 30 years verger of the said cathedral.

At Goswell-house, Islington, aged 67, the Rev. Joseph Baines, formerly chaplain in the East India Company's service, at Fort Marlborough.

In his 27th year, Mr. Henry Hurst Capel, of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

In Lion-row, Twickenham, aged 73, Mrs. Anne Rosbee.

In Edgware-road, Mr. Edward Britten.

At Tottenham, the wife of Ja. Stears, esq.

After a lingering illness, Mr. R. Trewman, the first establisher of the Exeter Flying-Post, which he had printed and published near 40 years.

At Winchester, after 6 days illness, Capt. Coll Lamont, of the 41d or Royal Highland regiment of foot.

At Southampton, the infant son of Joseph Sidney Yorke, esq. M.P. captain of his Majesty's ship Canada.

At Richmond, John Moore, M.D. born at Stirling, 1730, where his father, the Rev. Charles M. a respectable clergyman of the Established Church, was one of the ministers, and died 1735, when his widow removed with her infant son to her native city of Glasgow, and superintended his education, being a woman of great strength of understanding, discretion, and piety. He was matriculated at the university, and, being designed for the medical profession, was placed under the care of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner of that day both in surgery and pharmacy. He attended also the anatomical lectures of Dr. Hamilton, and the medical ones of Dr. Cullen. When the Duke of Cumberland commanded the allied army in Flanders, 1747, Mr. M. was among the many students who flocked to his camp and its hospitals, and was presented to the commander in

chief by his relation the Duke of Argyle, then a commoner and representative in parliament for Glasgow, and a lieutenant-colonel of foot. He attended the military hospital at Maestricht as surgeon's mate, and removed thence to Flushing, 1747, and afterwards assisted the surgeon of the Coldstream regiment under Gen. Braddock, whom he accompanied to England on the peace, 1748, when only 18 years old. He attended Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures, and went with Dr. Fordyce to Paris with the same views. Lord Albemarle was then British ambassador at the French Court, and appointed him surgeon to his household, but he lodged as near as he could to the hospitals. Here Dr. Gordon proposed to him to return, and enter into partnership with him at Glasgow, which he did after previously taking a course of lectures in midwifery with Smellie in London, and practised two years with Dr. G. till the latter received a doctor's degree, when he continued to act as a surgeon, till, in his 40th year, he accompanied to the Continent James-George Duke of Hamilton, who laboured under a consumptive disorder, in 1769, of which he died in his 15th year, and Mr. M. recorded his malady and merits on his tomb in the family burying-ground. The late Duke being of the same sickly constitution, his mother recommended his travelling with the same person, who had now obtained a doctor's degree at Glasgow, and they spent no less than five years abroad, in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. On their return, Dr. M. removed his family to London, and, 1779, published "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo, which was favourably received, and gained him no little credit. As he continued to be consulted by his friends till his death, he next published, in 1785, "Medical Sketches," in which he is supposed to have offended some of his brethren by the disclosure of certain *arcana* which it is their interest to conceal; and, two years after, a like View of Society and Manners in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo, both which have gone through several editions. In 1799 he published "Zelus," in which he traces the fatal effects resulting from uncontrolled passion on the part of a darling son, and unconditional compliance on that of a fond mother; a character so atrocious, it is hoped, never existed in real life, as it is calculated rather to affect the reader with horror than to warn him by example. Dr. M. was in France at the time of the Revolution, and, with Lord Lauderdale, witnessed the horrid massacre of Sept. 2, 1793, but quitted Paris two d.ys after. Soon after his return he published a Journal during his residence in France, in 2 vols. 8vo, which is a most valuable, authentic work; and, 1795, "A View of the Cause and Progress

Progress of the French Revolution," 2 vols. 8vo, dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire, beginning with the reign of Henry IV. and ending with the execution of the royal family. In 1768 appeared "Edward; various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, chiefly in England." In 1800, "Mordaunt; being Scenes of Life, Character, and Manners, in various Countries; including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality," 2 vols. 8vo; consisting, chiefly, of a series of letters written by the Hon. John Mordaunt, while confined to his couch at Vevey, giving an account of what he had seen in Italy, Germany, France, Portugal, &c. The works of this writer discover him to possess great insight into human nature, and that happy union of acute discernment with a lively imagination by which he is enabled to describe its intricacies with the greatest clarity. He married Miss Simson, of Glasgow, daughter of the Divinity Professor in that University, by whom he had five sons and a daughter, with whom he lived in perfect domestic happiness till his death.

21. At Gibraltar, after an illness of six months, during which he suffered the most excruciating tortures from his wounds breaking out afresh, and a dreadful strangury which followed, Gen. O'Hara, colonel of the 74th regiment of infantry, and commander of that fortress. He died very rich; and his left by his will his brother, Mr. Bowens his agent, Mr. Raleigh his late secretary, and Capt. Hope his trustees; and vested in them his property in the funds, amounting to near 700,000l. in trust to pay annuities to two ladies, and two children whom he has left by each of them, with the benefit of survivorship, and inheritance of the whole to the last if they live of each family. To his trustees he has left a residuary property that will amount to about 700l. each, and which is at his brother takes by the will. To his black servants, Malay, he has left his furniture, plate, linen, china, &c. and a legacy to every one of his blacking, cloth, that will altogether amount to the value of 1000l. and upwards. His plate is particularly valuable, several articles of great price having been presented to him at different periods by public bodies, as a token of their esteem. One piece particularly presented by the merchants of Gibraltar, is valued at 1000l. sterling. The General's death is much felt and lamented at Gibraltar. Few men possessed so happy a combination of talents. He was a brave and enterprising soldier, a strict disciplinarian, and a public accomplished gentleman. After a storm he kept up a degree of hospitality little known there till his taking the government; from 15 to 20 covers were laid daily, and the elegance of the entertainment would only be equalled

by the cheerful attention of the hospitable entertainer.

At St. Eth, in Cornwall, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Humphry W. and sister of Sir George Augustus Wm. Shuckburgh Evelyn, bart.

At Caborn, near Clifton, co. Linc. aged 79, Mr. James Hill, farmer and grazier.

Aged 73, Mrs. Simons, relict of Mr. S. of Leicester.

After a long illness, Joseph Johnson, esq. of Trouton, near Rury, Suffolk.

On Spenn-hill, near Newbury, Berks, the relict of John Blake, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

At Kensington, the widow of the late Mr. John Fryer.

Suddenly. — Pigot, esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place. He went to bed well on the preceding night, but finding himself indisposed in the evening he went into his son's apartment, where he dropped down dead.

In Parliament-street, at the house of William Abercromby, esq. where he was on a visit, Miss Mary-Frances Mait, daughter of Col. A. Mait.

Mrs. Rideing, sister to Sir R. Parry, bt. 22. The relict of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard, Wilts.

The wife of Mr. Ford, Smithfield-barn.

23. Dr. James Johnston, chairman of the common councilors of Fife and Perth.

In South Lambeth, in his 72d year, Thomas Daniel, esq.

At Walthamstow, Essex, Miss Mowbray, second daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of that place.

At Copenhagen, the daughter of the Prince Royal of Denmark, born on the 12th instant.

24. At Hackney, in his 72d year, Mr. Isaac Thompson, of Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, merchant.

In Hammer-street, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Owen-Parr, secretary to the committee of merchants trading to Africa.

25. Arthur Peate, esq. of Philip-lane. In Grosvenor-place, Thomas Bury, esq. of Colleton, Devon.

At Bury, aged 74, M^{rs}. Susanah Gordon, sister of the late Sir Wm. G. bart.

26. At Hornchurch, Essex, the wife of Richard Wyatt, esq. of that place, heretofore many years a Governor of Mexico.

Mr. Thomas Avey, grazier, of North Somerset, near Louth, co. Lincoln. Attempting to cross Gainsborough haven, on his return from Grimby market, he was, by the rapidity of the falling tide, taken into the sea and drowned; his horse with much difficulty gained the shore. On March 13 his body was thrown up by the sea near North Somerset, and interred there on the same day in a military hearse, attended by the militia of Somersetshire, and a company of volunteers.

Gales, printer, at Sheffield, who
ished under an afflicting illness
ks, in an agony of delirium es-
m his house, and was lost in the
ve any assistance could be ren-
-ve him.

only, in her 16th year, Miss
eld-st daughter of M. W. K.
pique.

ly, at Hundleby, near Spilsby, co.
Butler Hairby, gent.

th, aged 89, Mrs. Anne Ward,
nd, to whom she had been mar-
rs, survives.

w Tree, near Thorne, the wife

Atkinson, esq. of that place, and

of Edw. Eastland, esq. of Lincoln.

ton, the Rev. Edmund Browne,

y of York, rector of Kirk-Sin-

West riding of that county, and

the grammar-school at Butter-

r Bolton.

10th year, after a lingering illness,

supported with exemplary forti-

Rev. Joseph Gregory, M. A. vi-

Martin's and All Saints, Leicester.

1, Major Sandford.

advanced period of life, at his

the New road, Mary-la-Bonne,

r Geddes, LL. D. He was a na-

otland, and a Roman Catholic;

7x6, published the prospectus of

insulation of the Bible; and, in the

year, a letter to the Bishop of

n the subject. To this translation,

undertaken by a Roman Catholic

1, the bishops, clergy, nobility,

y, most liberally subscribed. The

ne did not, perhaps, altogether

he sanguine expectations con-
it; the second volume was pub-

1797. Previously to this, the

lished a para; brahic transla-
sures of Horace, a performance

ckly reached its merited obit-

1786 he published a letter to a

of parliament on the effects of the

; and, 1787, a letter to Dr.

on the divinity of Christ. Since

he has furnished the world with

king specimens of his wit and

In 1799, "Enthusiasm, and

a deique with the author, con-

rum, co-edited by Henry Thoms

Rev. 1799; published in 1800, a

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His political principles were professedly
democratical. How far it be permitted to
interest Providence in such events, others
will determine; it may not be unworthy
serious reflection that this libertine in re-
ligious and political sentiments is removed,
after having been permitted, for a season,
to concur with the author of all evil in
exercising the faith and patience of the
Saints. Dr. Priestley called upon him for
his opinion of the doctrine of the Trinity,
in our vol. LIX. p. 11; in which volume,
p. 309, a criticism was offered on his new
translation of the Bible, which he answer-
ed p. 418. A vindication of Tindal's trans-
lation against him, *ibid.* 790. His account
of the LXX and Greek versions, vol. LXII.
p. 251. Mr. Milner's review of his prin-
ciples, LXIII. 888; and strictures on his
letter to the Bishop of Censorio, LXIV. p.
26, which was defended pp. 130, 227, and
the defence answered p. 321; a new de-
fence, by Mr. J. King, p. 220, answered
by Mr. Milner, p. 210; renewed by
Mr. King, p. 517; complimented by John
Phelan, librarian to the College of Physi-
cians in London, p. 592; Mr. Milner's fi-
nal answer, p. 1069; Mr. King's reply,
LXXV. p. 9. There are only skirmishes be-
tween professors of the same Popery, with
different interpretations and respect. The
Doctor's own character of himself is, that
he is "Catholic only *à l'usage* Roman Ca-
tholic *seuendum quid.*" Notes on Dyer's
Poet's Fate. See our vol. LXVII. p. 323.
One of his latest publications was "A mo-
dest Apology for the Roman Catholics of
Great Britain;" of which Mr. Milner
thus speaks, in our vol. LXX. p. 1028:
"How far a man who is under the severest
censures of a church for heterodoxy, being
equally incapable of administering and of
partaking in any of its sacred rites, is qual-
ified to give a faithful exposition of its
tenets, every one will judge. So far is cer-
tain, that the above-mentioned work is,
throughout the whole, a foul misrepresen-
tation, and disavowed by the English Ca-
tholics." Such a religion as Dr. G. defends
is not worth an apology. On the contrary,
assuming that the vilest purposes of human
interest or policy could make any one pre-
tend to belong to it." A similar opinion of
him may be seen in "A View of the State
of Religion in England," 1800, *ib.* 1159:
"Viewing Dr. Geddes as an ecclesiastick
of the Church of Rome, I did honestly ex-
press my abhorrence at his barefaced sup-
port of infidelity; and added my surprize,
that his superiors did not manifest their
open disapprobation of his conduct. I find
that in the latter instance I was mistaken,
for which I am glad; because it is better
that I should have erred through ignorance
than that they should have lain under a
just stigma upon a matter of so much in-
terest to their reputation." The best vin-
dication

dication of the Pentateuch, both as to facts and doctrines, was given in a review of Dr. G's new translation, in the British Critick, February this year, continued in the following month.—It is imagined the death of his friend and patron, the late Ld. Petre, to whose memory he paid a feeling poetic tribute, had a sensible effect on his health, and brought him to his grave.

27. At Beverley, after a long and severe illness, the Rev. Luke Hall, late of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Plumstead-house, Kent, Peter Mann, esq. eldest son of Gen. M. of the engineers.

28. At Mertham Rye, Surrey, William Jolliffe, esq. M. P. for Petersfield. On the 26th, having returned from hunting, with his two sons, and a colonel of the guards just come from Egypt, he was giving directions to his servants about drawing off some old ale for the family's use in town, when, having forgotten that the hatch of the cellar was open, he fell backwards head foremost to the depth of 10 feet perpendicular into it. His neck was dislocated by the fall, and the skin stripped off from the back part of his head. It was some time before he was found by the recollection of a labourer who saw him go that way. He was taken up alive, and Mr. Earle immediately sent for Mr. J. conversed with him in the most sensible and calm manner, and next morning at six o'clock he died. On Sunday, March 7, his remains were interred with great funeral pomp in the family-vault at Mertham. The body, which had lain in state some days, was conveyed to the church, which was hung with black cloth, in a hearse decorated with escutcheons, &c. preceded by all his tenantry in full mourning, on horseback; then plumes, banner, and his favourite horse, properly caparisoned. The hearse was followed by eight coaches and six, in which were his two sons and others of his family, and particular friends. The pall-bearers were, Lord Grantley, the Hon. Gen. Norton, Sir John Frederick, Lieutenant-colonel Boyce, Mr. East, and Mr. Rock.

In her 16th year, Miss Montague, daughter of Mr. Joseph M. of Kensington. Her death was occasioned by her curls having accidentally caught fire. Within these few months not less than six ladies have literally been burnt to death. May her unhappy fate inspire the breast of every female reader with that degree of precaution and care that may for ever prevent a repetition of a similar calamity.

Aged 64, Mr. John Simpson, formerly of the White Swan and Sandal cottage-house, Newcastle, but afterwards of the Copper-works-house, York. He was esteemed one of the first billiard players in this country, and was well known to, and valued by, a numerous and respectable acquaintance in most parts of the kingdom.

Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of St. Michael's, Winchester, and one of the minor canons of that city. While performing his afternoon duty in the cathedral, and just as he had read the text of his sermon, his voice suddenly faltered, and he fell back lifeless. He was immediately taken home, but every endeavour to restore him was ineffectual.

At Bath, the widow of Mr. Dan. Brown. In Oxford street, Bath, Mrs. Athall.

Miss Waddington, only daughter of Samuel Ferriard W. esq.

Mr. Price, principal messenger to the Navy-office.

In Aberdeen, Miss Barbara Somerville, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

Lately, at Melis in Suffolk, Miss Anne Bullock, sister to Captain Bullock, with whom she lived. She was a rare instance of patience under long and painful suffering; and those real female ornaments, meekness and a quiet spirit, created the sincerest love, and render the loss unusually afflicting and severe. Those nearest her derive a momentary consolation in paying this just tribute of affection to her memory. An excellent discourse replete with instruction, consoling, and impressive, was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Hors, a near relation of the deceased, and vicar of Debenham.

Of apoplexy, aged 85, Cardinal Mezz Gollo, Bishop of Viterbo. In November 1798, he was instrumental, with the assistance of Count Zelli Pazzaglio, governor of the city, in saving the lives of 34 Frenchmen whom the populace of Viterbo threatened with death. The Cardinal-bishop received them into his palace; and, cloathing himself in his pontifical robes, harangued the people from a balcony. The multitude, till then noisy and mutinous, fell on their knees and implored his benediction; and, soon after wards, Gen. Kellermann marched into the city and relieved his countrymen.

Aged 104, Isaac Ealy, labourer at Huddington, near Devizes. He was father and grandfather to 95 children.

In the workhouse at Gaultree, belonging to the township of Tadmerton, Lincolnshire, Luke Jackson, who was born March 12, 1699, and, consequently, nearly 103 years of age, he lived in three centuries and five reigns, of William and Mary, Anne, and the three Georges. He copied the perfect use of his faculties to the last, and had such an aversion to physic and physicians that on his death-bed, when the governor was ordered to procure medical assistance for him, he earnestly requested that none might be got.

Mrs. Hannah Clark, wife of Sergeant-major C. of the Huddingtonshire militia, while conversing with a neighbour, in the High street at Huddington, she suddenly dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired in a few minutes.

The wife of Mr. Abrahams, of Chatham dock yard. He was greatly affected by the circumstance; and on entering the chamber where the corpse lay, he sat on the side of the bed, and observing that he felt he should not long survive her, he fell on her neck, and expired.

Thomas Robinson, late of Roebarton, near Taunton, in Somersetshire. The following curious bequests are contained in his will: "All my property in the stocks I give to the assistance of Government—it is my voluntary contribution to the defence of the nation; and I appoint the Governour and Cashier of the Bank of England executors and trustees; and I trust they will have it placed to the proper account immediately after my death. All I have in Taunton, in money or goods of any kind, I give to my servant, Elizabeth Clark, in requital for her taking care of me during two long illnesses, the first of which was caused by poison given me by Miss Hannah Shute, which took out all my teeth, caused two or three imposthumes, and from which I recovered by miracle by a milk diet."

At Bromley, Kent, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of Little Leighs, co. Essex.

At Greenwich, in his 82d year, Daniel Peter Layard, M.D. who was admitted licentiate of the College of Physicians 1752, but had for several years retired from practice. He was father to the Dean of Bristol, and brother to the Dukes of Ancaster, vice-president of the British Lying-in hospital (of which he was one of the founders), fellow of the Royal Society, and LL.D. of the University of Oxford.

The widow of Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Richmond, Surrey, lawyer.

At Cambwell, in his 90th year, Mr. Earle, formerly of Berranufsey street, woolen-dresser and tailor, grandfather to the celebrated Miss Robertson, now a prisoner in the Fleet; and to whom, by a former will, he had given 10,000*l.* but has now left her only one shilling.

In the Borough High-street, Southwark, aged 81, Mr. George Duguid.

After a short illness, Mrs. Clitherow, wife of James C. esq. of Botton-house, Middlesex, colonel of the Westminster regiment of militia. As did, Jan. 30, in her 80th year, at Bird's-place, Epsendon, Herts, Mrs. Jodrell, mother of the wife of Mr. Clitherow, of that place.

Thomas Jees, esq. chief teller of the Bank of England; a gentleman who, to great conviviality of disposition, pleasantries of manners, and facility in adapting his conversation to every company, united such rare abilities and acquirements as will cause him to be long and sincerely lamented.

March 1. At Chatham, aged 65, Rear-admiral James Macnamara.

Genl. Mao, March, 1802.

At Battersea, Cuthbert Rippon, esq.

At Burbach, co. Leicester, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne Cooper, widow of Mr. John C. of that place, and sister of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart.

Metcalfe, a waggoner, riding on the Lincoln mail-coach, between Alconbury-hill and Chesterton, fell off, and pitching on his head, died instantly.

2. At Bath, the mother of Wm. Ramsay, esq. secretary to the East India Company.

At Shobdon-court, co. Hereford, John Lord Viscount Bateman, Baron of Cullmore, lord-lieutenant of Herefordshire, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. He was the eldest son of William Viscount Bateman, by the Lady Anne Spencer, grand-daughter of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, and daughter of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. He succeeded to the titles in 1744; represented Woodstock in parliament; and married, 1748, Miss Sambrooke, niece of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, bart. of Gubbins, co. Hertford, and co-heiress of John S. esq.; but leaving no issue, the titles of the family expire with him.

In Ireland, in her 70th year, the widow of Jn. Arabin, esq. of Maglane, co. Meath, daughter of the late Col. Daniel, and niece to the late Gen. Legrand.

Aged 56, Mr. James Crisp, merchant, of Southwark.

Mr. La Coeff, page to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He returned speedily to Oatlands, the preceding day, from the Duchess of York's house at Bath, upon some family affair, when he was taken ill, and died the next morning, much and justly regretted by all who knew him.

2. This morning, at 11 o'clock, at his seat at Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire, in the 37th year of his age, FRANCIS RUSSELL, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Earl of Bedford, Baron Russell of Cheneys, Thoreshaugh, and Howland of Streatham, recorder of Bedford; president of the Toxophilite Society, and vice-president of the Small Pox Hospital and the Veterinary College. His Grace was born August 11, 1765, of Elizabeth, daughter of the late William-Anne Earl of Albemarle, and sister of the late Admiral Viscount Keppel. His father, the Marquis of Tavistock, dying in 1767, in consequence of a fall from his horse, and leaving three sons, he, as eldest, on the death of his grandfather in 1771, succeeded to the princely honours and fortunes of his family. The Duke died of an inflammation in his bowels; and, from the very first moment of his being obliged to call in medical assistance, his recovery was extremely doubtful. His Grace had been afflicted with a rupture from an early part of life, and of a complicated nature, which rendered the wearing of a truss difficult;

fault; and it may be presumed, it was not on when the fatal mischief happened. It was first brought on by a blow from a cricket-ball while at Westminster-school. He had been long indisposed with a cold for a few days, and on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, about 5 o'clock, a fit of coughing came on, which forced a small portion of intestine down. His Grace was in great pain on the part, and a general uneasiness in his bowels. The usual means were used till Dr. Kerr arrived from Northampton, which was at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. His attempts to return the intestine being unsuccessful, he was apprehensive an operation would be necessary. It was the Duke's particular desire that Sir James Earle, who had always been his surgeon, should be sent for. The delay which it would occasion was attended to; but the Duke decided for himself in that particular. The express for Sir James reached town about noon, and he arrived at Woburn at five on Saturday afternoon. The endeavours of Sir James to reduce the rupture were as ineffectual as Dr. Kerr's; and the operation was immediately proceeded upon, and over before six o'clock, a period of little more than 24 hours after the accident. His Grace's submission and fortitude could not be exceeded, and surgical skill was never better executed. The stricture was extraordinary; but when removed, and the parts returned to their situation, his Grace seemed relieved, and had two hours comfortable sleep. It was not till Sunday noon the alarming symptoms first made their appearance, and which were combated with every effort of art though unsuccessful. The able assistance of Dr. H. Liffax, who was his Grace's physician, was united in the first consultations, the doctor being sent for at the same time with Sir James Earle. By desire of his Grace's friends, Sir James Earle returned to the Abbey on Wednesday, with Mr. William Wadd, his pupil, to inspect the body. They found the intestines in a very putrid state. His Grace was sensible to the last, but not aware of the dangerous state in which he was till the morning that he died. He bore his suffering, which were most acute, with exemplary resignation. His solicitor, Mr. Gubbins, went down on Monday; and the equities and a multitude of his Grace left him full possession of himself, to make what arrangement of his property he deemed proper. A short time before his death he saw his brothers, Lord John and Lord William; of whom he took a most affectionate leave. The scene was very solemn and impressive. The whole of Sunday Feb. 28, and Monday and Tuesday March 1 and 2, he resided at Woburn was crowded with carriages. The post-horses were insufficient to convey his Grace's visitors; his own horses were stationed as relays for the

dispatch of expresses, being thought more capable of that service than the ordinary cattle to be met with upon the roads; and the adjacent gentlemen and farmers, in the fervency of friendship towards their noble and useful neighbour, accommodated his numerous visitors with their own horses. The last express, announcing his death, left Woburn at 12, and reached town at 35 minutes past 4, a distance of 42 miles. His Grace dying unmarried, and without issue, he succeeded in his titles and estates by his next brother, Lord John Russell, a representative in the present Parliament for the borough of Tavistock, who was born July 6, 1766, and in 1786 married Georgiana-Elizabeth Bragg, second daughter of Lord Viscount Tarrington, formerly British ambassador to the Court of Brussels. She died Oct. 11, 1801 (LXXXI. 966), leaving three sons, Francis, George-William, and John.

The funeral took place on the 10th, and was conducted without ostentation, agreeably to his own request. The perfect Duke being extremely indisposed, he was advised to quit Woburn, that the appearance of the preparations for the funeral might not increase his illness. Accordingly, he left the Abbey on the morning of the 9th, in company with his brother Lord William Russell, for Streatham. Lord Preston remained to give directions respecting the funeral, &c. Every thing being properly arranged, the procession left the Abbey about 10 on Wednesday night, and a breakfast was provided at the White Hart at St. Alban's, next morning, for 50 persons. The coffin was covered with the best crimson velvet, and contained 3000 silver mauls. The hearts were drawn by six horses. It was followed by three mourning coaches; in the first were Mr. Gotohed, the auditor and solicitor; Mr. Forey, the resident agent for the Woburn estate; and Mr. Brown, a solicitor; in the second were the Rev. Mr. Parry, rector of Woburn, Mr. Salmon, resident surveyor; and Mr. Shaw, of Woburn; and in the third were three principal servants of the household. They were followed by his Grace's carriage, empty, drawn by six bay horses, and three footmen behind it, followed by a footman leading his Grace's favourite hackney. The procession passed through Hockley, Dunstable, Market-street, and Redburn, in the most solemn manner. The inhabitants in the places through which the procession passed were in the road with lights, and the greatest order prevailed. On its arrival at Rickmansworth, about half past nine on Tuesday morning, it was joined by the Buckinghamshire tenantry, and from there by the Duke of Chesham, who were in waiting for its arrival, and the whole then proceeded to the place of interment in the following order:

The pall-bearers on horseback,

2.] *Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons.* 283

avis (his Grace's steward), Mr. Dodd, Talbot, Mr. Martyr, bachelor, Mr. Dell. A majority of Cheney's, between 60 and 70 in number.

he HEARSE containing the Body.

Three mourning-coaches; first containing the principal mourners, Messrs. Gotobed and Brown.)

Several private carriages.

The chariot of the deceased.

Two horses, led by footmen.

Woburn tenantry, consisting of upwards of 200 persons.

procession arrived at the church about 10 o'clock; and at that time at least 3000 persons were assembled in the village. On arrival at the church-yard-gate, it was by the rector of Cheney's, the Rev. Mr. St. John (who had accompanied the Duke, or, on his travels), and the Rev. Dr. Hulse. After the coffin was taken out to be heard, and placed in the vault, the singing service was read, and a most excellent sermon preached by Mr. Morris on the 2 Cor. v. 1. He descanted on selfishness of the Duke's character; and said, that his successor inherited his sins, as well as his titles and estates. A Latin anthem was sung, and was performed by a very respectable band of vocal instrumental performers. The funeral service was likewise read by Mr. Morris, and the family-vault over the corpse. The Latin inscription is on the coffin: "The Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, born the twenty-third day of July 1765; died the second day of March, 1802." This is the only of the family whose remains have deposited there. Two of them are seated, and stand upright in leaden coffins, and the chapel is decorated with 71 monuments of the family, from the Earl to the late Duke's grandfather. The vault has been the burying-place of the family for upwards of 300 years; an old mansion-house (one of the oldest family) adjoins the church-yard; part has been pulled down, and what remains is a farm-house. The body was laid on the coffin of his Grace's grandfather, near that of Lady John Russell, whose husband the Duke himself had in October 1791, and immediately by the side of the late Dr. Hulse. The vault was to be open three days for public inspection; the coffin was going into the church, a disgraceful scene of confusion took place, which is too common on these occasions; the populace stealing the elchut from the hearse. A man was knocked down and trampled on by a horse, and torn and bruised in a most shocking manner. On the mourners endeavouring to carry the corpse, some of them were carried into the church, and others not gain admittance; the crowd being

so extremely great. One of the mourners (the principal kitchen-gardener) has been 55 years employed by the family in that capacity. The confusion was occasioned by a number of the notorious gang of pick-pockets from London, who went down in several post-chaises. A number of persons were robbed of considerable sums of money at the time the corpse was going into the church. These villains made a crowd of themselves. Great numbers of the windows of the church were broken by the populace, who endeavoured to force into the church that way. In London the most marked testimonies of respect were paid to his Grace's memory. The theatre of Drury-lane, of which he was the landlord, was shut, as were many of the shops on his extensive estates. At the parish churches of St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Paul, Covent Garden, minute bells were tolled from 11 in the morning till two in the afternoon. The interment of the late D. of Bedford was upon the precise day and month in which, 35 years before, his amiable father, the Marquis of Tavistock, fell from his horse in hunting, and received his death-wound. On Sunday the 14th was performed, at the several parish-churches of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and St. George, Bloomsbury, in memory of his Grace, by Messrs. Calcott and Cook, an appropriate Voluntary and Organ; after which was introduced the celebrated Dead March in Soul. The pulpit and reading-desk were hang with black, and decorated with achievements of his Grace's arms, in commemoration of the awful event; but, owing to some neglect, not a remnant of cloth was suspended from the organ-gallery of either of the churches. Thus terminated the funeral rites of one of the most distinguished Noblemen of the present age, who, while he graced the peerage of his country, proved himself a most brilliant ornament of society, and the best friend and benefactor of his fellow creatures. The man who, possessed of rank, of title, of immense opulence, could, in the gay season of budding youth, despise the little enjoyments which surrounded him, and withdraw into the most retired paths of effective patriotism, is no common character. As a private gentleman, the Duke of Bedford stood high indeed; he was hospitable without prodigality; social without excess; and instructive without pedantry. As a patriot, his endeavours were directed to the real interests of his country; he endeavoured to render it happy by rendering it plentiful. As a statesman, his manly oratory carried conviction with it. He was placed by his opulence far above corruption; and he, on all occasions, spoke his sentiments with the hereditary frankness of the House of Russell. His declarations were his own; his

his language was energetic; and he could hardly, therefore, fail to convince even the unwilling mind of prejudice. He was not of that class of men who are gazed at merely because they occupy an elevated station; and who are forgotten almost before their actions are recorded upon their tombs. He was such a man as a peer of this great empire ought to be; dignified without pride; possessed of loftiness without haughtiness; magnificent without ostentation; generous without profusion. He was what every member of the Aristocracy should be; neither the sycophant of the Crown, nor the slave of the People; neither the favourer of the less open attempts of the one, nor the supporter of the bolder attacks of the other. He stood between them both, unawed by one, and uninfluenced by the other; anxious to keep each in their due sphere and station. His last moments, like the rest of his life, were clear, upright, and undaunted. After having with his own hand settled all his affairs; he, with unshaken firmness, submitted to a painful and dangerous operation. His surgeon consisted in his resolution, and was not disappointed; for though the excruciating pain of the knife did twice extort from him a groan, it could not compel him to a single struggle. Even when informed that he had in him not more than one hour's existence, the manly firmness he had all along displayed forsook him not; he continued calmly to converse with his friends, till he breathed his last in the arms of his Noble Successor.—His Grace's will, of which the following is a copy, was deposited in Doctors Commons on the 5th instant:

"I, Francis Duke of Bedford, do give all my personal estate to my brother, Lord John Russell. Witness my hand, this 27th day of February, 1802.

(L. S.) "BEDFORD,"

The will is witnessed by Lord Preston, Dr. William Kerr, of Northampton, and Mr. Thomas Parker, the surgeon. It is written in the Duke's own hand, on a common half-sheet of paper, resembling the cover of a letter. His Grace appears first to have signed the will without witnesses, as his first signature is scratched out with a pen, and the name again signed below. By the date it appears, that his Grace bequeathed himself and order on the 27th. Beside this will, he bequeathed a very long paper, sealed up, of instructions to his successor, which was ordered not to be opened till the will was proved. He instructed his brother to pay Mr. Fox £50,000 out of his personal estate. The estate of Srent-ham, valued at £5000 a year, is to be given to his younger brother Lord Wm. Russell. The Duke is supposed to have made in it various legacies and of his property, as he had

so in a detailed will, which requires certain legal forms. Lord John is, of course, sole heir to all his effects, real and personal, and on his honour alone depends the fulfilment of his Grace's wishes; but the Duke well knew that he could safely confide to him this important trust. No executor being named in the will, Lord John was obliged to send up with it to Doctors Commons a bond for due administration. His sureties, in 100,000l. each, are Lord Preston and Villiers. We have already noticed that the late Duke's first signature to his will is erased. The same is the case with regard to the signature of the present Duke to the instrument above mentioned "John Russell." This signature is also erased, and above it is signed "Bedford." Lord John thought too much of the loss of his brother to recollect his new title.

The late Duke of Bedford was a man not to be classed with those who, "Slumbering in a seat by chance their own," have no other claim to the regard of mankind than what arises from the accident of their birth. In any sphere of life, the Duke of Bedford would have been distinguished as a man of merit. Born to a princely fortune, he shunned those scenes which the crafty and designing spread for unpractised youth. His vast property had accumulated during his minority to an immense sum; but on its coming into his possession he did not, as is too frequent, commence the career of dissipation. He jumbled indeed those circles to which his rank and fortune naturally introduced him; he participated in their pleasures, but he did not share their excesses. While others, less rich, were squandering their comparatively small patrimonies among point gamblers, his Grace was hardly more than a spectator of the play. Even from this share of fashionable amusement he retired in early manhood; and at an age when others are pursuing the destructive road of extravagance, he devoted himself to elegant literature and useful speculation. His rank as a Duke, his intellectual abilities, and his independent spirit, early led him to signalize himself in the House of Peers. He was soon distinguished as a speaker, and on almost every occasion opposed the late Ministry. He did not, however, constantly attend; but when he did so, he was heard by all parties with respect, and listened to as a man capable of delivering statements that demanded a marked attention. Whatever his opinions were, no man ever doubted but they were dictated by the truest conviction of the moment; and there seemed every reason to believe that his Grace would become one day a leading man in the political history of the country. For much of his time was spent in the study of the history and sciences, there

be heard the advice of the experienced farmer, he inquired of the philosophical speculator, and his immense fortune served to amalgamate theory with practice. The Woburn sheep-shearing was a fund of rural delight enjoyed by the old and the young. In union with several others of the first, and we may add the best, persons in England, he assisted to institute the Agricultural Society. To improve the breed of cattle, to improve that of sheep, to make a saving in the feed while the crop is augmenting, form the outline of their plan. In the pursuit of these the Duke of Bedford stood forward; he bent his country indeed, but it personally cost him 20,000l. a year. He might in time have partaken the benefits with his countrymen; but he is now no more! his country reaps the benefits of his labours; it will praise his memory, while it laments his premature death. As a neighbour, he was kind and obliging; as a master, indulgent and generous. In his politics he was the devoted friend of that great statesman Mr. Fox; in his good wishes towards his country he was most sincere. His agricultural pursuits were followed with assiduity; and if the man, who makes two blades of grass grow where one did before, be entitled to his country's praise, the Duke of Bedford will long live in the hearts of Englishmen. As a man, his Grace was universally respected and beloved. He was the leader in every beneficial institution for the encouragement of those arts which most immediately conduce to the comfort of others. In the management of his vast property he gave an example in every beneficial improvement; and in carrying his plans into effect, he supplied employment to the industry of many thousands of the labouring classes. The great and useful works which he himself planned displayed the soundest judgment; and he conducted them with a method, exactness, and propriety, that proved how well he was qualified for such affairs. His estates, both in the country and in town, show how well he understood beneficial improvement and the just application of great wealth. He was the best friend of industry, because he gave employment to it. The example of a person of his rank thus applying his time and fortune was of infinite advantage to the community. But the influence of his virtues will not die with him. The only consolation that his friends, that his neighbours and tenants, that his country can indulge in, is that the warm and affectionate intimacy in which he lived with his brother Lord John has made him the full heir of his opinions, his pursuits, his friendships, as well as his property. Lord John, with a cordiality and animation which so tenderly united all his views to the promotion of agri-

cultural knowledge and experimental husbandry. His Grace was tall, well formed, elegant in his person, and polished in his manners. In his exterior it has been thought there was too much of what is called Antithocracy; but, on closer communication with him, this was found to be merely in appearance. No man could be more urbane or agreeable in company; or know better than himself, that greatness is in reality exalted, not lowered, by graceful condescension.

3. At Dereham, Norfolk, the mother of the Rev. Edward Glover, of Norwich.

John Entwistle, esq. major of 1st battalion of Manchester and Salford volunteers.

4. By the breaking of a blood-vessel, Mr. Long, attorney, Gray's-inn-road.

5. At Richmond, Surrey, Lady Mulgrave, relict of the late Sir Wm. M. Hart.

6. At Auchterarder, Wm. Kemp, B. D. of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

7. At Calais, on her way from Versailles, where she had been for the recovery of her health, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Wake, vicar of Bickwell, co. Somerset, and rector of Great Bromley, Essex.

8. Of a consumption, under which he had lingered many years, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Wapthott, of Tufon-street, Westminster, builder, respectable in his profession, having repaired the parish church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, 1789, and rebuilt it after the dreadful conflagration of Sept. 17, 1795, with such neatness and simple elegance as at once attract the notice of every spectator; together with Paddington church, South Lambeth chapel, and many other public edifices.

9. At Welcroft-house, near Hereford, in his 69th year, Wm. Leslie, esq.

10. Mr. James Dalton, of Chelsea, ale brewer. On the 8th, after dining with a friend in Clerkenwell, instead of returning to his wife and family, he took a bed at a respectable hotel in the West end of the town; and his friends, alarmed by his absence, advertised him in the public papers. On the morning of the 9th, when he rose, he called for a large basin of tea, and pen, ink, and paper; upon which he wrote a full statement of his affairs, addressed to his attorney, and put it in his pocket. He stopped in the hotel all day, and excited surprise by his having nothing to eat. It was observed that he looked very ill and feverish. Next morning, on entering his room, he was found dead in bed, with much foam coming from his mouth, as if he had died in a fit, which since appears to have been the case.

11. In her 65th year, Mrs. Lydia Stone, wife of Edward S. esq. of Blewin's-buildings, Fetter-lane. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and sincere friend.

12. At her house, the corner of South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, Miss Wilke,

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Wilkes, the daughter of the celebrated John Wilkes, esq.

14. Aged 84. Patrick Mackglashan, esq. surgeon, of Moorfields.

15. In Greville Street, Thomas Archibald Murray, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London. Dr. M. was judged for the first part of his education to the Rev. Joseph Hepworth, at the grammar-school of North Waltham, Norfolk. He was afterwards, for a considerable time, under the tuition of his own father*, who was physician to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital: he then resided three years in the university of Edinburgh, and there received his doctor's degree, July, 1796. During the winter of 1796-7 Dr. Murray availed himself of the opportunities of acquiring medical knowledge and experience in the metropolis. In July, 1797, he settled in the city of Norwich; but by the persuasion of several of his friends, who thought his talents adapted for a more enlarged sphere of action, he removed to London in January 1800, and was soon after appointed physician to the public dispensary; the year following he was also nominated physician to the institution for the prevention and cure of contagious fevers in the metropolis, which he had then instrumental in forming under the auspices of the society for bettering the condition of the poor. His premature death, at the age of 28 years, was referred, by the physicians who attended him, more to his incessant exertions in professional duty, than to the effects of contagion. Had his constitution been sufficiently hardy to bear the first fatigues and anxieties which a young physician in London necessarily undergoes, Dr. M. would, probably, in a few years, have taken a high station among his medical brethren. He could not, indeed, have failed, so highly cultivated mind, a sound judgment, a correct taste, an even temper, united with polished manners, and an agreeable countenance, are the means to ensure advancement or respect; and, now that finding the medical encouragement of merit pretenders, certain it is that the students of London are ever ready to catch at and support real merit wherever it can be found. Dr. M. possessed the most valuable endowment of a medical practitioner—the true love of genius or penetration which leads, at once, the

actual state of a disorder, without taking a bias from collateral circumstances, or adding to the case what imagination sometimes too actively suggests. Among the poor in the district of London his active benevolence must be long remembered.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Mary, relict of Dr. M. formerly principal librarian of the British Museum.

18. In White Hart-lane, Tottenham, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Horne, one of the people called Quakers.

19. Aged 92, Mrs. Bagshaw, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

20. On Maze Hill, Greenwich, the wife of Dr. Buxton, or daughter-in-law of the late Mr. John Chandler, apothecary, of Chesham.

21. In Sumers-town, in his 44th year, Mr. Wm. Natter, hatter of Long-street.

22. At Pentonville, aged 35, Mr. Tucker, attorney, of the Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange. He married the only daughter of Mr. Griffiths, of Enfield.

23. Aged 68, Felix Calvert, esq. the eminent London brewer. He came to Don Saltero's coffee-house, in Chesham-walk, Chelsea, in the afternoon, and dined. At six o'clock he paid his bill; and, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, the report of a pocket-pistol brought the waiter into the room; he found Mr. Calvert dead. Mr. Morrison, the surgeon who attended, declared it to be his decided opinion, that a ball had perforated the jugular vein. Col. Bulkeley, a gentleman accidentally in the house, searched the pockets of the deceased, and found therein a loaded pistol, &c. &c. with a letter addressed to a very near relative. Mr. C. had long been a valetudinarian. His wife is sensibly affected by a uncommon and religious circle.

25. Mr. Durant, of Spital-square.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

St. James's, Feb. 21. ALEXANDER Mackenzie, Esq. knighted.

Queen's Bench, Feb. 25. Sir John Davis, of Chesham, bart. to be Sheriff of Devon.

Queen's Bench, Mar. 3. John Pares, of the Newgate, esq. to be Sheriff of Leicestershire; and Thos. Harnes, of Chesham, esq. to be Sheriff of Staffordshire, &c. &c.

St. James's, Mar. 10. Gwyllim Lloyd Wadley, of Cefn Cych, esq. to be Sheriff of Anglesey, &c. &c.; and Thomas Jones, of Llanidloes, esq. to be Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, &c. &c. James Robert Wynne, Sheriff of Carmarthen, to be Robert-William Wynne.

* Dr. John Murray: for an account of this eminent and philanthropic physician, by the late Dr. E. Reid, see GEN. MAG. vol. LXII. p. 651.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 23, to March 23, 1802.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 832	Males 862	2 and 5	181
Females 761	Females 843	5 and 10	77
1593	1705	10 and 20	44
Whereof have died under two years old 495		20 and 30	104
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. per pound.		30 and 40	163
Peck Loaf 3s. 7d.; 3s. 7d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.		40 and 50	204
		50 and 60	184
		60 and 70	128
		70 and 80	68
		80 and 90	28
		90 and 100	4

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 20, 1802. [287]

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	82 1 43	5 42	5 24	9 39	4
Kerry	83 4 42	0 41	8 24	8 16	9
Hertford	76 2 46	6 40	0 23	4 38	2
Hedford	74 11 00	0 42	1 20	3 36	6
Hunting.	76 2 00	0 38	8 17	8 29	4
Northam.	74 6 40	0 38	4 18	0 38	0
Rutland	76 0 00	0 39	0 17	0 37	0
Leicester	77 0 00	0 39	9 18	2 38	1
Notting.	81 8 51	9 45	4 20	1 33	0
Derby	84 0 00	0 49	0 22	0 44	4
Stafford	81 4 00	0 43	10 22	5 46	6
Lalop	77 0 38	4 43	10 22	11 44	5
Hereford	63 11 48	0 37	5 22	6 40	1
Warceft.	74 3 46	2 41	11 28	3 40	9
Warwick	81 6 00	00 43	5 25	6 45	1
Wilts	64 0 00	00 33	8 21	10 43	0
Berks	80 10 00	00 38	3 25	1 37	10
Oxford	74 3 00	00 37	2 21	4 34	1
Bucks	79 4 00	00 41	0 22	2 39	1
Monagn.	69 7 00	00 48	0 16	10 00	0
Bacon	67 2 46	4 40	6 18	4 00	0
Babior	67 4 00	0 35	7 20	6 00	0

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	84 0 39	0 39	2 24	4 34	0
Kent	75 3 00	0 39	3 24	9 33	6
Suffex	75 0 00	0 38	10 25	8 36	0
Suffolk	76 9 14	0 40	2 20	7 38	8
Cambrid.	69 11 42	0 37	11 15	8 17	0
Norfolk	75 3 42	6 38	1 20	1 31	2
Lincoln	72 11 48	4 36	7 16	7 28	1
York	70 10 46	0 37	5 17	6 33	1
Durham	73 7 00	0 40	0 19	0 00	0
Northum.	65 9 48	0 31	7 18	2 30	0
Cumberl.	85 1 51	7 38	5 21	7 00	0
Westmo.	83 3 57	0 41	4 22	9 00	0
Lancast.	80 8 00	0 46	10 24	1 40	4
Chester	74 1 00	0 00	0 22	4 41	7
Flint	00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Denhigh	82 0 00	0 50	4 20	3 44	10
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 32	0 00	0 00	0
Carnarv.	77 8 00	0 43	4 19	0 00	0
Merioneth	75 9 00	0 40	0 22	0 00	0
Cardigan	66 9 00	0 30	8 14	0 00	0
Pembroke	61 9 00	0 29	7 13	8 00	0
Carmart.	64 8 00	0 35	2 15	0 00	0
Glamorg.	69 10 00	0 36	0 17	2 00	0
Glouceft.	73 3 00	0 38	11 20	11 36	8
Somerfet	65 7 00	0 37	1 16	0 34	0
Monm.	68 1 00	0 39	1 18	0 00	0
Devon	66 8 00	0 31	9 16	5 40	0
Cornwall	63 7 00	0 29	2 16	2 00	0
Dorset	67 11 00	0 34	10 25	11 46	0
Hants	70 10 00	0 37	1 24	0 48	7

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74 0 46 6 38 3 20 6 37 10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66 7 32 0 32 1 19 10 32 0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
Districts	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	81 9 41	6 42	5 21	1 31	1
2	74 11 38	0 39	6 18	9 13	3
3	75 3 42	6 38	1 20	1 31	2
4	71 0 48	4 36	1 16	9 28	6
5	69 8 48	0 31	9 18	6 17	10
6	84 5 51	4 39	0 21	11 37	10
7	78 7 36	6 46	10 23	7 40	9
8	78 5 45	6 44	4 20	7 44	10

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
Districts	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
9	65 8 46	6 32	10 14	9 37	10
10	68 6 46	6 38	4 18	11 35	4
11	65 5 48	6 30	7 16	3 40	0
12	69 0 46	6 36	2 25	1 46	7
13	67 2 32	0 19	11 19	4 30	3
14	69 0 32	0 34	6 18	1 34	0
15	75 7 32	0 35	8 22	11 36	6
16	60 8 32	0 32	10 19	8 29	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, Mar. 29.

First	55s. to 60s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horfe Pollard	24s. 0d. to 00s.
Seconds	50s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 24s.	Bran	12s. 6d. to 00s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avondupois, 33s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 16s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 4s. to 4l. 12s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. 0s. to 2l. 00s.	Essex Bags	4l. 00s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Mar. 27.

Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Aver.	4l. 12s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 0s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Aver.	2l. 4s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Mar. 24, 1802, is 37s. 5 1/2 per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 29. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts, about 2000.	Sheep and Lambs 600s.

TALLOW, Mar. 22, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 1d.

COALS, Mar. 22. Newcastle 41s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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GENERAL ENQ.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James' C.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett' & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle
Chesham
Chester



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchester, Deby
Exeter, Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisbury
SCOTLAND 12
St. Effield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
York 3

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1802

Meteorolog. Diary for March 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. E. Long. 0. W.
At 8 A.M. At 2 P.M.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.	State of wind.
1	9.41	S	42	40		V.L.	29.32	S	44	45		V.L.
2	9.46	S	45	45		Do.	29.31	S	43	45		L.
3	9.42	R	44	40		Do.	29.30	R	47	45		Do.
4	9.41	R	40	34.5		Do.	29.29	R	49	43		Do.
5	9.40	R	47	37		V.L.	29.28	R	40	40		Do.
6	9.40	S	33	32		No.	29.27	S	41	40		L.
7	9.40	S	33	26.5		Do.	29.26	S	41	43		Do.
8	9.40	S	37	34		Do.	29.25	S	39	40		Do.
9	9.40	R	30	33		B.	29.24	R	42	44		B.
10	9.40	R	47	33.5		V.L.	29.23	S	43	46		L.
11	9.40	S	41	41		Do.	29.22	S	47	52.5		R.B.
12	9.40	S	41	41.5		R.B.	29.21	S	45	48.5		R.
13	9.40	S	35	35		B.	29.20	R	42	41		V.B.
14	9.40	R	33	29		Do.	29.19	R	37	39		Do.
15	9.40	R	34	26		No.	29.18	S	40	43		V.L.
16	9.40	S	35	35.5		V.L.	29.17	S	45	48		V.B.
17	9.40	S	35	32		No.	29.16	S	43	49		L.
18	9.40	S	38	36		V.L.	29.15	S	43	56.5		Do.
19	9.40	S	41	36		Do.	29.14	S	44	45.5		R.B.
20	9.40	R	42	38		R.B.	29.13	R	40	38		Do.
21	9.40	R	42	42		V.B.	29.12	S	45	36.5		R.St.
22	9.40	R	43	41		L.	29.11	S	47	37		V.B.
23	9.40	R	37	37		Do.	29.10	R	46	38		R.
24	9.40	R	43	44.5		Do.	29.09	R	51	51		V.L.
25	9.40	R	47	48.5		No.	29.08	R	53	51		Do.
26	9.40	R	46	42.5		No.	29.07	S	57	61		Do.
27	9.40	S	51	5		No.	29.06	S	64	61.5		L.
28	9.40	S	53	49.5		V.L.	29.05	S	62	59.5		B.
29	9.40	S	49	39.5		B.	29.04	S	48	44		Do.
30	9.40	R	41	39		R.R.	29.03	R	44	35.5		V.L.
31	9.40	R	38	34		V.L.	29.02	S	51	32		V.L.
9.7 10.64 37.23 3 14.56 29.7 47.1 38.5 33 15 15 5												

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1802.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	4 o'cl.	Weather	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather
					in Apr. 1802					in. pts.	in Apr. 1802
1 Mar.	0	0	0			1 Apr.	0	0	0		
27	43	64	42	30.59	fair	12	39	43	35	29.74	show. of hi
28	46	63	49	32.59	fair	13	34	45	37	30.09	show. of hi
29	46	44	50	32	fair, shower of	14	33	46	47	30.6	cloudy
30	36	42	26	30	fair (low)	15	48	56	46	30.6	cloudy
31	32	48	38	30	foggy	16	45	59	45	29.95	fair
1	32	50	36	30	fair	17	47	61	40	30.20	fair
2	34	59	47	29.80	fair	18	47	61	55	29.7	fair
3	42	61	44	29.71	cloudy	19	57	61	54	30	cloudy
4	43	63	45	30	fair	20	57	67	55	29.8	fair
5	46	63	52	30.87	fair	21	54	65	52	29.8	cloudy
6	43	55	48	30.25	fair	22	55	68	—	29.93	cloudy
7	41	50	41	31.17	fair	23	53	59	42	29.99	show. of hi
8	46	65	47	31.12	fair	24	54	59	47	30.2	fair
9	46	51	44	30	rain	25	47	50	46	30.6	show. of hi
10	45	50	43	30.1	fair	26	45	57	—	29.3	fair
11	46	54	40	29.76	wind & show.						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For A P R I L, 1802.

URBAN,

April 14.

*** ENSOR has animad-
 * verted very austere-
 * ly (Vol. LXXI. p. 1181)
 * on the parallel drawn
 * by me (1068) be-
 *** tween the Gipsies and
 * ws; but, had I communi-
 * the idea that was floating in
 * nd at the time I was com-
 * that parallel to writing, it
 * ble I might have escaped his
 * e; seeing, that I consider
 * ipies as a people rendered
 * in by divine ordination as
 * the Jews.

* withstanding I mentioned
 * position advanced by a Ger-
 * author named Grellman, of
 * ropean Gipsies, being de-
 * nants of the Suders of India, I
 * t declare that I had adopted
 * opinion; and the truth is,
 * am so far from concurring in
 * it I entertain a surmise of
 * own, that the Giptics are
 * dants of the Ishmaelites, and
 * th destined by divine pro-
 * m, ever to remain a wander-
 * ecclaimable people; but this
 * omitted expressing, because
 * did not set up my own suppo-
 * against that of a writer who
 * vestigated the genealogy of
 * ples so closely as M. Orell-
 * has done; but now that I
 * disclosed my conjecture, I
 * onsider how far it can be
 * ted.

the 16th chapter of Genesis
 * told, that the angel of
 * ord said unto Hagar, behold,
 * rt with child: and shalt bear
 * and shalt call his name Ish-
 * AND HE SHALL BE A WILD
 * HIS HAND WILL BE AGAINST
 * MAN, AND EVERY MAN'S
 * AGAINST HIM. And Hagar
 * abram a son: and Abram

called his son's name which Hagar
 bare Ishmael." Afterwards we
 read that Ishmael was by heavenly
 mandate expelled from his father's
 house and country, for bad beha-
 viour; but that his mother was con-
 soled for their disgrace by a promise
 from the Most High, that the seed
 of Ishmael should become a nume-
 rous people, as well as the seed of
 Isaac his half-brother; which pro-
 mise a succession of ages has seen
 exemplified. Destined to roam on
 wates, Hagar wandered with her
 son into the desert tract lying be-
 tween the Red-sea and the river
 Euphrates, where in a certain di-
 strict near Mount Sinai, called the
 wilderness of Paran, Ishmael be-
 came a roving archer, and there
 took a wife, who brought him
 Kedar and 11 other sons. As he
 was an Hebrew, this marriage was
 the basis of a consanguinity between
 the Hebrews and the aboriginal
 Arabs, and therefore the posterity
 descended from it became known,
 not by the denomination of Ish-
 maelites alone, but also by that of
Al Arab al mofarebo, or *Ititious*
Arabs, a race who increased in
 population so redundantly, that the
 sterile countries of Arabia Deserta
 and Arabia Petraea could not feed
 them, inasmuch that as their num-
 bers increased they were obliged
 like bees in a hive to send successive
 swarms abroad, to get their living
 by some means or other wherever
 they could find one. These exiles
 took to wandering into the neigh-
 bouring country of Egypt, with
 the inhabitants of which they were
 naturally connected through their
 Egyptian primogenetrix Hagar the
 mother of Ishmael. Thus the Afri-
 can shore of the Red-sea became
 over-run by Arabian Nomades as
 well as the Asiatic; and on both

coasts

coasts we find their descendants at this day following the predatory lives of their forefathers under the appellation of *Baldooos*, and removing their tents from place to place like the former generations of *Kedar*. People living in this manner are in a constant state of readiness for taking flight whenever famines urge, or invaders harass them; and, the irresistible propensity that, according to the ordination of heaven, they are born with, renders wandering to distant countries agreeable to them. In the latter part of the 14th century and in the beginning of the 15th, the two Egypts and Asia Minor were part of the theatre of war during the contest between the tremendous *Tamerlane* and the Turkish monarch *Bajazet* the First, which contest, on the death of the ferocious *Bajazet*, was succeeded in the same region by another between his sons for the sovereignty of Asiatic Turkey; and, as if these dreadful conflicts on the surface convulsed the earth to its innermost recesses, those parts were at the same period afflicted with repeated severe earthquakes, that aggravated the general desolation. Whilst the neighbourhood of the Red-sea was in this deplorable situation, the Gipsies made their first appearance in Europe, which was in the year 1417, (or a year or two before,) and considering the then state of Asia Minor, and the two Egypts, I incline myself to suppose that the Gipsies were a migration of Arabian Nomads rather than of Suders driven from India by *Timur Bag*; and this opinion is strengthened by considering how much nearer Arabia and Egypt are to Europe than Hindostan; and of course how much more readily and privately (for the passage of the migrators serves through the confusion of the times to have escaped observation) a body of people could make their way into Europe immediately from the shores of Suez, or from Asiatic Turkey, than through the king-

dom of Persia, and other dominions lying between Hindostan and Egypt. Another migration of wild human beings from the East into the European quarter of the globe, took place in the beginning of the 16th century, when Egypt was invaded by *Solyman the Great*; and this host being led by a man named *Zingancus*, their offspring are at this time called *Zingances* after him, and wander about European Turkey, and the states contiguous. These *Zingances* are in every respect so similar to the Gipsies, that not a doubt can exist of their having originated from the same parts. The unfortunate countries circumjacent to the Red-sea seem ever doomed to be the scene of ambitious contentions. Soon again will blood moisten their burning sands; and that before the natives have recovered the distress they have lately undergone, from contending Europeans adjourning conflicts to their shore, that they had no concern in. Perhaps the succession of harassing events may occasion the beginning of this century to be marked like the commencements of two former ones, with an emigration of Gipsies into our part of the world.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Vol. LXXI. p. 1066. col. 2. has it. for Mr. *Parson*, read Mr. *Parson*.

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

THE memory of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield has been subject to much obloquy, on account of the supposed immorality of his Letters to his Son. There are, it must be confessed, some passages in these Letters which cannot be well defended; but, viewing the noble writer's private and public character with a candid eye, and making some allowances for the frailties of humanity, it will, I imagine, appear that he had but few equals in the passage of the last century. His liberal and enlightened policy when Viceroy of Ireland gained the entire

con-

confidence of that divided people; and in a few years quieted jealousies and distractions which had been fostered for ages. As a minister and as a man, he was never known to falsify his word, or break a promise. To promote men of integrity and worth, he conceived a duty well befitting his high rank and station in life. An obligation from such a mind, conferred with promptitude, with delicacy, became doubly valuable, and excited more than mere gratitude. The kind, and peculiarly happy manner in which he even refused those who solicited his favours, never failed to impress them with the highest respect and veneration. Having found the following original letter among the papers of a deceased friend, it may in some degree elucidate this latter point; and I transmit it to you, confident that you will, with me, think it worthy a place in a Miscellany which has ever been sacredly devoted to talents and to genius. VERAX.

"SIR, *Blackheath, Aug. 9, 1756.*

"I received the favour of yours of the 6th, with one inclosed from my old and worthy friend your father. Had I the least interest at Court, especially in military matters, upon my word I should not exert it so readily and cheerfully in favour of any body as of yourself. But as the next best thing to serving you is, not to deceive you, I must tell you with great truth that I could as soon procure you a bishoprick as a company of foot. It is now nine years since I left Court with a firm resolution of retirement for the rest of my life; my subsequent deafness and ill-health turned that choice into necessity. I have entirely forgot courts, and they have forgot me at least as much. They are not apt to lavish away their favours where they expect no return; and from me, I am sure, they can expect none.

"I still am, and have been for these last eight months, in so miserable and declining a state of health, more particularly with giddiness in my head, that writing is very painful to me; I must, therefore, beg of you to excuse me to your father for not answering his letter separately, and that this of mine

may be addressed equally to both. I have from time to time received so many marks of his kind remembrance, and I know and esteem his merit so well, that I assure you, it is with great concern, that I am so insignificantly his, and your most faithful humble servant,

"CHESTERFIELD."

"To John Augustin Levers, esq.
Lieutenant in his Majesty's 80th
Regiment of foot, in the Camp
at Chatham."

Mr. URBAN, *March 30.*

AS W. B. appears so anxious to gain every point of information respecting the late Dr. Chelsum, I am induced to take up my pen just to state what I knew of him myself. I believe his birth, parentage, and education, to be faithfully related by E. D. His father was buried in the cloister of Westminster abbey, with the following inscription on a flat stone, by his friend Mr. Bourne, which covered likewise a younger child:

"So earth to earth, so dust to dust descends,
And where mortality begins, it ends."

From the foundation of Bishop Williams at Westminster school, on which there are four pupils, he went off to St. John's college, Cambridge, to pursue the benefit thereof; but he did not continue a considerable time in this situation, being presented with a studentship at Christ Church Oxford, by Dr. Freind, one of the canons, and was admitted to that degree in arts which he had taken at Cambridge. From this period he resided principally at Oxford for many years, and proceeded in his degrees; but I very much doubt his having ever been one of the ushers at Westminster school. His mother, with the assistance of a maiden sister whose name was Ward, kept a boarding-house upon a small scale in North-street, near St. John's church; and I verily believe he made her life as comfortable as it was in his power to do, both before and after her removal into Hampshire, by pecuniary assistance and personal attention. What

his

his preferments were I knew not, except the rectory of Droxford from Bp. North, to whom he was a chaplain. I lost sight of him for some years after this, but at no time could his health be said to be good; and I am a stranger to the particulars of the latter part of his life. He was generally called a good scholar, and published several fugitive pieces; but even in his early years he did not appear of a pleasant social disposition; his manners were stiff and formal, seldom having a smile on his countenance, and his turn of mind more than serious and grave, it was very much bordering on the saturnine. On the whole he must be considered of an inoffensive character, rather than a man of public utility.

Yours, &c.

X.

. Dr. Chelfum was the first who publicly noticed Mr. Gibbon's unfairness and infidelity, in a Sermon which he preached before the University of Oxford, after the first part of the obnoxious history made its appearance. Whether the sermon was printed as it was delivered from the pulpit, or formed the substance of the remarks which the Doctor a short time after published on the subject, is not certain. He was often cheerful, but perhaps as often grave and solemn, and said but little. He has often been seen more grave and silent than might be wished, but shewed none of the signs of *approaching towards gaiety* alluded to by E. D. p. 102, that even a Stoic would condemn. The fault or defect of his writings was said to be a stiffness and want of animation; which the wags compared to a constitutional infirmity, to which he was subject. His heir is a first cousin, a worthy apothecary, retired from business, at Banbury, but succeeded by his younger son William. His elder son, John, once curate of Middleton Cheney, is now preferred to a living near Winchester.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

PERMIT me to inform my friends who are zealous in the study of Antiquity though their names are not registered as professed Antiquaries, and the public, that the famous tapestries late in the Prince's and Painted Chambers, Westminster, about to be published by me, gives the customs and manners of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in every degree of buildings, habits civil and religious; all kinds of armours, offensive and defensive weapons, banners, caparisons for horses, and an infinity of other particulars that cannot be enumerated in this address. For a description of these tapestries, by your friend "An Architect," I refer them for present information to vol. LXX. p. 423. And further I have just received some curious communications relative to the changes which have taken place in the above chambers, and shall introduce them in addition to my already proposed information on that head.

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

. J. C. informs his friends, that he, for want of sufficient leisure, is obliged to delay his farther account of DURHAM CATHEDRAL until the next month.

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-st. Hanover-sq.* April 16.

I DO myself the pleasure of communicating to you the discovery of another new planet, by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 28th of March last. It is situated extremely near to the place which the Comet is noted to have been in, on the little configuration of stars printed in your Magazine for that month. It is invisible to my naked eye, but evident through a night-glass; and, with a magnifying power of 100 times, on a good telescope, appears of a sensible magnitude, but of a feeble, pale, red light. I think it less bright than the Comet, although the last admits no disc, with any

The Ceres.—“Warning to the Wife?”—Domesday. 295

ing power I can use. It is at about as far again from as we are. The Ceres is three times as far from the ourselves, and Mars about 1 a half. The Ceres is very the star Beta, in the Lion's

W. WALKER,
Starer on the Eidouranion.

URBAN, April 23.
VE waited with some anxiety for an answer to the inquiry “CESTRIENSIS,” p. 1178 of volume; glad as I am at time to hear, that if Mr. should feel himself obliged with his design, another may be to take up the subject,

Cestrenses longum diffundat in n.”

Collector of Biography, who information respecting T. yard, the poet,” (in your last 1104.), may consult Tانبibliotheca; Fuller's Worth. 9; Strype's Grindal, 141; and the first volume d's Athenæ; who, besides es to which the index mentions him also in col. 131, 4. Phillips mentions him, mentions him, in his Theoctarum. In Herbert's edimes's Typography, p. 1860, n the titles of Churchyard's n his own words. One of “The Booke of the Earthothe good Deane of Paules.”

If any of the readers of the man's Magazine can tell public or private collection “Warning to the wife,” (as it ed), on occasion of the earthquake, 1585, may be it will greatly oblige your correspondent; who also to make the same inquiry ing “The true Church of anglausted from the French, iam Phiston, dedicated “To the and right rhipfull Gowell, Deane or Paules,” p. 1063.); and concerning, learned Clerke, Nicholas oge, on St. Jan 9,” trans-

lated by William Gace, and dedicated to the same right worshipful Deap, (Ames, p. 1106.) For the full title of Churchyard's “Warning,” see *ibid.* p. 891.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Mr. URBAN, April 18.

AS I do not recollect seeing any communications in your pages tending to elucidate the enquiries made by *Lincolniensis*, vol LIX. p. 202. respecting the Lincolnshire names of places mentioned in Domesday Book, I am induced to send you the following conjectures, in hopes that those places I have not been successful in, some person more conversant on the subject may take the trouble of setting me right, and perhaps of farther investigating the rest.

C.
Adewell—Hollywell in Castle Bytham p. Belt' Wap'.

Adulvelbi—Audleby in Caistor.

Aresbi—Reveiby in Stainton p. Wrag' Wap'.

Afedibi—Afeby, alias Hazeby, in Hather p. Winn' Wap'.

Asebi—Aisby in Great Corringham, in Corr' Wap'.

Branzuic—Branston, in Lincoln Liberties.

Burgelai—Burghley on the Hill, Com' Rutland.

Burgrede—Burgh on Bane, Wrag' Wap'.

Caldecote—Caldecott, Com' Rutland.

Ceila—Chale, an hamlet, partly in Gotberton and part in Surfleet, Wap'. Kirt Holland.

Cheneide—Kerby in Well' Wap'.

Coteland—Moreland, by Carlton, Booth' Wap'.

Covenely—Conefby in West Halton p. Man' Wap'.

Donetorp—There is Dunthorp in South Elkington, p. but this place it seems was in the Soke of Grant-ham; perhaps Towthorp in Belton.

Endretorp—Habertott, or Habertorp, in Willoughby p. Cale' Wap'.

Eskeleut—Snelland, Wrag' Wap'.

Hardetorp—Hogthorp, in South Elkington

Elkington p. Calc' Wap'.

Haroldstorp—Hastorp in Wil-
loughby p. Calc' Wap'.

Headby—Headby by the Trent,
Man' Wap'.

Hubaldstorp—Althorpe, alias
Abthorpe, Man' Wap'.

Humdone—Hunden in Caistor.

Leresbi—Ewerby, near Sleaford.

Lopcham—Heapham in the Soke
of Kirton Lind'.

Overtune } —Oerton, Com. Rut-
Ouretone } land.

Scallorp—Scauthorp in Corr'
Wap'.

Steveninge—Steeping by Bolin-
broke.

Stigandebi—Steanby in Belt'
Wap

Tatebi—Tetney in Brad' Wap'.

Toudela—Toothby in Alford.

Tintlai—Fowleby in Rand p.
Wrag' Wap'.

Watrelone—Waterton in Lud-
dington p. in Man' Wap'.

Wichingedene—Wissendine, Com.
Rutland. C.

Mr. URBAN, April 7.

BE pleased to inform your cor-
respondent, p. 39, that Tho-
mas Salmon, Bishop of Leighlin
and Ferns, was born in the parish
of Milton Abbot, Devonshire, of
which his father was vicar, A. D.
1715. I know not where he had
his school education; but he was a
member of the University of Cam-
bridge, where he proceeded LL.D.
He was vicar of Tavistock, and al-
so of Whitchurch, both in the coun-
ty of Devon; and on the appoint-
ment of the late Duke of Bedford
to the viceroyship of Ireland, he
went with him as chaplain, and
soon after was promoted to the see
of Ferns. He enjoyed this dignity
but a very short time, for on his
return to England to settle his af-
fairs, he fell into a weak state of
health, and died at the vicarage
house of Whitchurch. He was
author of the sermons noticed in
your note, and his father (William
Salmon) lived in Bedfordshire be-
fore his promotion to the vicarage

of Milton Abbott: it seems proba-
ble that he was the person who
published the discourse on Bap-
tism in the year 1701. The Bi-
shop married Frances, sister, and
afterwards heiress of William
Spry, esq. of Knot, near Ta-
vistock, by whom he had four
children, Catharine, Elizabeth,
Margaret, and William, all of
whom are dead without issue ex-
cepting Margaret, who married
Henry Brackford, esq. of Tavis-
tock, by whom she has a large fa-
mily. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, April 22.

I THINK you will agree with
me, that those exercises and di-
versions which have a tendency to
strengthen the body, and give a
manly and courageous turn to the
mind, cannot be too much varied,
in the instance of boys. Among
the Ancients, they constituted a
main part of what they understood
by the word Education. In all the
large schools throughout the king-
dom, there are several diversions of
this sort, such as foot-ball, cricket,
fencing; and to these has (very
properly) been added of late years
the military exercise. I should like
to see the ancient practice of throw-
ing the spear, or javelin, and par-
rying, or defending with a large
shield, introduced among them.
In this mode of exercise, both arms
are alternately employed; whereby
the chest is duly expanded, and the
attention is kept alive by the neces-
sity of watching the antagonist's
throw, in order to ward off his
spear. Thus a keenness of sight,
and a dexterity of action are inen-
sibly acquired; and the whole con-
stitution of body and mind is
brought into play. The bow and
arrow is a dangerous exercise among
boys; nor does it afford such scope
for action as the game of jacculation.

We could wish to see some spe-
cimens of jacculation, suited
to a n and strength of
boys, of the nature
of the ancient
Gymnastics.

Ms.

] *Stone Coffins.—Beauchief Abbey.—Egyptian Vase.* 297

URBAN, *W. H. Jan. 1802.*

enclosed (*Pl. II. fig. 1.*) is a correct drawing of the cover, or one of a stone coffin dug up year ago, close to the foundation of the rectorial church of Wyke, near Greta Bridge, Yorkshire. The coffin, when lately found, in the rubbish, was empty, and in a ruined state, which circumstances to suppose, that it had been previously to this discovery.

The rectorial church of Wyke is of an ancient date, situated on the north bank of the Tees, which divides Yorkshire from the county palatine of Durham. It stands at the foot of the terrace of Wyke Hall, (the seat and residence of Francis Sheldon, esq.)

It is, that some of your ingenious and learned correspondents may be worth their trouble to explain the inscription and the shears, and ascertain the date of this sepulchral monument.

Letters are incised; and many of them to this day remain filled with the shears, and ornamental part of the stone, are raised, and useful workmanship.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TEES.

URBAN, *Sheffield, Jan. 21.*

I have taken the liberty of sending you the following letter from my hopes of gaining some farther information of the subject. Whether the conjecture is right I am uncertain; there seems to be a probability of your. I do not find, however, in any one priory of nuns in the county of Derby; which was at King's near Derby, founded about Had Dr. Pegge been living, he probably have thrown light upon the subject; as he lived in the neighbourhood.

The mention of his name naturally brings me of the honour which Mr. has lately done his memory, in his publication of his History of Beauchief Abbey; which, though it may be new in a great measure local, and not generally interesting; yet, correcting some erroneous past history, it contains so many particulars to the customs and manners at times, and so many circumstances relative to families and places connected with the Abbey, as render it very informing and entertaining.

r. Mac. April, 1802.

It is printed too with wonderful accuracy; and is accompanied with many good plates, (several of them from drawings taken purposely for the work by Mr. Malcolm), and a good index; which altogether shew Mr. Nichols's great regard for his old friend, who I know thought very highly of him.

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

Mr. GOODWIN, Jun. to his FATHER.

Dear Sir,

I SEND you a rough draught of a curious monumental stone, accidentally discovered in Brampton church, by the pavement being taken up for the purpose of making a vault. It is about a foot below the floor of the church. The inscription upon it I read thus: "Hic jacet Matilda le Cave; orate pro anima ejus: pater nobilis." From the veil over the face, it is conjectured, that the person interred was a nun. There is no date upon the stone. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the representation I have sent you, as it is only a copy from one in Mr. Field's possession: the inscription I believe is pretty accurate.

Ed. GOODWIN, Jun.

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

THIS antique bottle or vase, (*fig. 3. 4.*), of a coarse, white, earthen ware, was used by the Greek Christians, for the purpose of containing the oil for extreme unction. The Greek inscription seems to be MHMA † TOY AΓΙOT; and on the other side is a human figure between two dolphins.

It was found at a considerable depth in the ground, near Pompey's pillar, by some soldiers of the Coldstream regiment of guards, who were accidentally digging there. The drawing annexed is exactly half the size of the bottle; which is flat, without any foot, and in its perfect state had two handles.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

* About three miles West from Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

† There seems no reason for supposing this lady was a religious; the veil and wimple being the female habit of the time, about the 13th or 14th century. The cross at the left corner is only the usual affix to these kind of epigraphs; and the concluding words are, *Pater Noster*. Were the Carvers an ancient or considerable family in Derbyshire?

EDIT.

‡ Perhaps MNHMA; *q. d.* a memorial of the Holy One, i. e. Jesus Christ.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, April 14.

I SEND you an account of a debate that passed at the last monthly meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which may be interesting to many of your readers.

The Bishop of Oxford proposed a motion to this effect:

"That no notes should in future be added to sermons, preached at the anniversary meeting of the charity children at St. Paul's, but such as had reference to Scripture."

His Lordship said, "he did not wish to enter upon what had passed; but it was certain that the mischief which had arisen from certain notes annexed to such discourses, induced him to bring forward his motion. A charge had been made in a note to a late Sermon, which, though it received not the sanction of the Board, was circulated by its direction, and had reduced it (to say the least) to a very awkward dilemma, since it had not been consistent with its standing rules and regulations to give the same advantageous dispersion to the notice of the Answer which it had given to the attack."

After these observations from the Bishop of Oxford, the meeting, which was very numerous, was silent for some time; and the Bishop of Rochester, as chairman, was about to put the question; when Mr. Gifford rose to say, "he thought the motion negatory. Dr. Rennell's animadversions on the present mode of education were not to be found in the note, more than in the text of his sermon; and any Preacher would be able to express those sentiments in the body of the Discourse, which he was forbidden to advance in the margin."

This encouraged Mr. Finch to declare his intention to vote against the motion. He judged it unreasonable, improper, and useless. No gentleman,

* Here it may be necessary to inform those who do not attend the meetings in Butlett's Buildings, that when the Bishop of Meath repeated Dr. Rennell's charge respecting the neglect at public sermons, in his Lordship's sermon at St. Vincent requested leave to present a statement of his Defence into the packets dispersed by containing the annual report. The Board refused to do so, as they might be considered as giving effect to Dr. V's wishes, as per

Buildings.

he thought it would be willing to do so. Paul's, to the Bishop of Oxford would be willing to do so. Neither did he think the production of such notes as Dr. R. the Bishop of Meath had added to discourses at all to be disapproved. He considered the Society rightly employed in promoting the diffusion of religious knowledge as extensive as possible; and this Dr. R. a man it, had endeavoured to do. He never no heterodoxy in Dr. R's nor any thing that was not becoming and likely to do good. He hinted the reform in the University of Oxford, in the examination for the degree of A. B. in which the great attention is now paid to proficien religious knowledge, might be due to Dr. R's remarks.

Here Mr. Finch was interrupted by the Bishop of Oxford, who denied Dr. R. had been in the remote degree the occasion of the new regulations at Oxford, where an old statute only been put into force.

Mr. Finch said, he knew of no where Christian instruction, neglected, had been diligently attended in consequence of Dr. R's complaints.

The Bishop of Rochester called Mr. Finch to name the schools included in. This Mr. Finch refused to do. The Bishop said, it was absolutely necessary he should name the he did not, his assertion did not do to be credited.

Somebody, in answer to the Bishop of Rochester, observed, that Mr. had an undoubted right thus to in general terms of those who might not be at liberty to participate.

The Bishop of Oxford rose and said, "He did not perceive any thing of consequence had urged against his motion." He complained much of "the injustice of calling Dr. R's and the Bishop of Meath's accusation, without Detection of an answer. To call the containing that accusation being was extraordinary indeed. Mr. Finch said his Lordship, "has observed that no heterodoxy was disseminated with any very serious

might have been in an degree call the University's observance of it

bad, falsehood, has been dispersed in it; which, if not *Heterodaxy*, is *Immortality*.

Here the Bishop of Rochester rose. "I was in hopes," began his Lordship, "this question would not have been discussed; but, since so much has been said upon it, I shall trouble you, gentlemen, with my sentiments, and freely express what I think of the attention paid to Christian knowledge in our public seminaries, and the step which the Society has taken in refusing Dr. Vincent the liberty of sending his notice of a defence of public education to all who may have been prejudiced by the reflections cast upon it in some late publications, if *such* publications can have produced any effect. I am in the habit of speaking my mind, and of the charge in question have no hesitation in saying, that it is a gross and foul calumny. To assert that religious education is neglected as *contemptuously* and *systematically* in this country, as in the French institute, is (I repeat it) to utter a gross and infamous calumny. And this I will maintain; whether the assertion proceed from an orator in satin and lawn, or in humblest cloth. Had the Bishop of Meath alone lamented this contemptuous and systematic neglect, I should have imputed it to his ignorance of the plans pursued in our public seminaries, but with those plans Dr. R. cannot be supposed to be unacquainted. He was brought up at Eton, and, heathenish as the place is, has a son there now. He has glaringly misrepresented the system of public education. As at the head of Westminster school, I may be allowed to know that the neglect complained of does not exist there. How, indeed, is it possible that it should exist? The statutes of the school, not the masters, direct the studies of the boys. People talk of public schools without knowing what they mean. A school is not a public one because there are a great many boys at it. Public schools are schools under public regulations, regulations to which the masters have only to conform. With regard to the books generally read in schools, which have been called dangerous, to the great disturbance of some good old ladies, whose sons may be studying them; what better book, I would ask, can be put into the hands of boys? There are no improper sentiments to be found in them. On the contrary, they incul-

cate the immutable principles of morality, and teach nothing but what is profitable. The Latin play acted at Christmas, which has been deemed so fatal an exercise for the Westminster boys*, is ordered by the statutes; which, indeed, direct also, that an English play be performed by the choristers†. I can imagine no harm in such exercises. The stories about loose women waiting to entrap boys whose passions have been inflamed by the parts they have acted, and the immodest language they have repeated or heard, are quite unfounded. I am sure no women attend those representations but the boys' mothers, aunts, and grandmothers, and those whom they have no wish to see. The vice acquired at school is not learnt in public, but private schools, where boys, for many years shut up in bandboxes, commit every sort of folly when they are sent to the university, or come into life. No reasonable and candid man, at all acquainted with public schools, can complain of the management of them. Experience proves that they are well conducted. Where were the great men bred who have been the ornaments of the country? Where was Barrow, where was Tillotson, where was Usher, educated? At these schools, and under Pagan teachers? I shall now think myself," continued his Lordship, "fully justified in reprobating the conduct of this Society in suffering Dr. R.'s and the Bishop of Meath's charge to be circulated without Dr. V.'s declaration of his intention to answer it. This was clearly the most flagrant piece of injustice."

The Bishop, who had throughout expressed himself rather violently, seemed here particularly angry. *Order!* *Order!* sounded from every part of the room; and Mr. Gifford observed, he felt himself imperiously called upon to say that what his Lordship had advanced was quite out of order. His Lordship belonged to the Society, and might have attended the meeting at which it was determined Dr. Vincent's note could not be dispersed by the direction of the board. "I have

* See the Anti-Jacobin Review, two or three months back.

† Here his Lordship appeared rather to commit himself; for, if the statutes can be broken through in one instance (as in the case of the English play), they may in another.

a great respect for Prelacy," said Mr. Gifford, "and a proper respect for your Lordship, but a much higher respect for the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, one of the decrees of which I will not silently hear called unjust." The Bishop said, "he should offer nothing more on that subject;" and, after a very few words, sat down.

The question was then put, and the greatest show of hands appeared in favour of the Bishop or Oxford's motion. A ballot was demanded; but the chairman, and some others, said it was not asked for in time; and refused to grant it. "Why," asked the Bishop of Rochester, "was not a ballot required sooner?" "It was demanded," answered a member, "within a minute after your Lordship declared the hands to be in favour of the motion." "If it was," said the Bishop, "it was desired in a voice that nobody could hear." "Remember," observed Mr. Gifford, "every body is not blessed with the strength of lungs your Lordship possesses."

Thus, Mr. Urban, I have given you a very impartial account of a debate that afforded considerable amusement to many of those who heard it. I am sure, I send it you with no wish to widen the breach between the Master of the Temple and the Westminster men. This, I apprehend, it can have no tendency to do, as Dr. Rennell has doubtless been long ago informed of all that passed at the last monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. I will fairly tell you why I have taken the trouble to commit to paper what I now offer you, to provoke the farther discussion of a subject, which I think cannot be discussed without advantage. I am, Mr. Urban,

Your humble servant.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLVII.

THIS Miscellany, ever willing to farther the general instruction and happiness of its readers, admits with an impartial hand the ideas of each candidate for literary favour: but surely those who come forward as the protectors of our National Antiquities, fulfil the purpose of Mr. Urban's publication, more than those spirits who seek to traduce their most inestimable properties, thereby undermining the very foundation on which our friend's system is supported, the illustration and

welfare of the Antiquities of this country. Shall men, therefore, who have imbibed the rancorous seeds of professional revolt from their sovereign art at home, and who by travelled contaminations have hardened their disordered tastes, come to decree the fate of our ancient architecture, as barbarous, and deserving of extinction? Forbid it every impulse! that we our country's true sons of Antiquity must ever know when the majesty of its cause is thus threatened and conspired against! Have then these hostile professionalists (or architectural amateurs) in countless days, in every season, time, and place, surveyed, measured, and drawn, from our ancient works? Have they thus prepared their minds to award the meed of just applause? Alas! they know them not; their feet are strangers to each sacred mound or defensive bulwark; they stand forth only to calumniate the English, and to extol the Grecian architecture. But wherefore at this hour do they seek to give celebrity to this latter species, retiring as it were into total disuse, when the various new modes of work set up on every spot have nearly left its name a meer blank? It is now more than 30 years since the Grecian manner by true copy has bid adieu to common adoption, never to be revived but in the weak and ineffectual struggles of dogmatical problems and dry theorems, and which cannot administer either entertainment or satisfaction to the publick. Can the pushing on our notice by continual repetitions the names of Vitruvius, Perrault, Baldus, Barbaro, Philander, Scamozzi, &c. names which only hold a feat in the recollection of some professionalists, bear down the brilliant titles of a Wilfred, Alfred, Henry III. Edward III. William of Wykeham, Sir Reginald Bray*, titles wound round the hearts of those who are conscious of their architectural, as well as warlike, civil, and religious, fame? We, therefore, who have "eyes to see, and souls to feel," the beauties of our ancient works, which at every turn stand ready to encounter the admiring sight, advise the giving up the vain attempt of those to tear out that interest these rocks of Art (however spoiled at, kicked at, and scarified by a desperate set of inno-

* The London architect of Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster; and St. George's chapel, Windsor.

rators) have wrought in our inmost sense, never to be eradicated. We also scorn at the same time the design set on foot by Theorists to fully and to blunt the edges of true description and laudable reprehension, the keen arms of Antiquity's champion in me, who has advanced forward preparatory to the triumphant entry of those Christian defenders, who will crush on every side each Paganized hord of contaminators who may henceforward dare to stigmatize the ancient Architecture of England.

As the purpose of these dissertations are more important than to be waited in direct answers to all little technical matters (picked out from different authors), and hackneyed references to "Goths and Saracens," I shall now proceed with my account of our ancient structures.

TINTERN ABBEY.

Firmly believing that in our monastic seclusions there were men pious, charitable, and humane, learned, and skilled in the Fine Arts (see their sumptuous edifices, one incontestable proof at least), indutrious in the common transactions of the world, chearful of heart, content of mind, and free from dissimulation, fear, or guile.—Thinking on these things as possible some ages gone, I gave into their impressions; and as I passed the rock-divided avenue leading towards this distinguished pile, I looked with a sort of second sight at every moss-browed cave, or aged oak, as though I saw beneath their gloom the white-robed brethren's retiring shadows yet fleeting before my descending tread. They seemed to wave me on to the haunted fane, where round each relict doorway, window, arch, or tower, in airy windings or earthly prostrations, they still shewed me what remained of all that once was glorious. Those voids where erst had stood the cloisters, domestic buildings, the North aisle of the nave of the church, the groins, monuments, and altars, these visionary forms to aid me in my strict survey filled up the lines. In attitudes most intelligible, whereby I found that here a chapel once was situated, there a tomb, a brass, or shrine, was placed in awful state; in short, no circumstance was wanting to render me a true insight into their most flourishing day. As reveries must give way to certainty, as day must submit to night, so I saw insensibly fade on

my memoranda all the accumulated stores on which I had so much counted.

In reality then, and in sober mood, I began to sketch my several views, and note my general remarks; and it was now I perceived *real beings* that thronged the vestiges of St. Mary's hallowed aisles. Without the portals, poor hoveled creatures demanded charity from casual visitations, which once was doled to their forefathers in daily gifts in order, lacking neither prayers or holy offices. Within the sanctified space, tourittical perambulators, full of refined notions and high taste, sported off their several opinions by way of giving hints for the *improvement* of the natural defects and present condition of the edifice. One was for "using the hammer to advantage" in demolishing the pedimental finish at the West front, as presenting an appearance extremely ungraceful, although he could not but own it bespoke the strong character of all such terminations. The millions of the West window, he also maintained, required a few judicious strokes; its tracery was too perfect and formal, and wanted variety. Another remarked what a good effect resulted from the North aisle of the nave having been taken down; and he gave his vote for a like look-out on the South-side of this part of the church. As for the four grand arches in the centre, between the nave, transept, and choir, a grave and wise-looking personage declared, "that it was his unqualified sentiments, that as four principal objects in one view are not consonant with picturesque disposition, and that three particularities gave the precise definition of true composition, he would recommend the arch next the choir to be destroyed immediately." Then a pert, assuming gentleman, full of learned quotations from Latin and Greek MSS. and from those volumes which have inundated the world in praise and elucidation of Roman and Grecian architecture, and who, by his rapturous recitals of Italian masters and Italian schools, I kenned was some professionalist fraught with contempt for his own country's arts, and adoration for those climes whose natives laugh at the dupes they make to fabricated antiques, and desolated heaps of masonry that cannot be discriminated. This accomplished squire thus said, "That as the various arches within his view partook of the pointed manner, they had

not either elegance in their sweeps, or truth in their centerings; and as an entire neglect of iron cramps to hold their materials together was most glaring, and that some "*imperflituous charm*" alone sustained the whole fabric, a good knock-down blow from a sixteen-pounder should settle the whole business. Here," says he, "I would point my cannon, whose ball, glancing at the North aisle of the choir, must soon level that reprehensible upright; then sinack take me out the famous column, as it is idly termed, in the middle of the East window, yet standing in defiance of time or its perilous situation. This would I do in contempt of your "*Gothic*" workmanship, your "*barbarous*" founders, or the flights of modern panegyrits in vindication of false taste, and those "*dark ages*" which gave such "*rauc*" * constructions birth." A hearty looking man, after peering round the limits of the church, proposed that all the rubbish be there saw laying about of—of—(I must help him in the enumeration) ribs, of groins, their bolles charged with foliage, shields of arms, bas-relievs, &c. tops of stone coffins, a statue of a knight with "*six*" fingers on each hand, as authors set down, though, allowing for the folds of the ring armour, there are no more than the usual number man owns to; part of a statue of a religious, and another of the Virgin and child. He (his own phrase again) would cart away to Piercefield, as helps to strengthen the new encircling park wall there, which by such assistance may stand till the whole demetie acknowledges some new matter. Though different conclusions in point of picturesque beauty had thus divided my select company, yet they concurred to unite in admiration of the green wanting ivy covering the major part of the whole pile, as constituting Tintern's chief delight; notwithstanding each eye plainly saw its sapping devastations carrying on into the very core of each wall whereon it had incorporated and outlived its destructive vegetation.

Not so think every one; for a certain person had got from Bristol men and scaffolding to cut down his ivy, that he, having most right to do so, might behold those architectural sea-

tures which had so long been hid under the leafy guise. Doubt, however, arising that the remedy might be worse than the malady, it being hinted to him that labourers are not very tender in such desperate cases, and that the curtailments might prepare the way for the downfall of the edifice; he very properly laid aside his intended purpose.

The result of my survey. There is very little more remaining of the cloisters than the meer site; however, on the North side are remains of some grand vaulted stories. The West front of the church regular, full of rich work, and in a good state of preservation, having suffered but superficially in the wreck of dilapidation. We cannot say much of the South and East fronts, as they are entirely covered with ivy. The North front nearly destroyed. The remnant South side of the nave, transepts, and choir, bear their honours undiminished, except the groins, which, it must be confessed, comprised one third of their general design. The style of the architecture is in the Pointed manner, perfect in its several degrees, and sublime in appropriate embellishments.

This Abbey-church, to artists who are skilled in taking views of our Antiquities, is considered by them as the chief model in the land for enriching their scenic knowledge, and ensuring pecuniary rewards from their well-selected imitations of its various parts.

I cannot but call to mind a recent instance of mortality; and its connection with handed-down events for more than two centuries past. It appears that the title of the Bedford family was never enjoyed by the immediate heir, or by immediate descent from father to son; and that some premature conclusion or other was ever attached to the noble name.

How much I give in impartial commendation to those who seem to consider Tintern abbey-church with all that reverential care which so well becomes them to evince! for it is not possible, at the present moment, that more care can be bestowed on its fate than what we here bear witness to. Tintern's guardians then are worthy of the jewel they possess; as for others who may hold abbies in their power, some may follow so laudable an example

* Cant words with the common herd of scribes who write on our antiquities.

ample. Those who will not, have warning before them; therefore let them beware! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

P. S. My pleasant friend M. N. p. 226, has left to my choice three names to take upon credit. I will in the present instance assume that of "*Carter*," that I may use a long whip to correct him once more for his misquotations. He says, "and though *not* nursed in the lap of Architecture," &c. he (meaning self) neither wanted," &c. My expression was, vol. LXXI. p. 309, "although to my readers it may appear by these essays that I *have* been nursed in the lap of Architecture," &c. As for "*catch up*," M. N. may take to his own share; and "*comical*" we will divide between us.

MR. URBAN,

April 9.

I AM as little a friend to any thing like persecution as your correspondent *The True Churchman*; and think, with him, that our clergy *doing* their *duty* would be the best preventative of sectaries. I agree with him too, that all conventicles are more ready to accommodate strangers with seats, than the pew-openers in our churches are generally disposed to do. Like him, I have sometimes strolled into different places of worship; and, sometime ago, I went to the chapel which I guess he means. When I entered, about the usual time of our morning church-service, the reader was in the first lesson; there were plenty of vacant benches, and I began to think I had been deceived in the accounts of the crowd usually resorting there; but they gradually kept coming in till the sermon, when there were a multitude of *hearers*, in the literal sense of the word, as no one round me had joined in any part of the worship, except the singing, but sat with a stupid indifference, during every part of our service that was performed, for many prayers were omitted, and even the Apostles Creed. Indeed, had the managers of the chapel wished to excite a disgust against our Liturgy, they could not have picked out a reader more capable of doing it. (He wore a surplice; but I hope he had not received ordination from any of our bishops.) It formed a striking contrast to the curate of the neighbouring church, who is second to none in reading prayers, either in devotion or propriety; and, exclusive of its being a

religious service, I shall ever esteem hearing him either read or preach a *gratification*, though it is but seldom that I do indulge myself in that *gratification*, as I hold it every one's duty, particularly heads of families, to attend their own pastor for example's sake. Servants will naturally say, my master, or mistress, do not like the *parson*, and they sure are better judges; inferiors in like manner will plead for the desertion of their parish-church, when their superiours do it; and perhaps will go to no worship at all. I do not pretend to say, that church-ministers are *never* blameably deficient in *their* duty, though I hope and trust it is seldom so than prejudiced people imagine. I have digressed a few steps from the chapel to pay this tribute to a clergyman, whom I admire in the desk and pulpit: farther I have not the pleasure of knowing him, nor ever interchanged any conversation with him. If he is *warm*, perhaps too warm against the sectarians, let his zeal be pardoned in these lukewarm times; and let his "*labour of love*," in catechizing the poor children, entitle him to some consideration. In that I have often heard him, and admired his judicious remarks, tenderness, and patience, with the lambs of his flock, (to say nothing of his exposition for those of more advanced years), and I heartily concur with him in wishing that good old practice was more generally revived. I hear it is adopted, in a neighbouring parish to his, with the improvement of *high* as well as *low* attending. May God bless this, and all endeavours for promoting true *evangelical practical piety*! To return to the chapel. When our Liturgy was finished, the preacher ascended the pulpit, and poured forth a prayer, which, however good, was unnecessarily prolix; as every blessing it implored, and every evil it deprecated, had been implored, and deprecated before, in the prayers of the church; but *these* I suppose were deemed a *firm of words* of human composition, and *this* inspiration, as they, who before kept the indecent posture of *sitting*, now *rose*. Why do the managers admit our prayers at all, if they are not regarded as worship? Why let such a mockery be carried on in a place dedicated to the Supreme Being? Or is it to *draw in* some of all sorts? Why do not they preach to their followers to come in decent time, and not, by footsteps and clattering of doors, disturb the

304 *Relieving the Poor.—Arquebusade.—Waltham Blacks.* [Apr.

the really serious. This, if your correspondent has visited the Methodist chapel, he must frequently have observed. "Let every thing be done in order," is the command of the Apostle. I observed with satisfaction at the chapel a numerous Sunday-school, which appeared under good regulation; for, alas! there are multitudes of uneducated ignorant poor children all round the metropolis, notwithstanding every parish and district (almost) maintains a charity-school. (The Middlesex Protestant school I take no notice of here, because the trustees could not find a church to take them in, the room being with their own schools.) The charity-box for visiting the sick poor is another good work; and I heartily wish our Clergy would seek after such distressed objects in their respective parishes, and not wait till they are sent for. It is natural for the poor to think best of that persuasion who administer comfort to them in affliction. I know in extensive parishes it would be a difficult and heavy task; but some of the better sort of the inhabitants might form a society as the Dissenters do, and take turns to visit in allotted departments, in which the ladies might with great propriety take an active part; "the sick room is their thing," says an amiable writer; and to the sick poor their tenderest might be *shiningly* displayed. By this means the burden would be considerably lightened; the real objects would be known; the poor would have encouragement held out to their honest industry; and a restraint to their intemperance and idleness, at least in some degree. Yours, &c. F.

P. S. When I mentioned catechizing, I should have added the gift of two handsome gilt bibles at the church (where it is so exemplarily performed) to the boy and girl who say their catechism best*. The rector adds some of an interior kind; common-prayer-books; psalters; and some other little useful books, according to their several merits, or proficiency in reading, so that no child goes without some little reward, if at all deserving. It is a pretty and affecting sight to see the distribution, and the expectant expressive countenances of the little circle gathered round their affectionate pastor, who has an encouraging smile for some, and a

yet more honouring commendation for the particular good behaviour of others. The last that I was present at, one little boy was so highly distinguished as to be lifted out of the circle, and advanced to a seat on the same bench with the judge, whilst the different prizes were awarded. What an enviable distinction! of which he may boast to his children in future.

MR. URBAN, April 17.

HAVING long been a constant reader, both of your *Miscellany* and of the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, I was not a little surprized at the assertion of your correspondent, p. 218, that *Arquebusade-water*, according to the work last mentioned, might be usefully applied to wounds. Consistently with truth and justice to the character of the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, which is not likely to be influenced by the desultory remarks of anonymous writers, I request you to inform your readers, that they will, under the article *ARQUEBUSADE-WATER*, find it expressly stated to have received this name from its efficacy in healing gunshot-wounds; "though it is at present with more propriety applied to bruises; tumors arising from blows; and, particularly, from lacerated parts containing coagulated blood." Had your contributor reflected on the context of this passage, or only consulted the article *BRUISES*, he would not have made an assertion, alike hasty and illiberal. Yours, &c. VERAX.

MR. URBAN, April 24.

[S. X. Y. p. 100. perfectly accurate] I in deducing "Waltham Blacks," from "Waltham forest, in *Egges*." They are mentioned by that very exact and interesting writer, Mr. White, in his *History of Selborne*, pp. 17, 18; and he evidently supposes, "Waltham Chase," in Hampshire, to have been principally infested by them, though Wolmer-forest, and other places in the same county, suffered not a little by their formidable depredations. R. C.

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* A similar case is noticed at St. Br. de's church, vol. LXIV. p. 568.



[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely due to low contrast or redaction.]

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* A similar case is noticed at St. Br. de's church, vol. LXIV. p. 562.

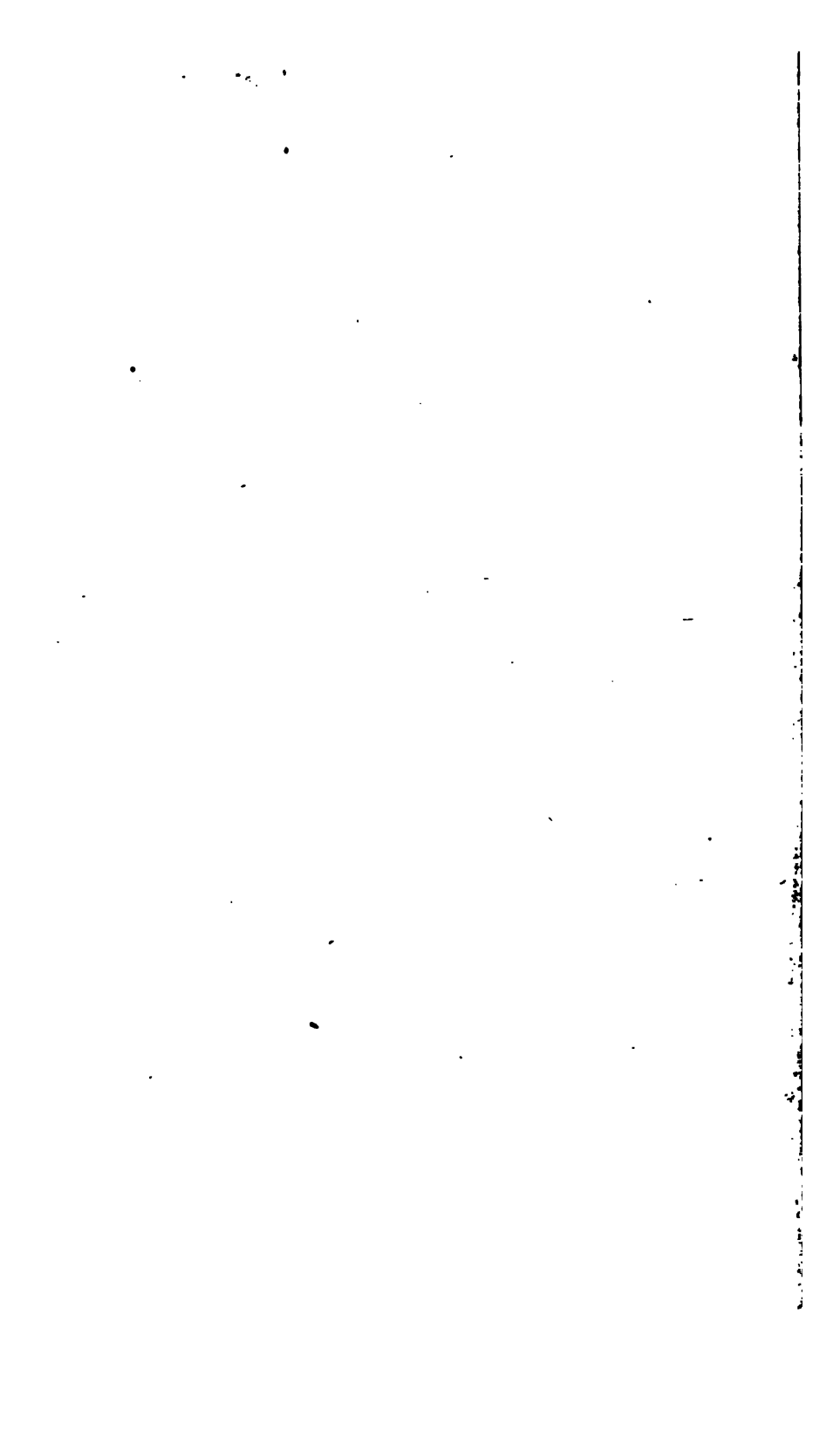




Fig. 2.

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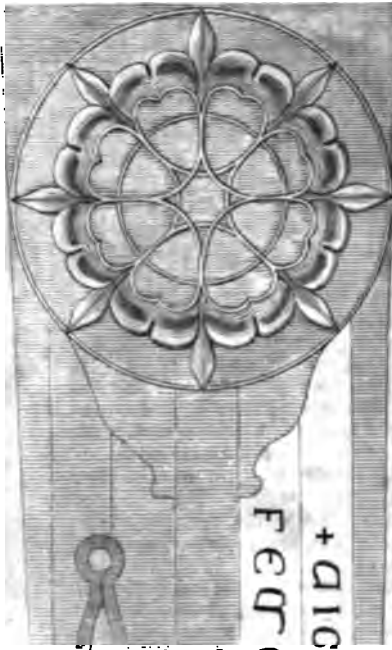


Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.

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Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

THE following extracts from a Journal kept by a medical man, now dead, from the fifth of April, 1800, to the month of August, may afford some entertainment to your numerous scientific readers.

AN OFFICER.

thermometer. Mocha.

April 88° wind SE

1 — 88

2 — 87

3 — 85

4 — 85

5 — 85 SW

6 — 87 SE

7 — 87

8 — 87 SSE

9 — 89 S

10 — 87 S

11 — 86 N

12 — 85 NW

1 — 86

2 — 87 W

3 — 87 variable

4 — 84 to 90° thunder

5 — 89 E

6 — 88 SE

7 — 87 S

8 — 89 S

9 — 90 S

10 — 94 N

11 May 98 S

12 — 92 SE

1 — 90 S

2 — 91 S

3 — 91 SE

4 — 92 SE

5 — 96 SE

6 — 93 SE

7 — 89 NW

8 — 90 N

9 — 90 Northerly

10 — 92 Northerly

11 — 90 variable

12 — 90 NW

1 — 90 NW

2 — 92 NW

3 — 92 NW

4 — 91 W

5 — 92 W

6 — 93 S

7 — 92 W

8 — 92 W

9 — 92 N

10 — 92 N

11 — 92 N

12 — 94 S

1 — 97 W

2 — 95 N

3 — 93 N

4 June 94 N

5 — 93 N

April 8, 1800. At half past 6 P.M. a partial eclipse of the Moon, which lasted two hours and a half. This circumstance the Arabs were unacquainted with previous to its appearance; but they say some of the Brahmins, or higher orders of Banyans, can calculate eclipses. After the eclipse, the Banyans perform their ablutions, and give large quantities of bread for dogs and cats, and other pious uses.

April 14. Met Monf. Juffon, a Dutchman, who was at Zanzibar last year in the Imaun of Muscat's ship. He has assumed the dress of a Mussulman, with a very respectable beard. He informs me, that, in less than two days after our departure from Zanzibar, two vessels had arrived from the isle of France with 10,000 dollars, to purchase slaves. Mr. Juffon is employed as captain of a Moorish grab, which arrived from Bengal on the 9th with a cargo of rice, sugar, and piece-goods. The vessel is the property of the Imaun of Muscat, who allows him a pay of 100 rupees per month.

April 22, wind Westerly. Arrived a Moorish grab from the coast of Malabar. All the dobeys* were imprisoned on a charge of *crim. con.* with two Moorish women who were passengers from Bengal, and were usually employed in making and painting straw baskets. Though it appeared on examination that only two of the dobeys had been intimate with the women, yet a fine of two dollars and a half per man was levied from the whole cast†, as likely to prove more exemplary as well as productive. The women are likewise imprisoned, and must pay a fine of five dollars before they are liberated. Whatever justice or policy there may be in exacting a fine from the dobeys, I cannot help thinking the ladies case rather hard, as they were merely exercising the trade of basket-making. Punishments in this country are mostly pecuniary; even murder is pardoned on paying a fine of 15 or 20 dollars, according to the offender's circumstances.

May 9, 1800, wind NW. thermometer 89°.

The Jews at Mocha are not permitted to live within the walls; they have about 50 houses, or huts rather, on the outside. Their numbers in all do not exceed 300. They are chiefly employed as silversmiths in making trinkets, and as hawkers, to carry out goods for sale, on which they are allowed a profit of one per cent. They sometimes become Mussulmen, and in that case are permitted to wear a turban, have a plurality of wives and concubines, and to purchase slaves, with the other privileges the Mussulmen enjoy. The Jews take more pains in the education of

* Doby—a Moorish seaman.

† Cast, i.e.

their

Thermometer. Wind.

3 June	94	N
4 —	95	S
5 —	94	NW
6 —	93	W
7 —	92	NW
8 —	92	NW
9 —	92	
10 —	91	N
11 —	90	N
12 —	92	S
13 —	92	SW
14 —	92	NW
15 —	92	N
16 —	94	N
17 —	92	N
18 —	94	N
19 —	94	N
20 —	92	NW fog
21 —	92	NW
22 —	92	NW
23 —	92	W
24 —	92	W
25 —	94	W
26 —	94	NW
27 —	94	NW
28 —	94	NW
29 —	93	N hazy
30 —	92	N
1 July	93	N
2 —	87	N to W
3 —	93	SW to N
4 —	94	SW
5 —	93	NW
6 —	93	NW
7 —	91	NW
8 —	93	NW
9 —	93	NW
10 —	93	N
11 —	92	NW
12 —	91	NW
13 —	92	NW
14 —	92	NW
15 —	92	SW
16 —	93	S
17 —	93	variable
18 —	93	Westerly
19 —	93	NW
20 —	93	NW
21 —	92	ditto
22 —	91	ditto
23 —	93	variable
24 —	93	W
25 —	95	S
26 —	95	variable
27 —	93	ditto
28 —	84	rain
29 —	82	NW
30 —	90	NW
31 —	85	W rain
1 August	80	SW
2 —	81	W rain

their children than the Arabs; they can all read and write Hebrew at an early age. As far as I can observe, their race is unmixed; their women never cohabit either with the Arabs or blacks, which is the reason of the difference of colour, though inhabiting the same climate, and equally exposed to the scorching rays of a vertical sun. I could never implicitly adopt the opinion of Buffon, and other writers of Natural History, that the human species are all descended from one common stock, and that the difference of colour depends upon climate and mode of living. I am now perfectly convinced that this theory is erroneous. Buffon asserts, that the offspring of a white man and woman, by a residence near the Equator, would become gradually darker and darker, and that the twentieth generation would be perfectly black; and, *vice versa*, that the descendants of black parents, after a residence of twenty generations in the temperate climates, would become white. This I have fortunately been able to bring to the test of experience, and expose the fallacy of their reasoning.

The Jews have resided for more than 100 generations in the latitude of $13^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ North of the Equator, where the heat is as intense as in any place on the surface of the whole globe, and no such change of colour has taken place. On the contrary, the Jewish children here are as white as the children born in Europe. From this I am led to conclude, that there must have been originally two distinct races of mankind, one white, the other black. Hagar, the slave-girl of Abraham, I conjecture to have been an Ethiopian, and consequently black. Ishmael, the son of Abraham by Hagar, is universally allowed to be the common ancestor of the Arabs. This may tend to explain in some measure why the children born of slave-girls, and almost black, enjoy the same privileges and inherit equally with the legitimate children born of their wives. A remarkable instance of which occurred not many years back on the demise of the Imam. The eldest son, though born of a slave-girl, and almost black, succeeded to the government in preference to all the younger sons, though born of Arab women and legitimate wives. Now, the Jews are the descendants of Abraham also; Isaac, their progenitor, being the second son, born of Sarah his wife, Jewess, and probably, in point of complexion, not many shades fairer than those of the present age. A period of 3000 years has elapsed, and the Jews, though living in the same country, are still different from the Arabs in colour as well as features. Among the Arabs, girls marry at the early age of 12 or 14, and sometimes sooner. It is the custom of the bridegroom to make a present to the father of the bride of a certain sum of money, in proportion to his ability and rank, and situation of the parties; and when it happens that the father is not living, then the mother or relation under whose care the young lady is placed receives the present. It appears that the consent of the daughter is not absolutely necessary to the match. This day I observed a young girl, whose legs and arms were painted black, with yellow stripes up and down, which usually costs half a dollar, and is considered

as highly ornamental. I was informed she had been lately married. The bridegroom paid her mother 50 dollars for her consent; but the match not being agreeable to the young lady, she refused to complete her lover's happiness; and, although five days had now elapsed, neither the importunity of the husband nor threats of the mother had been able to prevail; she continues inflexible, telling her mother "I don't like this man." The husband is equally clamorous, demanding his 50 dollars, and offering to resign all pretensions to the lady. Indeed, I think his patience must have been put to a severe trial. The price of the ladies in this country is greatly enhanced by close confinement, and the restraint they have been kept under. Those who have never unveiled in the presence of men, are not only considered as first-rate beauties, but have the reputation of being modest, chaste, and good. On the contrary, second-hand articles are disposed of on very reasonable terms. A woman whose husband is dead, or one who has separated from her husband by mutual consent, may be obtained for the moderate sum of three or four dollars. The nuptials of persons in affluent circumstances are celebrated with much pomp and splendour. The dinner and supper given on these occasions frequently costs the bridegroom 150 dollars, nearly 40l. sterling; an immense sum in this country, where the use of wines and fermented liquors is prohibited, and fruit as well as provisions remarkably cheap. You may, perhaps, be enabled to form some idea of the number of visitors who come to pay their compliments on the occasion from the quantity of wax-candles collected, which have sometimes been sold for 100 dollars. It is the custom for every guest to present the new-married pair with a wax-candle from two to three feet in length; and some bring three or four. I have not been able to learn the reason of this singular custom, probably to lighten the temple of Hymen, and point out the road to happiness. However that may be, the candles, soon after the ceremony is over, are converted into ready cash, which reduces the expence of the marriage to 12 or 14 pounds.

The women of this country are seldom very prolific. There is an instance of a woman having nine children,

which is considered as a very extraordinary occurrence; and this was among the redow, or peasants. In the town they seldom have more than three or four. Both males and females are circumcised on the eighth day. The operation is not performed by a faquir, or priest, but by a barber, who receives a quarter dollar for his trouble. The common application to the part, as well as to all other wounds, is powdered charcoal. The infamous practice of procuring abortion is known, and sometimes practised, in Arabia. They have neither male nor female *accoucheurs* by profession. Indeed, the warmth of the climate renders any assistance for the most part unnecessary. Yet, on enquiry, I find that tedious and difficult labours sometimes occur, and that there have been instances of a woman dying undelivered on the third day; but this, I apprehend, could only proceed from rickets at an early age occasioning some deformity. There is a plant collected about Eve's tomb at Jedda by the faquirs, and sold to the populace. It is called *Rosha Mariam*, or Mary's Cap; and an infusion of it is highly commended for facilitating delivery. It is extremely insipid, and perhaps is more indebted for its fame to credulity and superstition than to any real efficacy which it possesses. The tradition is this: "Our grandmother Eve, when near her latter end, selected this spot at Jedda, and ordered her remains to be deposited there. She planted this plant with her own hands, and made known to her female descendants its wonderful efficacy in facilitating labour."

Though the small-pox is frequently fatal in this country, the prejudice against inoculation is so great, that I imagine it will never be practised in Arabia. The Arabs think it impious to bring diseases on themselves. It is the province of God Almighty to inflict diseases; and, if he thinks proper to shorten the period of their lives, all human efforts for their prolongation must prove vain and fruitless. Their religious scruples on this head are strengthened by a firm belief in Predestination. They are fully persuaded that no man can die before the appointed time. After the eruption of the small-pox, they apply a decoction of saffron, ginger, turmeric, and the leaves of the kutt, to the whole surface of the body. They wash with this three or four times

times, which they say accomplishes the cure. Topical blood-letting is applied in a variety of cases, in pains of the head, breast, and limbs. They use a small knife instead of the scarificator, with the point of which they make eight or nine small incisions contiguous to each other, and then apply a piece of buffalo's hide to the part, which makes a powerful suction; and by this means they will take away a considerable quantity of blood. This operation is performed by the barber, whose charge is usually three comasses; and for bleeding in the arm 15 comasses, or a quarter dollar. The lancet which they use is not unlike the English, but more spear-pointed, and for the most part rusty. The barbers are the sole operators; beside which they shave, shampoo*, and draw teeth.

I met with several instances of hernia, which they understand perfectly how to reduce, but have not the least idea of preventing the descent of the intestines by a suspensory or truss. In griping, tenesmus, colic, and disorders in the intestines and viscera, they apply the actual cautery; but for the most part without success. I have seen some dreadful eschars left where it has been applied to two or three different parts without affording the least relief. They are but little acquainted with the use of mercury, though a certain disease is prevalent. The principal remedy employed for the cure of this complaint is the *coloquintida*, or bitter apple, which they call *handthul*. It grows in the vicinity of Mocha, where the water-melons are raised, and when green it resembles the young melon so much as to be scarcely distinguishable, except by the taste; but when ripe it is of a beautiful yellow colour, and extremely acrid and bitter; on drying it loses more than three fourths of its weight. Diseases of the bladder and prostate gland are more frequent here than I have found them in Europe, probably from immoderate indulgences in youth, which with the heat of the climate conduces to bring on paralytic complaints at a more advanced age.

Impotence is as fashionable here as the gout in England; and, could a specific be discovered to accomplish the cure, the practitioner would not fail in a short time to amass an ample for-

* Shampoo is to crack the joints of the fingers, &c. and use friction to the arms, legs, and other parts.

tune. One day talking with a man of the first eminence in Mocha concerning their women, he unblushingly boasted of feats which had prematurely destroyed a good constitution. His age appeared to be between 30 and 40. An itinerant brought me an ephesary, which he declared was for the express purpose of excitement, and assured me that he sold great quantities of it annually; it contained capsicum, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and some herbs which they consider as specifics. In cold phlegmatic habits it may be useful, but in general, I imagine, it did more hurt than good.

I am informed by many of the Ambs, and some of the Abyssinians, that the practice of cutting fleas from live bullocks is very common among the Gals, a people inhabiting the country to the Southward and Eastward of Abyssinia; if hearsay evidence is considered as deserving any credit, the fact seems to be supported by the concurring testimony of so many persons as to put it beyond a doubt.

The Abyssinians, who for the most part profess Christianity, have a custom which, as far as I can learn, is peculiar to themselves. When they marry, the father of the bride makes a present to the bridegroom, of money, moveables, or cattle, according to his circumstances, and the nuptials are celebrated by the relations of both parties with much festivity and mirth. On the next morning the bridegroom, if dissatisfied with the match, takes a cup with a small hole in the bottom which he covers with his finger, and pours in some wine and other liquor which he presents to the father of the bride; when the father has taken hold of the cup, he removes his finger from the hole, and the liquor runs out. There is no conversation on the subject; but this is sufficient to inform all the company present that the young lady has been frail before marriage. The father takes his daughter and her dower home, and the marriage is declared null and void. On the contrary, if the bridegroom presents the father with a perfect cup, and they drink together, it denotes the entire approbation of the parties, and they are ever after looked upon as man and wife.

Among the Abyssinians, the males are circumcised on the eighth day, and afterwards baptized after the example of Jesus Christ. The females are baptized only. Their patriarch is appointed by the patriarch

trarch of Alexandria, and is always an Egyptian of Egypt.

MEDICUS.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, March 9.

IN p. 15, mention is made of an old well-looking man, who had taken up his lodging in a window of the ruins of the abbey of Muckrus, near the lake of Killarney in Ireland.

If any of your numerous readers wish to know more particulars of this extraordinary man, I can in part gratify their curiosity myself, and give them a clue for farther enquiries. Being at Killarney in 1763, I was conducted to the abbey to see this recluse, then much talked of. But what was my surprize to meet in him an old acquaintance, in the habit of a capuchin!

Addressing him by his name, which I have now forgotten, "Father," says I, "had I not the pleasure some time ago (in the year 1755 I think it was) of seeing you at the hermitage on the back of the rock of Lisbon?" "That may be very true," replied he. "And, pray," added I, "what may have brought you hither?" "Why, sir, the earthquake, which you know happened soon after, reduced the people to such distress and profligacy that they robbed even me." This circumstance I mentioned to Mr. Herbert, the worthy owner of Muckrus house, for whom I had letters, and to whom in the course of my tour that morning I was introduced, and who observed that such a person had lately come among them; but they knew not what to make of him.

Should any of your readers wish for further information concerning this eccentric character, they may perhaps have their curiosity gratified by enquiring of any of the English, if any such remain, residing at that time at Lisbon, whose country houses were all in that neighbourhood, and whose favourite rides were about the rock.

Your Tourist observes, that, having lived two years in this melancholy solitude, he at length disappeared. Perhaps he may have returned to his old habitation. I believe one of the members for Wilts was a resident merchant at Lisbon in 1765.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

MR. URBAN, April 8.

IN a late tour from Bath, Northward, I sketched a view of the ca-

thedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, Lichfield, and York. I enjoyed the excellences of each, and found no desire to make invidious comparisons between them; or, if disposed to contrast, it was only so far as to apply the epithet of "sublime" to York Minster, and that of "beautiful" to the others. The outides of Gloucester and Lichfield (their towers especially), and the exquisite internal neatness of Lichfield and Worcester, challenge universal admiration; but what will your scientific readers, Mr. Urban, say, when I praise the first of these cathedrals for its variety of styles, and confess that the ornamented Gothic of the choir and cloisters, and the adjoining and surrounding Saxon architecture (uncommonly fine of its kind) produced an effect which to me was both interesting and agreeable. If I say in defence of this taste that I am only a finisher, I shall be readily believed, though perhaps not so readily forgiven. Pray, Mr. Urban, what is the prevailing opinion on the practice of whitewashing the cieling and walls of cathedrals, which obtains at Worcester, and indeed in general? This wash, intermixed with the yellow colouring of the pillars, produces a gaiety of appearance, which may seem not to comport with the general solemnity of the building; yet the effect is so pleasant that I dare not decide against it. The uniform stone-coloured wash in York Minster is evidently the proper one for that venerable and simply magnificent structure. Perhaps in the smaller ones, especially those which like Worcester are rendered more luminous by the comparative absence of painted glass, this method is to be commended; but I remain sceptical, and hope to be instructed by better judgments. I cannot think that the beautiful choir of Lichfield cathedral is rendered more so by the addition of the Ladies chapel, as it creates an undue length of vista; the interposition of a light screen would surely have relieved the eye, and left an agreeable scope for the imagination. It may seem bold to hazard a similar doubt respecting the chapels laid open to the South transept of York minster; especially as the screen-work is said to have been indifferent. But a degree of homeliness is discoverable in the recesses, which certainly requires correction. A complete supply of painted glass in the narrow and (in part) un-

adorned

times, which they say accomplishes the cure. Topical blood-letting is applied in a variety of cases, in pains of the head, breast, and limbs. They use a small knife instead of the scarificator, with the point of which they make eight or nine small incisions contiguous to each other, and then apply a piece of buffalo's hide to the part, which makes a powerful suction; and by this means they will take away a considerable quantity of blood. This operation is performed by the barber, whose charge is usually three comasses; and for bleeding in the arm 15 comasses, or a quarter dollar. The lancet which they use is not unlike the English, but more spear-pointed, and for the most part rusty. The barbers are the sole operators; beside which they shave, shampoo*, and draw teeth.

I met with several instances of hernia, which they understand perfectly how to reduce, but have not the least idea of preventing the descent of the intestines by a suspensory or truss. In griping, tenesmus, colic, and disorders in the intestines and viscera, they apply the actual cautery; but for the most part without success. I have seen some dreadful eschars left where it has been applied to two or three different parts without affording the least relief. They are but little acquainted with the use of mercury, though a certain disease is prevalent. The principal remedy employed for the cure of this complaint is the *coloquintida*, or bitter apple, which they call *handthul*. It grows in the vicinity of Mocha, where the water-melons are raised, and when green it resembles the young melon so much as to be scarcely distinguishable, except by the taste; but when ripe it is of a beautiful yellow colour, and extremely acrid and bitter; on drying it loses more than three fourths of its weight. Diseases of the bladder and prostate gland are more frequent here than I have found them in Europe, probably from immoderate indulgences in youth, which with the heat of the climate conduces to bring on paralytic complaints at a more advanced age.

Impotence is as fashionable here as the gout in England; and, could a specific be discovered to accomplish the cure, the practitioner would not fail in a short time to amass an ample for-

* Shampoo is to crack the joints of the fingers, &c. and use friction to the arms, legs, and other parts.

tune. One day talking with a man of the first eminence in Mocha concerning their women, he unblushingly boasted of feats which had prematurely destroyed a good constitution. His age appeared to be between 30 and 40. An itinerant brought me an elixuary, which he declared was for the express purpose of excitement, and assured me that he sold great quantities of it annually; it contained capsicum, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and some herbs which they consider as specifics. In cold phlegmatic habits it may be useful, but in general, I imagine, it did more hurt than good.

I am informed by many of the Arabs, and some of the Abyssinians, that the practice of cutting fleas from live bullocks is very common among the Gallas, a people inhabiting the country to the Southward and Eastward of Abyssinia; if hearsay evidence is considered as deserving any credit, the fact seems to be supported by the concurring testimony of so many persons as to put it beyond a doubt.

The Abyssinians, who for the most part profess Christianity, have a custom which, as far as I can learn, is peculiar to themselves. When they marry, the father of the bride makes a present to the bridegroom, of money, moveables, or cattle, according to his circumstances, and the nuptials are celebrated by the relations of both parties with much festivity and mirth. On the next morning the bridegroom, if dissatisfied with the match, takes a cup with a small hole in the bottom which he covers with his finger, and pours in some wine and other liquor which he presents to the father of the bride; when the father has taken hold of the cup, he removes his finger from the hole, and the liquor runs out. There is no conversation on the subject; but this is sufficient to inform all the company present that the young lady has been frail before marriage. The father takes his daughter and her dower home, and the marriage is declared null and void. On the contrary, if the bridegroom presents the father with a perfect cup, and they drink together, it denotes the entire approbation of the parties, and they are ever after looked upon as man and wife.

Among the Abyssinians, the males are circumcised on the eighth day, and afterwards baptized after the example of Jesus Christ. The females are baptized only. Their patriarch is appointed by the patriarch

arch of Alexandria, and is always an Egyptian of Egypt.

MEDICUS.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, March 9.

IN p. 15, mention is made of an old well-looking man, who had taken up his lodging in a window of the ruins of the abbey of Muckrus, near the lake of Killarney in Ireland.

If any of your numerous readers wish to know more particulars of this extraordinary man, I can in part gratify their curiosity myself, and give them a clue for farther enquiries. Being at Killarney in 1763, I was conducted to the abbey to see this recluse, then much talked of. But what was my surprize to meet in him an old acquaintance, in the habit of a capuchin!

Addressing him by his name, which I have now forgotten, "Father," says I, "had I not the pleasure some time ago (in the year 1755 I think it was) of seeing you at the hermitage on the back of the rock of Lisbon?" That may be very true, replied he. "And, pray," added I, "what may have brought you hither?" "Why, sir, the earthquake, which you know happened soon after, reduced the people to such distress and profligacy that they robbed even me." This circumstance I mentioned to Mr. Herbert, the worthy owner of Muckrus house, for whom I had letters, and to whom in the course of my tour that morning I was introduced, and who observed that such a person had lately come among them; but they knew not what to make of him.

Should any of your readers wish for further information concerning this eccentric character, they may perhaps have their curiosity gratified by enquiring of any of the English, if any such remain, residing at that time at Lisbon, whose country houses were all in that neighbourhood, and whose favourite rides were about the rock.

Your Tourist observes, that, having lived two years in this melancholy solitude, he at length disappeared. Perhaps he may have returned to his old habitation. I believe one of the members for Wilts was a resident merchant at Lisbon in 1755.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

MR. URBAN, April 3.

IN a late tour from Bath, Northward, I sketched a view of the ca-

thedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, Lichfield, and York. I enjoyed the excellences of each, and found no desire to make invidious comparisons between them; or, if disposed to contrast, it was only so far as to apply the epithet of "sublime" to York Minster, and that of "beautiful" to the others. The outides of Gloucester and Lichfield (their towers especially), and the exquisite internal neatness of Lichfield and Worcester, challenge universal admiration; but what will your scientific readers, Mr. Urban, say, when I praise the first of these cathedrals for its variety of styles, and confess that the ornamented Gothic of the choir and cloisters, and the adjoining and surrounding Saxon architecture (uncommonly fine of its kind) produced an effect which to me was both interesting and agreeable. If I say in defence of this taste that I am only a smatterer, I shall be readily believed, though perhaps not so readily forgiven. Pray, Mr. Urban, what is the prevailing opinion on the practice of whitewashing the cieling and walls of cathedrals, which obtains at Worcester, and indeed in general? This wash, intermixed with the yellow colouring of the pillars, produces a gaiety of appearance, which may seem not to comport with the general solemnity of the building; yet the effect is so pleasant that I dare not decide against it. The uniform stone-coloured wash in York Minster is evidently the proper one for that venerable and simply magnificent structure. Perhaps in the smaller ones, especially those which like Worcester are rendered more luminous by the comparative absence of painted glass, this method is to be commended; but I remain sceptical, and hope to be instructed by better judgments. I cannot think that the beautiful choir of Lichfield cathedral is rendered more so by the addition of the Ladies chapel, as it creates an undue length of vista; the interposition of a light screen would surely have relieved the eye, and left an agreeable scope for the imagination. It may seem bold to hazard a similar doubt respecting the chapels laid open to the South transept of York minster; especially as the screen-work is said to have been indifferent. But a degree of homeliness is discoverable in the recesses, which certainly requires correction. A complete supply of painted glass in the narrow and (in part) un-

adorned

310. *Observations on Grecian and Gothic Architecture.* [Apr.

adorned windows may have its use; and it must be confessed that an acquisition is obtained, and the sameness of the view broken, by the disclosure of a fine Gothic tomb of Abp. Grey, in high preservation, at the North end of that transept.

Since these remarks occurred, I have been disturbed by reading a late number of your Magazine, in which you allow a correspondent to rail very freely indeed at Gothic architecture, and to extol the Grecian beyond all bounds. I am impatient to see him taken in hand by some of your veterans: in the mean time, I am resolved to have a flirt at him. Why is the Grecian style supposed to monopolize every excellence, particularly in religious structures? I dare say, we are all inclined to give it its due praise. Who can gaze on the outside of St. Paul's, for instance, without pleasure and admiration? But will not the same emotion be produced on viewing the exterior of most Gothic cathedrals, their West fronts especially? To unprejudiced observers it certainly will. Then, as to the inside of St. Paul's (making all due allowance for the effect of the Cupola); will its heavy grandeur fill the mind with that mingled awe and delight which it feels on contemplating the interior parts of the cathedrals I have mentioned. To instance particularly in that noble view within York Minster which combines the great tower and nave; and again, that of the altar part of the chancel, where the transept and the great East window form a most interesting groupe. Here I may boldly compare without being invidious, and rest secure of the general concurrence. But it seems *rotundity* is every thing with your correspondent, and that it is to be exclusively introduced into all architecture. Let him persuade us, if he can, to admire that superb pinfold the Circus at Bath, beyond the elegant squares of London; or, indeed, if he will be consistent, let him exclude every angular form in his Grecian buildings, and make them all rotundas. But, it seems, we are to consult Nature in her vegetable productions, and copy the outlines of trees and birds nests. With respect to trees your correspondent is a little unfortunate: but, I suppose, rather than give up his scheme, he will expunge from his calendar of Nature the Lombardy poplar, and the spiral part of the fir tribe;

may, he will be disposed to go further, and exclude leaves from the vegetable world, as those productions are mostly of the "pointed order." This comes, Mr. Urban, of systematizing, and carrying principles to an extreme! Art is allowed to be the handmaid of Nature in laying out landscape scenery, but is that a reason why our edifices are to be formed on a landscape model? Formerly the reverse obtained, and buildings furnished hints for landscape gardening. So much for fashions and extremes. Your correspondent, however, may rave on as he pleases about smoothness and rotundity. The beauties of the *pyramidal form*, whether displayed in the simple tapering spire, the pointed window and arch, the richly ornamented front, or the pinnaled tower, will continue to be solicited and admired in spite of his animadversions. A SECOND RAMBLE.

Mr. URBAN, ^{10.} March 25.
SURPRISED at the assertion of S Philo-technon in his letter*, that Vitruvius, in his third book, refers to the temple of Diana at Ephesus in his days, & *Ctesiphontis constituta*; I found that in the first chapter he refers to the Ephesian Diana & *Ctesiphontis constituta*, which was burnt about 340 years before his days, who lived in the reign of Augustus. He refers likewise, in the second chapter, to a temple of Diana at Rome, probably in his days, mistaken by Philo-technon for the Ephesian Diana †. Vitruvius, however, informs us in his preface to the seventh book, that *quatuor locis sancti* that is, in his days, were in four places, the temples of marble materials, most celebrated for their splendour and magnificence. First, the Diana at Ephesus & *Ctesiphontis instituta*, which was said to be completed by Demetrius and Peonius, that is, begun by Ctesiphon, burnt by Herodotus, and afterwards rising under the direction of Demetrius to the highest pitch of magnificence, was said to be completed by Demetrius and Peonius. If this addition to the above passage, by way of comment upon it, be granted, which probably being universally known at that time was omitted, it will follow, that this was the Ephesian Diana said to be completed by Demetrius and Peonius, which Vitruvius referred to Augustus.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 200.
† Ibid. pp. 324, 330.

and the same that Alexander the Great offered to rebuild at his own expence, for the honour of inscribing it. We learn likewise from Pliny, that the Ephesian Diana in his days, exceeding the admiration of Grecian magnificence, was 220 years in building, at the expence of all Asia, and that 86 of the columns were decorated by one Scopas, as corrected by Salmastius*, probably by the same Scopas who was employed upon the mausoleum erected by Artimisia to her husband Mausolus, who died in the 102d Olympiad. The celebrated Scopas flourished in the 87th Olympiad, about 76 years before the conflagration of this temple, so that he was not likely to be the Scopas mentioned by Pliny. It will follow likewise, that the same Peonius abovementioned was employed in rebuilding the Apollo Didymæus, another of the four celebrated temples in the days of Vitruvius, destroyed by Xerxes with all the temples in Asia, except the Ephesian Diana. Much more might be said in favour of the Diana at Ephesus having been rebuilt with greater magnificence than the former, and not restored with only eight columns in front, as conjectured by Philo-technon; but I shall only remark, it is not reasonable to suppose that a temple of such splendour, as to entitle it to rank as one of the wonders of the world, had no more than eight columns in front, when the Apollo Didymæus, Ceres at Eleusis, and the Jupiter Olympius at Athens, the other three celebrated temples, had each of them ten.

Having shewn that the Ephesian Diana was most probably re-built with more than eight columns in front, I shall now observe that, if Philo-technon examines the second chapter of the third book, he will not only find that his Ephesian Diana was a temple of that Goddess at Rome, but also that Vitruvius in the eustyle species, as well as in the others, terminates the space designed for the breadth of the temple in front, at the extent of the shafts of the angular columns, and, excluding the projecture of the bases with the platform, takes no notice of the latter, regarding them only as appendages to the temple. It was upon this authority I made choice of the shafts of the columns for the length and breadth of the temple, and found

that the dimensions of Pliny answered to the breadth of a dodecastyle and to no other aspect, less four feet, and exactly to the length allowing it 23 columns; so that, after the example of Vitruvius, I added four feet to the central intercolumns in each front, who, treating of the eustyle species, says, that increasing them to three diameters, whether tetrastyle, hexastyle, or octastyle, it will have an elegant appearance, *aspectum venustum*; therefore I must differ from Philo-technon in his sentiments upon widening the central intercolumns, as *unnecessary, unskilful, and unprecedented*, in defiance of the documents of Vitruvius, and may assert with confidence that in the systyle, and in any space between the pycnostyle and eustyle, it is more necessary than in the latter, the columns being placed nearer to each other, of which Vitruvius enumerates the inconveniences, and pointing out the pycnostyle and eustyle as the two extremes, the diastyle and the areostyle being out of the question, leaves the widening them to the discretion of the architect. If the whimsical invention of a dodecastyle have not been heard of in Greece, the example of the temple of Jupiter at Rome, by Palladio, will keep me in countenance, which having given me the hint of a dodecastyle, I shall not assume to myself that honour of the invention. From some fragments of the entablature of this temple, it appears to have been built upon a very large scale, and the mouldings with their ornaments executed in the Grecian style. I shall now repeat the coincidence a dodecastyle has with the dimensions of Pliny*. Take seven feet for the diameter of the columns, and their height will be eight diameters 4-7ths, equal to 60 feet; for the length, 22 intercolumns, at one diameter 5-7ths each, with 23 columns, will make 425 feet: for the breadth, the central intercolumn in front two diameters 2-7ths, and the other ten one diameter 5-7ths each, with twelve columns, make just 220 feet, the length and breadth of the temple, with the height of the columns according to Pliny. If any objection be made to the space between the columns, the Apollo Didymæus, also Ionic, is a like example. We have no example of an edifice upon a large scale with intercolumns so wide as the systyle; and the reason is ob-

* Vide Salmastii Phisianas Exercit. p.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 121.

vicious, the length of the pieces of the architrave from centre to centre of column would make them too unwieldy to be easily managed. In the temple of Bacchus at Teos, Ionic, given by Vitruvius as an example of the easiest species, the columns are only three feet three inches 6-10ths in diameter*.

Viator Minor† may charge his octastyle diptere with as many columns as he pleases, but I fear he will not be able to find so many as 27 kings in all Asia minor. It seems, therefore, that the word *regibus* ought to be taken in a more enlarged sense, as persons of the first distinction and consequence; then Viator may stand in competition with Viator Minor in his correction of Pliny's 127 columns, making them 132‡, just the number of the dipteros in his dodecastyle; another coincidence, for without doubt such a number of persons of that description might have been found in all Asia Minor, each of them equal to the expense of a column. And now I shall offer you one more coincidence; and that is, if the two intercolumns at each end of the naos in Viator's plan of the temple§ be closed up for the convenience of a stair-case, and repositories for the treasures of the goddess, the columns in the pronaos, naos, and poecum, will amount to just 36, the number decorated by one Scopas. It may be observed likewise that the platform of the peribolus, according to Viator's account, still remains very conspicuous, and is capable of receiving an edifice of Pliny's dimensions, with ample space round it, being upwards of 700 feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth.

Having found, Mr. Urban, that the elaborate calculations, groundless assertions, and specious arguments, of Philotechnon have not the least solid foundation for their support, I shall now give up the controversy, and with all due respect take my leave, and bid you farewell.

OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

I AM desirous of taking the first opportunity to correct a mistake in your last Obituary in the account of the late Dr. Geddes. This gentleman is represented, p. 270, to have been

* See *Ionian Antiquities*, part I. c. 1.

† See *Genl. Mag.* vol. LXXI. p. 496.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 521.

§ *Ibid.* p. 520, plate II. fig. 1.

"permitted, for a season, to concur with the Author of all evil in exercising the faith and patience of the Saints." You know, Mr. Urban, how much more mischief is laid to my door than I was ever accessory to; and I am not disposed to lessen the estimation in which I am held. But, sir, in justice to my own character, I do assure you that I never had any personal knowledge of Dr. Geddes; neither was I ever conscious of his co-operating with me in any part of his life, conversation, or writings. I have, indeed, been informed of his name, and have heard with much regret of his virtues, his talents, and his learning; but have had no opportunity of cultivating his acquaintance, much less of obtaining his friendship, and engaging his services. Alas! I acknowledge with grief, he was my enemy, my implacable enemy; and, to such unreasonable length did he carry his animosity towards me, I am very credibly informed, that I was the only person with whom he was determined never to be reconciled.

This testimony, so much against both my inclination and my interest, will, I trust, be received alike by my firmest and my luke-warm friends, notwithstanding I am, from vulgar prejudice, reputed to be "the father of lies."

Left I should have made any mistake as to the matter of fact with respect to the result of Dr. Geddes's destination, I have called for, and examined, the attested returns of the increased population of my kingdom, and cannot discover his name in my rolls. I have summoned my officers, whose attention and vigilance have never been questioned; and they are ready to testify on oath, if required, that this supposed fugitive is not in any part of my dominion. They have, rather officiously indeed, pursued their enquiries even beyond the limits of their jurisdiction and duty; and have, in the instant I am writing this letter to you, brought me well-authenticated intelligence that he is gone a quite different road. Not yours, SATAN.

MR. URBAN, *Lincolner, Brecknockshire, Dec. 30, 1801.*

AFTER perusing the inscription on the ancient monument of the Ouseley family, at Courtenhall in Northamptonshire (as given in your vol. LXIX. p. 17), it occurred to me that Tuffer, in his "*Five hundred Painters*"

pointes of goode Husbandrie," uses the word *rowen* for a *fallow*, or land that has remained vacant from harvest till the next autumnal sowing. I am inclined to think that *ruen* in the epigraph is only a different spelling of the same word, and applicable to the lady's widowed state previous to her second marriage. Your correspondent in the Magazine thinks that *ruen* is synonymous with *barren*, because she had no birds, or children, by the *Oseley*; viz. "*No birdes I had her by.*" But a little attention to the reading will point out to us that she was *ruen* before the "*Sallops Oseley woume her;*" therefore the epithet cannot fairly apply to her subsequent barrenness, nor does it imply that she was previously barren.

The ornithological simile appears to be carried on throughout, and to be clearly intended as a play upon names; in the first place "*a Sallops Oseley,*" the *ousel* is known to be the generic name of the blackbird tribe.

"*A ruen partridge woume.*" It is notorious to sportsmen that the habits of the partridge when off her feed naturally lead her to bask upon the fallow; the word *rowen*, or *ruen*, seems then designed to maintain the metaphor, as doubly applicable to the *fallow partridge*, or partridge basking in the fallow; and to the *widowed Lady Partridge**, who was herself *fallow* till *woume* by the *Oseley*. His second wife was a lady of the *Hake* family; and I think that I have either heard or read of a bird named the *wake*, but cannot at present call the species to my recollection.

H. P.

MR. URRAN.

April 18.

THE church of CONINGSBY, in Lincolnshire, consists of a square tower of 3 stories, embattled and buttressed, a nave, 2 aisles, and a chancel. The nave rests on 5 pointed arches on octagon pillars, supporting a clerestory. The tower is open to the North and South, and has windows on the East and West, and a groined roof. The font is octagon. In the chancel, two stones with rude crosses. (*Plate II. fig. 1, 2.*)

Mr. Dyer, the poet, was rector here on 1401. a year, and held before it the rectories of Kirkby in Bane and Belsford. He died 1782, and has no monument.

* Jane, Widow of Sir Miles Partridge, and first wife of Rich. Ouseley, lord of the manor of Courtenhall in Northamptonshire, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

GENT. MAG. April, 1802.

His widow retired to Caernarvonshire; and his son inherited his uncle's estate, of about 3 or 400l. a year, in Suffolk, where he died a little before 1782. The first is in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. and the other two in the crown*.

In the church of BILLINGHAM, monuments for Robert Hewett, vicar, who died May 13, 1760, 59. A chevron engrailed G. between 3 owls Az. imp. G. a bend vair Az. and A. between 3 unicorns A. *Wilkinson.*

In the nave, a brass plate with this inscription in capitals:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Francis Foster, who died Aug. 13, 1654; aged 30.

Jesus

Mors lucrum."

The church rests on four pointed arches, and has two aisles. The font is octagon, adorned with niche work.

Vicars.—Henry Bloxley, 1697-1702; Squire.

Richard Lancaster.

The vicarage is in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam.

The church of FOKINGHAM has a square West tower of several stories, embattled and pinnacled: a bell-tower ribbed with 12 arches and rounds: the South porch has a ribbed roof and 4 shields; there is a nave with aisles divided from it by 3 pointed arches on a side, and a chancel.

"Hic in humo situs est
rev. Dom. Tho. Martin, rector of
Kirkby Underwood, died Aug. 15,
1719, aged 42."

Under the pulpit.

"PVR LALOE METIR
IOHAN DE RERIY".

perhaps *De Kirby.*

On another stone:

"hic jacet
eccle qui id."

The canopy cut in.

A holy-water basin, and 8 flowered arches cut into by the chancel door.

The rector, was Dr. Fountain of Marybone, who succeeded Dr. Murray, of Gainborough, about 1778.

At the East end of the South aisle, a stone coffin with a skull at head and feet, brought from the yard.

Over the West door without:

Tho. Cooper, A. B. nuper ad

* John Southam, rector of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, a great monopolizer of preferments, held it between 1413 and 1440. *Nichols's Leicestershire*

Boothby

314 Church Notes from Sempringham.—Dr. Hager. [Apr.

Boothby Pannel pastor, Feb. 14, 1796-7.

He died young, of the small-pox.

The North aisle had a chapel, now down, communicating with the chancel by an aisle; a piscina in the wall.

Of Lincoln House, remains only the garden wall, to the South West of the church below.

Sempringham, Poynton, and Botulton, (the two last have no churches,) were served by a curate of the name of Marcroyd, who lived at Horhling; the vicar, Mr. Walberforce, lived at Stamford; Lord Fortescue's steward, Mr. Stevenson, at Marston.

The church of SEMPRINGHAM, (*Pl. II. fig. 3.*) consists of a nave on 4 round arches, with a North aisle. The West pillars clustered and round, the others round: one paneled, and flowers under the arch; the altar remains in the East end of the North aisle. The arch of the tower is pointed. Two round arches on the North side of the chancel. On the South side, a round arched window and door. A coffin stone in a pew in the North aisle. Two more within the South door. On one end of a seat IHS, and a flowered pannel. The West end of the North aisle was once a school, now down. The font is octagonal, with shields in quatrefoil.

Mr. Holles' church notes, taken in the 17th century, give in the North window of this church the arms of *Fitz.*

O. on a chevron G. 3 crescents O. between 3 annulets, G. *Sutton.*

Az. on a chief O. per fess O. and Az. a demi lion rampant G. *Marston.*

In the West window, G. 3 lucies hauriant. *Lucy.* And this epitaph: "Hic jacet Rogerus Laurence, qui obat 2^{do} Jun. 1602."

The monastery, founded by Gilbert, son of Jocelyn de Sempringham, last rector of the church of St. Andrew here, for a new order of canons, instituted by him, and called after him *Gilbertines*, about 1130, stood on the West side of the church; and East of it is a square ditch, and raised plot of ground. The revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to between \$170. and \$200. per annum, and the site was granted to Edward, lord Clinton. It was a mixed order of men and women in the same house, but in different apartments, that had no communication with each other, under a prior. The founder extended his foundation to 13 parishes, four for men alone, and nine for men and women together;

comprehending in all 700 brethren, and 1500 sisters; and at the dissolution there were 25 houses of this order in England and Wales. Their habit was a black cassock with a white cloak over it, and a hood lined with lamb skins. (*Pref. to Tanner, Not. Mon. p. xix.*) The arms of this house were, Barry of six, A. and G. over all, in bend sinister, a pilgrim's staff or a crozier in pale O. This church preserves not the least appearance of a monastic church; nor has any body before thought it worth making a drawing of. The vicarage, with Poynton chapel annexed, is held by sequestration. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *S.O. Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 5.*
I RECEIVED much pleasure from the interesting analysis, in your last month's Magazine, of Dr. Hager's investigation relative to the Babylonian bricks. Your learned Reviewer has anticipated many remarks, which otherwise might have been introduced in this letter. As it is, I venture to address a few words on the subject.

Dr. Hager's work is the first that has been published, in this or any other country, on the inscriptions on the Babylonian bricks: it is surprising, that so many modern travellers should have passed them unnoticed, and that others should have simply mentioned the circumstance, or have said so little on a subject of such magnitude in point of curiosity.

The general result of the present inquiry seems to be grounded on solid sense &c. Of the author's merit and abilities, those who have known him, or are acquainted with his works, know how to appreciate both. I am not about to enter on the controversy which has so recently subsisted between him and Dr. Montucci. I regret that such has existed; yet Learning must be benefited by any event that brings into the foreground Dr. Hager's abilities.

I lament that the patronage of this country was not disposed to retain him. Bonaparte, attentive at once to glory in arts and arms, sought him out, and offered him an asylum in the Grand National Library. The government have also undertaken (I speak on the authority of the French papers) to publish his *Chinese Dictionary*; rejected by other European states, the Sovereigns of which the Doctor was personally known to.

• See Hager's *Dissert. Preface.*

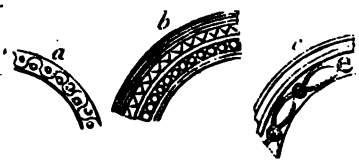
† *Dissert. pp. 64, 65.*

During

Fig. 2.



Gent. Mag., April 1802, Pl. II, p. 313.



Scampringuan 3. Fig. 1.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.

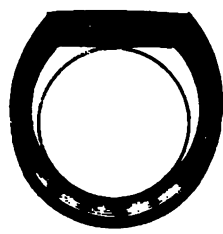
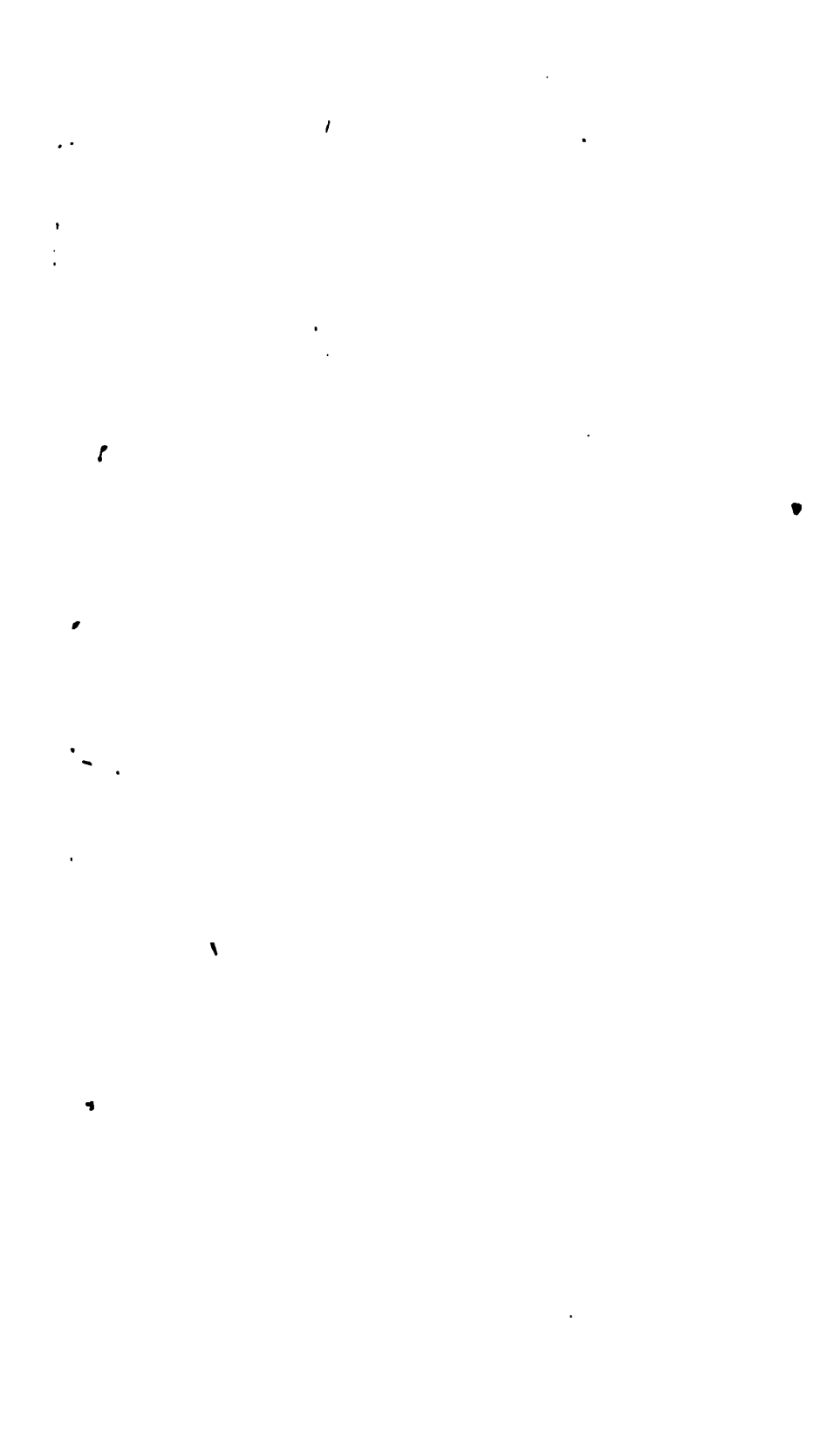


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.





During his residence in England, he undoubtedly received marks of favour from persons of rank, power, and learning, and some marks of liberality; yet, the delicacy that attaches to literary characters will often suffer them to experience the utmost pressure of pecuniary difficulties, while it sedulously avoids, and shrinks at a disclosure, although morally certain of immediate redress, or of those soothing attentions which are sure to confer happiness.

An order for the payment of a sum, adequate to Dr. H's journey, was transmitted to Mr. Otto; and he quitted England for Paris, where he will probably receive the reward due to his merit, independent of his being even to them a foreigner; for the Doctor is by birth a German.

I breakfasted with him previous to his departure; which I mention, because it was in a room appropriated by Sir Isaac Newton as his library, his house being now a hotel, in St. Martin's-street.

He told me, that, when he had an opportunity of examining the bricks of a similar kind at Paris, with the illustrations which the National Library would afford him, he should probably be enabled to publish an interesting supplement to his present Dissertation, which is dedicated to the Directors of the East India Company, whose property these fragments of antiquity are, and by whose zeal they have been procured from the spot.*

His large Chinese Dictionary, from what the Doctor shewed me, I presume will do honour to any nation that produces it. The vast expence of so peculiar an undertaking is too extensive for any private concern. Many of the London booksellers felt a desire to have produced it; but it was too mighty, and too precarious a speculation. Mr. Sewall acted liberally towards him. Another bookseller, with a spirit of enterprise exclusively his own, printed his Introduction to the Chinese Language, a splendid volume; and Mr. Tilgoh enabled the Doctor to produce his dissertation†: a gentleman in whom the most pleasing manners are associated with the most liberal sentiments of the heart. Persons in general can scarcely be aware of what a capital

is required, and what difficulties are to be contended with, in publishing large works, nor how precarious reimbursement is.

Dr. Hager (not *Hagel*, as in some of the public prints,) in the above work, proves that the Babylonians are more antient in their learning than either the Egyptians, Indians, or Chinese. His remarks on the derivation of the word *Babylon* are extremely curious, and appear well supported, however differing from our present acception of sense.

That the writing was also to be read perpendicularly rather than horizontal among the Egyptians, Chinese, and Ethiopians, the Doctor confirmed by shewing me an antient fragment of similar characters printed in China, where it was evident that it was meant to be read perpendicularly.

I inclose for your inspection a model of a *jasper*, belonging to the East India company, an impression from which is annexed to the Doctor's volume, worked from the stone; by which the history of the arts will be somewhat illustrated, for the characters cut on it appear to have been done with a lapidary's wheel, which, considering its great antiquity, being prior to any of our known languages, is a circumstance of singular curiosity. Perhaps a bird's-eye view of it in your Magazine* would gratify your readers, and be no infringement of delicacy towards the worthy publisher. JOHN FELTHAM.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

SEEING in your Magazine for January, Pl. II. p. 19, an engraving and description of an antient wooden tankard, &c. reminded me of the inclosed drawing of a boot-jack †, which I have some time intended requesting a corner for on one of your miscellaneous plates. The original, in good preservation, is now in the possession of Mr. Robinson, of Hill-Ridware, near Lichfield, the initials of his ancestor J. R. being plainly cut upon it, with the date 1552, which is misprinted from memory in the Appendix of Additions, &c. of Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 4, the drawing being then mislaid. If you think this worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, the insertion will doubtless oblige the above gentleman, who favoured me with the drawing, as well as your constant reader, S. S.

* See Plate II. fig. 4. † Fig. 5.

Mr.

* Dissertation. Preface, p. 37.

† Intituled "A Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian Bricks. By Joseph Hager." 4to. Plates. Richardson, Cornhill. 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Margate, April 2.*

THE antient ring, from which the inclosed drawings were taken (see *Plate II. fig. 6*) is of silver, and was most highly gilt; was dragged from the bottom of the sea by some fishermen dredging for oysters. It is in excellent preservation, and the engraving, particularly of the figures, is exceedingly good. Can any of your antiquarian correspondents designate the personages intended, and thereby discover its date? And if they would say whether it is of value or not, they will much oblige,

Yours, &c. Z. COXENS.

P. S. I observe, Edmondson remarks that none of our monarchs have worn the crown as depicted on both figures since Egbert, the first monarch of England. Does not the disheveled hair betoken virginity, and her being crowned that she is a wife? And, therefore, may it not have been a marriage ring? Z. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Chisle of Sarum, Feb. 7.*

AS an appendage to the curious wooden tankard, of which you gave your antiquarian amateurs a plate and description in your Magazine for January, p. 19, I now offer to them a drawing of a pint flaggon, seemingly of a construction and materials somewhat similar to it, which is now in my possession; and which I preserve as a valuable relic, it being given to my grandfather by Sir Isaac Newton, who was his contemporary and intimate friend at Trinity college, Cambridge. (See *Plate II. fig. 7*.)

Whether these utensils were in any thing like general use in the University at that day, or whether they are of earlier origin, some of your Cambridge correspondents may possibly inform us. This, with the whole furniture of the chambers, devolved upon my ancestor upon Sir Isaac's leaving the college, and hath, with some other articles, remained in the family ever since; Trinity having (if I may be allowed the observation) been the family college, and having conferred classical honours upon many of the descendants of the person alluded to, two of whose sons furnish us with an anecdote of the extreme absence or rather the extreme profundity of thought which characterized that great man who is the subject of these memoirs.

The boys were sent up to Sir Isaac by their father for his introduction of them to St. Paul's school, and were

early in the morning ushered into his study, where he was, no doubt, deeply immersed in some one of his profound investigations. They were directed to sit down, which they did with tolerable patience for the first hour, when the door opened with a basin of water gruel (Sir Isaac's constant breakfast). The gruel also was ordered to sit down. The boys' mouths watered, thinking it somewhat better, and a prelude perhaps to their own breakfast; but neither the gruel nor the boys occurred to his thoughts during the next two hours, but were alike totally disregarded and forgotten.

When roused, however, from his reverie, he made his apology, ordered them some breakfast, and ever afterwards held them in his friendship, and his remembrance. They, and many of their descendants, became afterwards students of Trinity. JAMES WICKINS.

P. S. Observe, that my little flaggon consists of a number of neat chimæ, or ribs, about three quarters of an inch broad, tapered to each end, and bound with very small and curious hoops to the number of forty-five, as appear at A and A. The wood of which it is made is of extreme fine grain and texture, but of what growth I am not able to ascertain. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, April 2.*

IN an Advertisement, prefixed to two publications†, and noticed in your Magazine‡, I informed the publick, that my writings and inventions relative to the Hebrew language§ had been examined and approved by Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and that they were intended for publication. Being, however, at a loss in what manner to publish them, I beg leave briefly to state the proceedings which have taken place respecting them.

* Quoted in *Mayh*, which was commonly used for drinking vessels. EDIT.

† 1. "A Thanksgiving Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Langton justs Partry, co. Lincoln." (See vol. LXXI. p. 147.) 2. "An Examination of the Objections of Bishop Lenth to the Account given in Ireland's Itinerary of the Patronage and Education of the original William of Wykeham, Bp. of Winchester, and the Founder of the two St. Mary Western Colleges at Winchester and Oxford."

‡ Vol. LXXI. p. 147.

§ A list of the writings, &c. may be seen in vol. LXVI. p. 465.

. LXV. p. 1066, I mentioned had been advised by some members of both Universities, my inventions and discoveries the University of Cambridge, patronage and assistance; that body being supposed a more judicious than any other to approve that purpose. My father*, applied to a learned friend of verity of Cambridge, received owing answer; which it may improper to insert, as clearly; that I was encouraged to send works to Cambridge for examination, if approved, they might ob- tain the patronage of the Univer- sity which is to be published at their

Dear Sir, *Trin. Coll. Jan. 18, 1796.*
I should be very happy in being in- tal in obtaining for your son, Mr. Uvedale, the patronage of the University, but, from his extraordinary attain- ments in the Hebrew Language, he is so entitled. The contents of your letter have been communicated to the Master, who acknowledges that he knows but little of Hebrew; but if your son will send his works to Cambridge, I believe it to be Dr. Uvedale's intention to submit them to the examination of a learned and competent person. I was very sorry that Mr. Uvedale was not sufficient standing to be a candidate for the professorship of Hebrew†. Had the University presented a gratulation on the occasion of the Prince, the Hebrew verses have been inserted‡.

S. I have delayed to write, for a long time, in order to have the Master's opinion;—whether it be expedient to give the assistance usually granted by the University, can only be determined by the works."

The interposition of the late Master of Trinity College, and the intention of the University of submitting my works to the examination of a learned and competent judge, I consider as a fortunate circumstance, as it has always been my wish that the enquiry might be made into the merits of my works by a person the best

the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. of Laughton, Lincolnshire. His professorship became vacant, in consequence of the nomination of Dr. Potter, first bishop of Ely, to the bishopric of Kildare and Achonry, in Ireland. Some Hebrew verses on the marriage of Prince of Wales, which were trans- mitted to Cambridge, in order to their in- sertion in the *Gratias Cantab.*

qualified to make it. Such encourage- ment having been given, I was induced, at a considerable expence, to employ artificers, in some degree, to bring to perfection my machine for representing and illustrating, on rational and scien- tific principles, the Structure and Theory of the Hebrew Language*; and also to revise the description of it, to which are annexed "A Dissertation on the Origin and Structure of the Sacred Language," and "A Refutation of some of the Doctrines of ancient and modern Hebraicists concerning the Hebrew." Of this work, the princi- pal object is, not only to elucidate the structure of the Hebrew, by perhaps a better illustration, and a clearer method, than has hitherto been attempted, but, from internal evidence, to establish, on firmer ground than it has yet been placed, the divine origin of that sacred and most ancient language. I also re- vised the other Hebrew works, particu- larly the PHILOLOGICAL CHART, con- taining all the Hebrew and Chaldee words in the books of the Old Testa- ment, with their various significations in one view: which work is intended to assist the student as well in acquiring as retaining in memory the various sig- nifications of Hebrew words, and may be very easily and expeditiously con- sulted, by a method never before at- tempted; and I have endeavoured to give the true sense of the Hebrew words, unbiassed by a servile attach- ment to any particular writer or system. The writings having been sent to Cam- bridge, the learned Professor of Arabic was appointed to examine them; who had them in his possession a conside- rable time, in order to their examina- tion, and not only approved of them, but gave a written testimonial of ap- probation. The works remained after- wards in the hands of the Vice Chan- cellor, &c.; and at length in July, 1801, they were presented to the Syn- dicate. The Syndics referred the mat- ter to a certain dignified clergyman, one of the principal members of the Univer- sity, who, I am informed, is unac- quainted with the Hebrew language. This person said, that, "could the

* The assistance of a friend (a man of great eminence in the republic of letters, and a Fellow of the Royal Society), in pro- curing admittance to the Royal Society, for this invention, had been requested; but he thought the University a more proper judi- catore to appeal to on such a proposition.

works have been examined in two or three days, he would cheerfully have undertaken it; but that, as it would necessarily take up two or three weeks, he must decline it for want of time." It is not needful, after what has been advanced, to offer any observations on this excuse; I shall, therefore, only take the liberty of stating, that the study of the Hebrew is confessedly, at the present period, much neglected in the University of Cambridge, where the time of the students is chiefly occupied by abstruse and abstract speculations, though it should seem that the Hebrew is essential to all those students who would be proficient in theological learning, and, consequently, who would fulfil the intention of the founders of the University, by adorning and supporting the common cause of Christianity, and the Church Establishment of the kingdom *.

My family, for near a century and a half, have been particularly connected with the University of Cambridge; my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, having successively been Fellows of Trinity College; and this very remarkable succession (added to my father's partiality to the place of his education) was one of the chief reasons for admitting and continuing me there. In 1797, I was encouraged to offer myself a candidate for a fellowship of the society, and, by the advice of one of the electors, resided in college two months previous to the election. That Trinity College was designed to be a *College of Divines* is certain †; and therefore (as nothing could be alleged against my moral character and conduct) my father, and some of his literary acquaintance, imagined that the approbation of my Hebrew works, by the Arabic professor, possibly might in some degree afford me a better chance of success. Having, however, been unsuccessful in my application for a fellowship ‡, and being at present totally

* What *Conse* Luther had of the utility of Hebrew Studies, will appear from the following passage: "Scio quantum mihi profuerit contra hostes meos Ebraea lingua, quare pro hac quantalibetque cognitione in tantis muneribus aureorum carere nolim."

† This is apparent from the charters and statutes of the society, particularly *Charta Augmentationis Regine Mariz*, and *Coll. Stat. cap. 12*.

‡ The limits usually allowed to Mr. Urban's correspondents, at present confine me to a general survey of the subject; but the

unprovided for in the *ref.*, I respectfully submit my case to the further consideration of the *ty* in general, and of Trinity College in particular, whether I may not be thought entitled to some favour or assistance for the publication of my writings on the Hebrew language, and for the continuance of my studies in that important branch of learning, which the fellowship I applied for would have procured me. For, though I am conscious that the works are defective, and far from being so perfect as to be incapable of improvement, yet I flatter myself, that what may remain to be done will bear little proportion to what has been performed; and I hope it will not be forgotten, that they have been executed with indefatigable labour, and attended with great expense; and that, if by striking out

a new path they should, in any clear up what was before obscure, or confirm what was uncertain, some indulgence may be claimed for them, since great is the difference between following a beaten and an untried track. To say that I have executed my schemes, or succeeded in my designs, would manifest a high degree of presumption; and though, with all due deference, I presume to say, that the principles upon which my inventions are built will remain firm and unshaken, and that any objections in general that may be made to them, I shall be willing, and I think able, to answer; yet I trust I shall always be free to the advice of the intelligent, and the opinions of the ingenious, and the remarks of the learned.

Yours, &c. ROBERT UVEDALE.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o IV.

"Nec te quærens extra,
Nam Romæ quæ non? Ah si fore!"
PENSER.

GREAT as the rejoicings are for the restoration of peace, there are some sober and serious persons among us, who will neither be so dejected by

Appendix to the writing on the Hebrew Language contains a full account of the proceedings relative to those works with the original letters; and a particular discussion of the only reasons assigned for my ill success at the election; in which I have shown that the founder of Trinity College, and the founders of most of the respective colleges, meant to encourage and promote the study of the Hebrew language.

or blinded with the lights, as evolve the consequence that e from entering into bonds of d fellowship with a nation oft remarkable of late upon f its religious or moral cha- d I am informed from all quar- we are now in imminent dan- ing inundated with French d vices. I confess this is an to which I cannot subscribe; e grounds of the apprehension ur most serious consideration, I e performed a very acceptable any thing that follows can lleviate it, and to prove that may be kept at home for our

ot scruple to repeat that I am e number of those who dread ation of follies, as a necessary nee of the peace with France. r the commerce of national the same light as any other commerce. No nation will e of an article from another an it wants; and no nation ure to export a greater quan- there is a demand for. I at alarms prevail respecting ctures of France; it is said French are an ingenious peo- that, enjoying a fertile soil, vents and cheap provisions, be able to carry on our ma- s as well as their own, to degree of perfection, both as y and price, as to be able to us in our own markets. refore, it is apprehended that, her articles, they will be able us with follies and vices of a mteeler *fabrique*, and better l for fashion, show, and wear, own. Or if they are not re- such is the predilection for ng of foreign growth among a afs of people, that it is feared of silks and laces will not be quently brought over than of iniquity and models of li- cels.

thougn it be very true that in this country too many who nfair and absurd preference to manufactures, and encourage g. to the great detriment of the ind of the honest trader, yet, ve of late years been rather of honour with the French ng any former war, I hope we le enough left to refuse being o by any nation whatever, in

the shape, turn, twist, or fold, of ou^r morals, and that we will (if only for a nioment, which will be quite suffi- cient,) consider the absurdity of laying out our money in foreign markets, for commodities which we may pur- chase at our own doors of equal quality and durability. To suppose that the French have monopolized all kinds of folly is really conceding too much; it is a mean distrust in our own talents; be- cause there is no absolute proof of the fact; and there are many reasons to think that it is a mere piece of vanity, spread abroad by a people who, for- sooth, would not be thought inferior to the nations of Europe in any respect.

Now I, as a true-born Briton of the old school, cannot suffer my country to be run down in this manner; and therefore I, for one, declare that I am not afraid of any inundation of French follies; because I do believe, and in- deed I am greatly mistaken if I do not clearly perceive, that we are able and willing to furnish a quantity of the said follies more than sufficient for our own consumption, that is, more than we want, or have the least occasion for; and consequently there is not any rea- son to suspect that the course of ex- change will be long against us in this particular branch of commerce. But as I would not be accused of dealing in vague assertions, and would avoid the national vanity I have just censured, and as this is a matter which seems to press for immediate consideration, and engrosses a large portion of our table- talk, I shall endeavour to state a few leading articles in the trade of folly and vice, to prove that as far as they are desirable, and deserving to be manu- factured or cultivated, we have no oc- casion whatever to buy or borrow of our neighbours, or to send that mo- ney out of the country which may be spent as profitably, or perhaps more so, within it.

If, as is commonly said, one of the principal follies of the day be *mis-spent time*, I cannot but think we have car- ried that art to a very high degree of perfection, and must deem those per- sons very unreasonable who would go abroad in quest of means to get rid of time idly and expeditiously, when there are at home so many tempting and inviting articles to be procured every morning and every night; not to speak of public amusements, which are common to all, and which, as now conducted

conducted by managers and authors of wonderful taste and invention, are remarkable good waters of time. It must be obvious that our domestic engagements are every day, I should, perhaps, say every night, becoming better and better calculated to destroy this enemy, time: and what with balls, assemblies, routs, concerts, auctions, trips, and tours, and card parties, I should suppose it might be proved by arithmetic that the consumption of time has amazingly increased of late years in this country, and in a ratio far exceeding that of any necessary or luxury that can be mentioned. This would appear very evident if we would only follow a practice common enough in other cases, that of setting down in a book what we spend daily. But, unluckily, time is an article of which very few of us take an account, and which we cannot therefore exhibit in figures: and not being yet considered by Government as an article productive to the state, we can obtain no information by referring to the books of the customs or excise.

I have mentioned cards among other great sources of the consumption of time; and, perhaps, it would be difficult to find another equally common and extensive, especially if we take into account dice, pharo, and other articles which are modifications of the same, and which are admirably calculated for the facilities of those who use them, being like certain elementary treatises, "adapted to the needs and understandings." When, however, the time these consume is fairly estimated, or calculated only in the gross, can I am ready to take the low estimate: any of my readers shall be pleased to shew, I should really be glad to know whether there can exist the faintest necessity of having recourse to France for fresh supplies, or whether, on the contrary, we ought not to pack up and send abroad the surplus of our own stock? This is not a vague review of my own: I appeal to men who know *cuppers*: I appeal to the disciples of Cocker and Dilworth.

Another folly (as some call it, though others reckon it a vice), is a contempt for the duties and comforts of the married state, and for what is very commonly expressed by the two well-known abbreviations, *con. con.* I hope I run no risk of contradiction, when I assert that this article has of late years

increased both in quantity and quality, and is fully sufficient for our wants. Of its goodness, the publick are fully enabled to judge, from these admirable specimens which it is become the fashion to exhibit three or four times a year in Westminster and Guildhall, places selected from the peculiar strong light they throw upon such articles. A man must have a very mean opinion of the ingenuity of his fellow-countrymen, who would venture to say that any foreigner can do more than claim damages for the crime which he commits himself avowedly, either by keeping a mistress in the next street, or by making his house a general sort of brothel. What can any French husband do more than break his wife's heart? And as to the art and skill of performing that great feat, why should we be indebted to foreign instructions when it may be so easily accomplished in our own way, by placing a strumpet at the same table with a wife, and compelling virtue not only to associate with, but even be subservient to vice? I do not affect to know all that our ingenious neighbours on the Continent have done, or can do, but I should suppose they have never accomplished any purpose of the kind more neatly and genteelly than this; and which I am the more inclined to quote in favour of my argument, because an instance of this way of heart-breaking occurred so recently as probably be in the remembrance of most of my readers.

Indeed, with respect to the abolition of domestic comforts, although I do not say that in all respects we have attained perfection, certainly the progress we have made is so great as to merit the full praise of such attempts, and ought to make us look at home, before we bestow labour and money in acquiring the arts of other countries. That excellent contrivance, for example, of preferring, in affairs of courtship, contiguity of estates to sympathy of affection; can any thing be better calculated to give bright life and spirit to matrimony? and instead of looking for the charms of a fair one in her person or temper, how much more wise and expeditious to consult that wonderful discerner of the thoughts of men, the office for the three per cent. consolidated annuities! And then, as to personal enjoyments, the grand of retirement, or of being alone,

may be safely said to be as well understood in this country as it can be any where; and with respect to the dangers our children are exposed to from improper amusements or company, I flatter myself, we are not greatly behind the most highly favoured nations. As to fops, fools, jills, and demireps, if I thought there was any danger of a scarcity, I should certainly be the first to propose a bounty on the importation; but I am convinced there are plenty in the country, even if we were not to manufacture a single article of the kind for ten years to come, or the year ending May 1, 1812.

Extravagant expences is a commodity of which, I am aware, considerable dread is entertained. But, after a close investigation of the subject, and many inquiries into the dissipation of finances in foreign countries, I cannot think that our skill is capable of receiving any very important addition. Where the intention is to be ruined with our eyes open, the only difference that can possibly take place must be in the quickness of dispatch; and whether we shall be ruined a few days sooner or later (for this is not a question of *months* or *years*) is surely a matter of no great consequence, or which, at least, need not alarm our fears to such a degree as some people affect. We have carried genteel embarrassments and polite distresses to great perfection; our contempt for independence and moderation is ably supported; and the manufacture of excuses, delays, apologies, put-offs, and other enemies to stamped receipts, is certainly in a very flourishing state; a circumstance which I should not advance on my own knowledge, if I could not appeal to the books of many very creditable artificers and shopkeepers. The French may be good *hatters*, because they have lately been taught to swear hatred to this and that obnoxious article, but I question whether, with their utmost ingenuity, they can exhibit specimens of avarice to pay-day more perfect than occur among us.

But, as I understand, the principal fear entertained is on account of an expected inundation of irreligious principles. Here I quit the very positive tone I have hitherto held, and must confess that something is to be conceded to the superior ingenuity of our neighbours; and therefore I allow that a certain de-

gree of fear may be encouraged. Yet, if we are proud of such things, I do not see much reason for despondence; I would not altogether give up a point which is the parent of all others I have been mentioning. Let us only reflect on the many able writings of our own new Philosophers, male and female, which have appeared within these few years; and it will, I think, be allowed, that we have at least *endeavoured* to propagate irreligion with as much industry and vigour as any nation upon earth. If we have not succeeded, if neither our soil nor our dispositions were fitted for the purpose, the blame does not rest with the able artists to whom I allude: they exerted their utmost skill in composing, and their utmost zeal in disseminating infidelity enough for our own consumption, and which would have rendered us independent of foreign aid, if the people had taken kindly to the article. But the reason why we think the foreign manufactory more valuable is, that such principles happened to be in great demand there for certain purposes which could not be executed without them; and upon that account, and that alone, our neighbours deserve the credit of having carried them to a high degree of perfection, which, after all, was no higher than such principles naturally tend to carry themselves. But that they were the original inventors of them, or deserve the praise of ingenuity, I never will allow, while the names of Hobbes, Bolingbroke, and Hume, are held in remembrance.

I might now mention some other articles, in the manufacture of which our countrymen show an ambition to excel; and perhaps the very recent attempt to establish a midnight theatre might be brought as no inconsiderable proof, but I trust I have said enough to illustrate my principal position. The subject, indeed, is somehow or other not very pleasant to me, and the task I have performed is rather of necessity than inclination. Perhaps too my readers may not relish it much more than myself. Dry discussions on matters of trade cannot be agreeable to the majority; and, in truth, after I have taken all this trouble to vindicate the ingenuity of my countrymen of a certain class, and to prove that the course of exchange of follies between the two countries in question is at, or very nearly

nearly *at par*, I am by no means desirous of complimenting their skill at the expence of their better qualities, nor of having it thought that I am an *amateur*, or a dealer in the articles I have enumerated. I see daily a number of curious and ingenious articles in shops, which I think superfluous, and the manufacture of which seems not less a waste of time, than the purchase of them is a waste of money. Exactly so is it with me in respect to the articles I have treated of above. So far am I from glorying in our proficiency, in our successful rivalry, and in the great show we are enabled to make in this Vanity-fair, as honest John Bunyan calls it, that I most fervently wish we had been obliged to import every one of them from foreign countries, and at a price, or saddled with *duties*, that would have amounted to a prohibition: and I should, whatever other people may think, esteem myself the first of *PROJECTORS*, could I invent a code of laws that would effectually prevent the use of them; for I have been long of opinion, that one principal source of happiness, whatever air of a negative it may have, is to be *CON-TENT* with the UNAVOIDABLE miseries of human life. This subject often employs my meditations, but so limited are the human faculties, that I do not expect to be able to do more than throw out occasional hints in the course of these my lucubrations.

MR. URBAN, April 8.

A Mr. Edmund Mason favours your readers with an epigram (vol. LXXI. p. 391), which we are told was written by Mr. Gray, and further that it is "a very masterly imitation of Martial." From his giving his opinion so decidedly, any one would imagine that Mr. M. had studied all the little niceties and peculiarities of the Roman poets with great ease and attention, and that he could accurately define the distinguishing characteristics of each of them. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Urban, I am apt to think that few of your readers will be of this opinion, if they will take the trouble to turn to Catellus 84, which they will find to be the very same epigram*, that your

* The proper names are changed in Mr. M's copy, and two small words are left out, the omission of one of which materially takes away from the elegance of the passage.

learned correspondent calls "a very masterly imitation of Martial."

Another correspondent is still more forgetful. (But you know, Mr. Urban, great wits have short memories.) This gentleman has entirely forgotten that he ever read an ode of *Mason's* "addressed to a Friend;" for he has sent you some verses taken from that poem, which he firmly believes to be the offspring of his own brain. So thoroughly is he persuaded of this, that he has actually put his name to them.

I hope Mr. Nosillam will not think this hint unseasonable, for I began to fear that, if he were not apprized of his mistake, he might perhaps take it into his head to indulge the world with one of *Horace's* odes, under the idea that it was his own composition.

Mr. Nosillam may perhaps misunderstand me here, and imagine that I am begging him to gratify the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* with some of his own productions; I therefore take the liberty of assuring him, that, if he is determined to be a contributor to your poetical department, I cannot but think that most of them will join with me in requesting him to send an ode of *Mason's* rather than one of his own.

Yours, &c.

P. O.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 28.

THE following notes, written by a late gallant Admiral whilst at *Mocha*, may perhaps be thought deserving of a place in your *Miscellany*.

Yours, &c.

AN ORIENTAL.

ARABIA. Regard, esteem, and attachment, have no place in their union.

Women and children, from their natural levity arising from the weakness of their frame, are easily affected and agitated by the afflictions of life; but these emotions do not last long, and are very soon effaced. Men are not so easily affected, but the impression is more lasting.

The great perspiration in which they are subject in such violent heats weakens the body very much, and deprives it of vigour and activity. There is no ardour of inclination; they are merely passive; and a languor prevails that equally affects both the body and the mind.

If the hours of devotion, acts such as prayer and bathing, are excepted, the Arabs have no other mode of amusement or passing away their time. Whatever tends to increase heat, tends likewise to increase languor and a sense

of weakness, of course inaction and repose are naturally desired.

They have no embellishments of mythology, no materials of fancy, nor no field for poetic allusion. Many of the comparisons, or similes, used in their poetry, however much admired by the learned in Oriental poetry, have no beauties in my apprehension. That the temples of a beautiful woman should be like a piece of pomegranate, her eyes like fish-pools, and her nose like the tower of Lebanon, may be allegorical beauties, that, for want of taste, I confess are not understood by me.

This is supposed to arise from the luxuriance of imagination, and the excess of fertile invention, which, scorning all restraint, occasions a boldness of comparison, the energy of those colder dispositions cannot comprehend.

We must seek the cause of this immutability of custom in several cases. The regularity of the climate itself, which makes the mode of living more uniform, and produces a laziness or indolence, a listlessness of mind and body, which requires some effort to overcome, so that after the mind has been long used to one impression is difficult to overcome. As their customs seem only mere regulations for their common practice, the exclusion of women from any influence on society is an assisting cause.

The preservation of liberty, either civil or political, requires natural vigour and exertion to support those privileges to which we claim a right; it requires a constant and unremitting attention to preserve a free constitution from the encroachment of power.

But the indolence of these people is such, that they submit to oppression rather than be at the trouble of redressing themselves. The simplicity of a despotic government is agreeable to a people of this disposition. Liberty requires a number of forms in the decision of a dispute, that no punishment be inflicted, or property disposed of, without certain ceremonies of justice.

Here the law is not a science; no books are consulted. The judge tries, condemns, and orders the punishment himself.

Nothing but positive want, or the fear of chastisement, can oblige them to perform any laborious duty.

The hog is scarce in Arabia and

Seleucus's Sing.

Egypt from there being few or no woods, and of consequence no proper nourishment for them; they never arrive at perfection, and are always in a diseased state.

Arabia has maintained its political independence from the nature of the country; it affords neither provision nor water, nor any shelter from the ardent rays of the sun, so that in such a country it is impossible to carry provisions and other necessities for any length of time. This has proved their preservation from the earliest times. "In that dry country," says Diodorus Siculus, "they have wells sunk in convenient situations, which are unknown to strangers, but which are sufficient for the use of the natives. But strangers who were to invade their country would either perish in the deserts for want of water, or be obliged to retreat to their own country. So that the Assyrians in early times, nor the Medes and Macedonians in more modern, could never attack with large armies, nor bring their enterprises to any prosperous conclusion." Diod. Sic. lib. 2.

Dion Cassius led an army into Arabia Felix; and, although he met little resistance, the greater part of his army perished from distress and want of water.

In such a barren country, the possession of each individual is little more than sufficient for his bare sustenance; which affords less temptation to an invader, where he can take nothing but life, and not even that but at the hazard of his own.

It is probable that the polygamy which prevails through the East is one powerful cause of the want of affection between parents and children; the different connections and mutual jealousy of the different parts of the family tends to destroy that regard.

He has no object to rouse him, he reclines sluggishly in his couch, or sits for hours in one posture, his eyes fixed to one point, and his senses seem lost in an unmeaning, sullen reverie; this gives the cast of his countenance a sad melancholy air in the Arab. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Ipswich, April 12.*
H^{AVING} been much gratified by the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons in your last, p. 262, on the subject of LIFE BOATS; I was induced, a few days since, on a

324 *Figure and Description of Mr. Greathead's Life Boat.* [Apr.

visit to a friend in London, to accompany him to the anniversary sermon and dinner of the Royal Humane Society. At the former it is sufficient to say that Dr. Vally preached; the sublime pleasure attendant on the latter it would be superfluous to point out to your readers. The procession of the resuscitated persons must be seen to be duly appreciated.

Yes this, Mr. Urban, is foreign to the purport of my letter; which was, to express my agreeable surprise, at finding by their "Annual Report" that the Society had given to Mr. Greathead their valuable medal, with an appropriate inscription, "OP CIVIS SERVATOS." A modest letter from the worthy inventor of the Life Boat to Capt. Reed acknowledges distinguished honour; and concludes by stating "that it will be his earnest endeavour to promote the knowledge of them wherever they may be stationed."

As this useful invention cannot be too widely circulated, I send you a sketch of the Boat as it actually appears in its highly meritorious employment; and shall subjoin its history.

"The building of a boat for the saving of lives, from that driven on the shores of the Kingdom



kingdom, was originally suggested by the subscribers to the News-room, at the Law-house, South Shields, in March 1789, who, from situation, were the more immediate spectators of the destruction inevitably attending vessels and their crews coming on the land, at the South entrance of Tyne-mouth haven.

"The first boat for that purpose, with a house for her preservation (which serves as a *depôt* for ships' materials saved), were built at the expence of the ship owners of the port; and on the 30th of January, 1790, her utility was first experienced, when she exceeded the most sanguine expectations: so much so, that the cork jackets, then bought for the persons going off in her, are now never used.

"Since that time, the Duke of Northumberland built another life-boat, to be kept at North Shields, and which, for distinction's sake, is called the Northumberland. By these two boats, some hundreds of valuable lives have been saved at Shields during the last 11 years; and the laudable example is now generally following: Mr. H. Greathead, of South Shields, the builder, having executed several orders, not only for different parts of this kingdom, but for foreign ports; and it is hoped, the entrance of every harbour, and every road-head, on the shores of the United Kingdom, will shortly be provided with a similar boat.

"The boat is about 30 feet long over all, and 10 feet broad, built in a staunch manner, represented in the cut, and decked at the floor heads, rows twelve oars fixed with grummetts on iron pins; is steered by one, and covered with cork on the outside two or three strokes down from the gunwale; will carry 30 people well, and live in a most tremendous broken-head sea."

Yours, &c.

NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

THE following circular letter from a Committee of the Corporation of London cannot but be acceptable to the majority of your country readers.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

"Town Clerk's Office, London, March 1, 1802.

"SIR, The members of the Corporation of London having been repeatedly engaged upon the subject of the exorbitantly high price of provisions that has existed for several years past, they have presented a Petition to the honourable House of Commons, praying Parliament to direct a survey to be made of all corn, grain, &c. and have referred it to a Committee to prosecute the said petition in Parliament, in such manner as they shall be advised; and for that purpose they have intrusted the said Committee to correspond with the magistrates of the several cities, towns,

and boroughs, throughout the kingdom, in order to obtain a co-operation by similar petitions being presented to strengthen and support the attainment of this desired end, and to solicit every information likely to facilitate this national object.

"I am, therefore, directed by the Committee to state to you that many plans have been projected and maturely considered, but that no one has appeared so eligible as that Government should be put in possession, twice in every year, of the stock of bread-corn, and flour, on hand throughout the kingdom, as well as the number of acres of land sown with the different kinds of grain from which bread is made.

"With this view the petition has been presented; and, upon consultation with some of the largest farmers and corn-dealers, it has been allowed to be the general opinion, that such survey may be made without impediment or injury to the grower or stockholder, and without any expence being incurred, by merely filling up the blanks agreeably to the annexed plan.

"The Committee are well aware that such a measure will not be generally complied with, unless through the medium of a parliamentary interference; but, to prevent any supposed injury, the returns should be signed and transmitted, sealed up, to a board of commissioners in London, to be appointed by Government to receive the same; and who should be enjoined to inviolable secrecy as to the returns of every individual, the sole object being to ascertain the quantities really in the country, with the prospect of the coming crop, in order that Government may be prepared against apparent scarcity.

The Committee will, therefore, feel themselves highly obliged by your early communications on the subject of this plan, and your co-operation in promoting the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant, H. WOODTHORPE."

Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

SOON after I had undertaken the care of a country parish, I received a visit from the village taylor, a young man, who a short time before had fallen among the Methodists; and, as upon such occasions the phrase is, was converted. In the course of our conversation upon the state of religion, he asserted that all persons who went to church were unbelievers. I told him that this seemed to me a bold assertion. He said, it might possibly appear so; but that of his own knowledge not one that went to our (meaning the village) church was a believer, for he had tried them.

them. I asked him what touchstone he made use of in these cases. He replied, that he asked them whether they were certain that their sins were forgiven? and, if they did not answer immediately and without hesitation in the affirmative, he knew that they were unbelievers. Whether Dr. Rennell is in possession of any such infallible touchstone, I know not; but certain I am, that, had he well weighed and considered the very first sentence in the book of one of his most celebrated predecessors at the Temple, he would, at least, have hesitated before he had brought his accusation of "a resolute, systematic, and contemptuous, neglect of religious education" against the public schools of this kingdom.

But this, Mr. Urban, seems to be the age of bold assertion and indiscriminate accusation, from the ignorant fanatic up (I am sorry there should be even one instance of it) to the learned dignitary of our own church. Mr. Godwin tells us (see his Polit. Just.) that "it is impossible there should be an honest lawyer;" and that "the clergy, from the archbishops to the lowest curate, are all hypocrites." Malin condemns national establishments in religion, as "utterly inconsistent with true civilization." Macleod (Examination of Watson's Apology) tells us, that "all the evils which have been exhibited in modern Europe proceeded from the Bible." And the author of a letter to the Bishop of Landaff describes "Christianity as the cause of poverty, distress, and slavery." If any credit is to be given to such assertions, if the frequenters of the Established Church are unbelievers, if there are no honest lawyers, if all the clergy are hypocrites, &c. most certainly Dr. Rennell has found out the source from which all these evils are derived: for, indeed, Mr. Urban, no good can be expected if in our public schools "revealed religion is treated with a resolute, systematic, and contemptuous neglect;" and we must say with him, "there is no evil which we have not to fear from a Pagan education." What the Doctor means by "a Pagan education," I do not clearly comprehend; had it come from the mouth of my honest friend the tailor, or any of his fanatical brethren, the meaning would have been clear enough; but it can hardly be imagined that such a man as Dr. Rennell could possibly intend to

insinuate that a classical and a Pagan education were synonymous terms. But, whatever was intended, the expression is general, and well calculated to answer the purpose of our modern reformers, who will be as ready as the Doctor himself could be to expose "the resolute, systematic, and contemptuous neglect" that he speaks of; to lament, with the bishop of Meath, "the sad degeneracy of our public schools;" and to exert their "zeal and eloquence in calling the public attention to this portentous evil."

But, Mr. Urban, the trumpet of alarm has been so often sounded, and the public attention of late years so often called to the consideration of "portentous evils, that the judgment of the publick, it is hoped, will, in this case, be suspended until something more than bare assertion is brought to fix upon the masters of our public schools, clergymen of the Established Church, full as learned, and, for any thing that ever appeared to the contrary, as "zealous and eloquent" in the cause of "Revealed Religion" as Dr. Rennell himself; the charge of "a resolute, systematic, and contemptuous, neglect of religious education." For my own part, I can truly say, that during a progress of almost ten years through a public school, I neither saw nor heard of any thing that had the least tendency to such a neglect; neither had I the least suspicion that I was receiving "a Pagan education."

If it is generally allowed that the mode of education in our public schools was marked out by, or under the approbation of, the pious founders, it will be incumbent on Dr. Rennell, and the Bishop of Meath, to point out wherein the masters have deviated from the line prescribed; and how it could possibly happen, that in an age said to be so far enlightened beyond that in which any one of these schools was founded, to "sad and universal degeneracy" (for the Bishop makes no exception) should have prevailed.

In the mean time, I beg leave to recommend the passage above alluded to, and which, for the sake of such of your readers as may not have the book at hand to refer to, I here transcribe:

"He that hath power to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want

want attentive and favourable hearers, because they know the manifold defects wherewith every kind of regiment is subject; but the secret lets and difficulties, which in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable, they have not ordinarily the judgment to consider." Hooker's Eccl. Pol.

Yours, &c.

X.

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

THE church at Durham has for some time been undergoing a thorough repair; the outside is new-faced, or the old stones new-cut. The East end was wholly taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt; but, not being approved, was again taken down, and the present wall put up. The inside is beautified by a cream-colour washing, which is extended to the few ancient tombs remaining, including the coats of arms on them. The old verger said, the painted glass in the East window was found to darken the church, and therefore was thrown away, and the windows improved by having plain glass put in. The old Chapter-house is pulled down, and an elegant drawing room built on its site, for the use of the chapter. The chapel at the West end, with its curious pillars and arches, serves as a workshop for the beautifiers of the church.

The above is from the information and inspection which I had of Durham cathedral in 1800, and will answer the enquiry in p. 31. A. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Kentish-Town, April 4.*

YOUR correspondent, *Verax et Benivolus*, p. 200, writes in great trepidation and hurry; and seems much alarmed lest the vaccine inoculation should be sanctioned by the approbation of parliament. The terms in which he announces himself, though they may remind some of your readers of Shakspeare's "*Coram—Custorum—Ay, and Ratorem too*,"—were entitled to your consideration. But as declamation cannot produce conviction, it is recommended, with all due deference to this gentleman, either, to prove his assertions before the Committee of the Commons now sitting, or to follow the example of a great physician, who, sacrificing all prejudice, and a work on the *small-pox*, just going to be published, the lucubrations of twenty-four years, has submitted with a candour that does him immor-

tal honour, to the controuling powers of argument and facts. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Essex, April 10.

I BEG leave to observe, that I give *Verax et Benivolus* full credit for his intimate knowledge of the small-pox, (however little may be due to him for that of the vaccine inoculation,) if he admit, that, by *familiar* inoculation, it is very frequently propagated to others in the natural way; that, in consequence of the natural small-pox taking place, many persons die a premature death every year; and also, if he admit, that in inoculation, where it has been generally practised, the women who were pregnant all miscarry.

These events, which are almost constantly happening, induce me to ask your readers the following questions.

Is inoculation for the small-pox in such cases *safe and secure* to the community at large, admitting that the individual is out of the question? And does not every humane person, and especially the medical practitioner, dread the ravages of the natural small-pox and its impending evils?

I do not pretend to be a conjuror, neither will any medical gentleman in this county give me credit for it, although I am pretty generally known; much less shall I aspire to astrology. I confess, I know nothing of the fates or destinies of futurity; but I should be happy to be informed, by what data your learned correspondent penetrates into the events of a disease, at a future period of twenty years from the ninth day of March, 1802; and I hope, from the influence of his conscientious motives, he will publicly warn the people at large of this matter of fact, which is of so much importance to their future health and happiness. Hippocrates gives his readers much upon the subject of prognostics, which is principally confined to days, not years; but, as the small-pox was not known to the ancients, so we cannot collect from him any idea which will elucidate the prognostics of *Verax et Benivolus*; and modern writers are silent upon this interesting question. A. G.

Mr. URBAN,

April 8.

I AM a country clergyman of the old school, and have not yet forgotten the great doctrines of the glorious Reformation; the Homilies, compiled by the venerable Fathers of the Church; or those scriptural

Scriptural Articles, which form the most valuable parts of her constitution. I was therefore prodigiously gratified with some useful "Hints" in your last, p. 321, "for improving the Energy of the Pulpit." I perfectly accord with the sentiments advanced by that excellent writer, and hope we shall be favoured with the continuation of his remarks on that important and seasonable subject, at this critical period of our national history. In the mean time, and in compliance with the intimation of another correspondent, allow me to observe, that the best writers I have met with, on *The sacred Types*, are, Winifus, in his "Miscellaneous Sacra," vol. I.; Leslie, in his "Truth of the Christian Religion;" McEwen; Mother; Taylor; and Keach, "On the Metaphors of Scripture." JOTA.

CRITIQUE IX.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Scenery.

THAT the public mind may not be led away by misrepresentation, in our daily prints, of the building erected on the stage at Drury-lane theatre for the performances of Oratorios in the last week but one in Lent; I think a few hints on this head may be necessary, to do away the effect of such impressions, as tending to mislead their eyes, and their knowledge of Antiquities in this country.

Managers announce this building as executed in "the Gothic style;" meaning thereby the style of our ancient architecture; a vulgar and opprobrious epithet, and a vile use of it in the 17th century, to cast a stigma on the noble science. Next, they, or the newspapers for the night, tell us, "The design gives the interior of an abbey," (knowing no difference between the church itself, and the domestic dwellings and offices constituting such an institution). "The orchestra was placed in a cathedral with every appropriate decoration;" not scrupling to tell about the dresses of the choir, as consistent with such a religious scene; and many other notices of the like import.

Well, and it was. I found that painting done for the Western part of the stage, and placed in Dr. Maudslayi, two years ago, and last year brought out again as a *Toll* in Adelsmorn, cut up into parcels, to dress an interior after the same manner. It could not be a church, for the distance had neither a West door and windows, nor an

Eastern window, altar, &c. It could not be a chamber; for it had on either side an aisle of two divisions, with groined ceilings, parts pertaining to churches only. It could not be a hall; for aisles and groins have no reference to such a situation, where alone are to be found walls supporting open timber worked roofs, as in Westminster-hall, &c. The organ was of the modern make; the royal arms from a cast at Coade's manufactory; the picture frame of Handel in the common way; the music desks not unlike the Prince of Wales's crest, three chandeliers in the usual parish-church order; and the dresses of the harmonious tribe, such as any of us wear in the ordinary occurrences of life; the architecture of the main edifice of Henry VIII's time; and the scenes before the singers and musicians in the mode of Edward III's day.

According to this my statement, from what situation are we to consider the immortal Handel's strains issued to entrance the listening soul? Have my experience in the arrangement of ancient buildings will in no way come to aid me to decide in this conflict of managerial impropriety, for against precept or example.

It would be injustice to the artist concerned in painting the columns, arches, pannels, windows, groins, &c. not to say they are laboured, and exact copies from parts of Westminster-abbey, and remnant ancient edifices about town. Thus much for this scenic spectacle!

AN ARTIST AND AN ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occasionally.)

Mr. BRUNS,

April 23.

NOT having Dr. Jorini's "Remarks" at hand, as quoted in your Supplement, p. 1181, I know not what he has noticed, that the present name of the Jews is foretold in various passages of the Old and New Testament; but it is a circumstance in the lot of this wonderful people, which should never be forgotten. If the thought of their dispersion in all lands, during so many ages, would in itself bear any comparison with the sagacious hints of the Gypsies, yet when we reflect on the part given the prophecies, we have before our eyes, in every Jew we meet, more than a standing miracle in proof of the truth of the Scriptures, and consequently of the truth of our holy religion.

R. C.

26. Th

26. *The Income Tax scrutinized, and some Amendment proposed to render it more agreeable to the British Constitution.* By John Gray, LL.D.

THE respectable writer endeavours to explain what is really *national income*, and what is *not*. The statement of that income presented to the House of Commons consists of the following articles, amounting to a capital of 102 millions.

	£.
Land rents of England	20,000,000
Lands in the hands of tenants	4,000,000
Tithes	5,000,000
Amount of mines, shares in canals, timber, &c.	3,000,000
Rent of houses	6,000,000
Income arising from possessions	2,000,000
Produce of the preceding articles in Scotland	5,000,000
Income from Irish absentee	1,000,000
West India do.	4,000,000
Amount of interest of funds	12,000,000
Profit on foreign trade	12,000,000
home trade	28,000,000

102,000,000

Instead of this statement, the following appears to Mr. Gray to give the financial map with more accuracy; though, to reason correctly, we ought to have an actual survey. Of the 72 millions of acres in Great Britain, suppose 16 millions to be totally unproductive, and the remaining 56 millions to be productive to the amount of only 2l. each, that is to say, each acre yielding one with another what would sell for 2l. which makes on the whole an income from agriculture of £.112,000,000

To this add the income	
from fisheries	4,000,000
from mines	2,000,000
from Irish absentee	1,000,000
from West India ditto	4,000,000
Profit from foreign trade	12,000,000

135,000,000

The incomes or gains of individuals, whether artists, actors, physicians, retailing shopkeepers, manufacturers, clergy, schoolmasters, all in military and naval service, handicraftsmen, menial servants, and children incapable of work, nor the interest of the funds, are not *national income*. The original income from land is the *national income*. Government should sedulously and liberally aid and encourage the farther cultivation of it, as Frederic the Great

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did after the seven years war had nearly exhausted his finances. Meantime, settlements and fisheries ought to be another object of parliament. Dr. G. is a decided enemy to private banks; and proposes that the new land banks to be established in the different countries of Great Britain and Ireland should issue their notes, to an equal amount with those now in circulation, for the proprietors of land, on the security of their estates, with the fixed resolution to liquidate a small part of them annually, till the exuberance of paper-money, now in circulation on uncertain security, should be paid down to little more than barely to defray the expense of management. The territorial income and the national income are nearly synonymous terms." "A political examination of the Book of Domesday would shew, that, so far were the whole of the land rents of the whole kingdom from being the property of the landholder, to be disposed of as they pleased, that a great part of them were for the purpose of the defence of the State, and the maintenance of the royal dignity, constitutionally tied to the Crown, forming the royal domains; and if we add to these lands of the king, denominated *Terra Regis*, the revenues accruing to the King's Exchequer by reliefs and other constitutional payments, we shall probably find an income tax of 4s. in the pound perpetually accruing to Government from all the lands in the kingdom, in return for which the State was defended without any other tax, the small revenue from customs excepted." (p. 69.) Dr. G. proposes, that the value of the rent of land in all existing leases, of whatever kind, should be registered in the county-town of the county where the lands are situated; and that the rent specified in all the new leases should be registered within a month after their date in those towns, and be published three times in the newspaper of the county-town, or in the London Gazette, with penalties on those who should omit to comply faithfully with such clauses, and rewards to those who should discover frauds in the lessor or lessee. The capital of the national income being thus ascertained, a tax *ad valorem* on this capital, at the discretion of parliament, would connect the public supply with it in a just proportion. By this constitutional law, which

might

might justly be called the golden rule of finance, the legislature would have a real politicometer, constantly and truly indicating the rise or the decline of the national prosperity, fought for in vain from the amount of the exports and imports." (p. 74.) "A financial minister of Great Britain and Ireland may say, 'Rid me of the burden of the moribund interest, and I will undertake to provide amply for the defence of the State and the maintenance of Government with an annual supply of 1s. in the pound of the national income of both islands,' and I will prove," adds Dr. G. "that upon this supply, made permanent in time of peace as well as of war, Great Britain and Ireland, should they, in the course of the present century, be afflicted with five such wars as they sustained during the last century, will be able to make the same or greater efforts, and the people shall know no other tax." (p. 81.) The tax on the profit from Irish and West India absenteees might be levied in the former as in Great Britain, and in the latter on the crops, as the tax on hops in England. The tax on the profit from foreign trade might be levied as a voluntary tithe from the merchants exporters.

The subject here treated on has hitherto been very confusedly understood; and Dr. G.'s view is to draw the public attention to augment what is really the national income, and source of all supply both private and public. What, as he has shewn, the king of Prussia has done, Great Britain, he thinks, may do; which, if done, would produce to her greater prosperity than she has ever yet known. But, as the tax will probably be wholly repealed, this is now merely matter of speculation.

37. *The Complaynt of Scotland, written in 1543; with a preliminary Dissertation and Glossary.* Edinb. 1801.

THE editor, J. Leyden, a surgeon at Edinburgh, has published this work to Richard Heil, whose suggestion he undertook. He ascribes it to "a patriot" amid the factions which divided and desolated Scotland only in minority.

unf... and in... after... in... F... after 30 p... on... in...

Lindsay of... pronounced... a... fraught with... classic work in... Mr. Pinkerton... curious piece... rring, the only... 18th profc." The editor, less enraptured, observes, that he who should expect elegance or taste in so antient a Scottish classic would highly be disappointed: but if he expects antient manners to be delineated with rough but impressive energy; if he expects the economy of civil policy to be characterized, and the state of factions and parties to be forcibly demonstrated; he will probably be disposed to class this work with those authentic monuments which throw a clear and steady light upon history and manners. (p. 72.) "That the Complaynt is well written, and fraught with great learning, will be admitted by every one who compares it with compositions in prose of the same period. The style of remarks is shrewd and forcible, though frequently quaint and affected; and the arrangement of the materials, though sometimes careless, is not devoid of method. The mingling logical mode of demonstrating plainest trifles was the fault of the age as it had formerly been that of the classic philosophers; and some traces of the habit may be observed in the Complaynt. The author displays a degree of erudition, which in a refined age would be denominated pedantry, but which at that early period did not deserve so severe an appellation." (p. 73.) Among all the authors cited in the Complaynt, in no one instance does the original of a Greek author appear to be quoted. The work is naturally divided into three parts; of which the first may be properly denominated the complaint of the author; the second, the monologue of the author; and the third, the dream of the author, or the Complaynt of Scotland. In the first, the author, deeply afflicted by the ills of his country, begins to speculate concerning their causes. In the second, which has little connection with the first or third, a variety of mistakes and occupations are depicted, which are ingeniously diversified with a sea-fight and a dissertation on natural

* Mr. Paton rather inclines to ascribe it, with Dr. Mackenzie, to Sir James Inglis, as... other favours the Roman... whereas Sir David...

on 18th August 1801. Edinb. 1801. philosophy.

ophy. This division is terminated [attending] the author into a profound during the unsuccessful experiment of shutting his eyes and looking through his eyelids; and in the third he relates his dream or vision. The subject of the third is the same with that of the first, the miseries of Scotland, but the description is more particular, and the machinery allegorical. "Epistil to the Quenis Grace," which is prefixed, may be considered as a part of the work: it paints in colours the unhappy state of the country, distracted by the threefold scourge of invasion, pestilence, and civil discord. "In the Prologue, p. 16, the nature is mentioned, in allusion to the doctrine of original sin, the nature of which here given is the earth which in our language occurs in a Scottish writer." From a MS. of John Mordaunt, in the Advocate's library, is given an original orison of the Virgin Mary, in 20 lines (p. 87—90.) The first cannoner in Scotland appears to be Robert Routhwick, 1532 (p. 121); but it is a considerable time before the art is brought to perfection. Military and naval manners are depicted in the Complaynt, and afterwards in the pastoral life. "The figures of the figures mentioned in this poem were very popular in the courts of England and Scotland. The *Pavan*, a formal dance, of Spanish origin, originally performed by nobles clothed with a cap and sword, lawyers in robes, and ladies in gowns and long trains, the motion of which in the dance was supposed to resemble the tail of a peacock, the bird from which the dance is supposed to have derived its name. From the *Pavan*, a lighter air, denominated the *Round*, was formed, so that every dance had its corresponding Galliard. *Reels* and *Galliards* frequently occur in the musical compositions even in the 17th century." (p. 135.) An enumeration of musical instruments is given at length. (p. 139—170.) The philosophical dissertation of the third commences with an enumeration of the pastoral life, as leading to the discovery of the circles and revolutions of the spheres, and of all the secrets of astronomy, physics, and natural philosophy. The study of pharmacy in the middle ages was an appendage to medical astrology. The *Dreme* of

the author commences with the allegorical representation of dame Scotia and her three sons, Nobility, Clergy, and Commons, with whom she vehemently expostulates for their divisions and discords, and their disastrous consequences, with occasional allusions to the history of Greece and Rome. Before this period Douglas had executed his translation of Virgil, and Ballantyne his version of the five books of Livy hitherto unpublished. The allusions to Scottish history are either to the exterminating wars of Edward I. or to the ravages of the English in the period immediately preceding the composition of the work. Of the first species is the mention of the Black Parliament of the barons of Ayr, where "sixtene scott of the maist nobilles of the cuntre" were hanged "tua and tua over ane balk;" a fact which rests on the authority of Henry the Minstrel and the relation of Arnald Blair, and which is supposed to have been mentioned in the chapters of Book XI. of the *Scotichronicon* in the Scottish MSS. (p. 185.) The plague seems to have been prevalent in Scotland in the sixteenth century. The Scottish *Merlin* is represented as a savage or wild beast, while the elder Merlin in the MS. romances is constantly denominated "Merlin the gode felawe." (p. 198.) The Scottish character is kept up in opposition to the partial misrepresentation of the English; and the virtues of Chivalry are portrayed. "The vices of the nobility, their blind rapacity, and occasional enormities, naturally generated a ferocious and turbulent spirit in the Commons, and sometimes produced a violent reaction." (p. 215.) "Though numerous minute and characteristic traits of the habits and customs of a former period occur in the *Complaynt*, yet, perhaps, we find nothing more truly valuable than that view of the popular literature of Scotland, which the enumeration of the current romances, songs, and dances, produces. (p. 219.) Among these are *Walleis* and *the Bruce* and 26 more enumerated. (p. 219—236.) The historical songs were a species of short romances, which seem frequently to have been introduced for the sake of variety into those more extended poems which were recited by fyttes or cantoes. (p. 273.) Many of these are beautifully simple, and in the style of modern composition, and gave names to

airs adapted to them. "The æra of the Revolution seems to be that of the decline of Scottish Music and Song." (p. 286.)

"The unexpected length (of 290 pages) to which these remarks have extended, render it impossible for the editor to subjoin, as he originally intended, an examination of the style of the Complaynt, with an essay on the history of the Scotch language. It only remains, therefore, to state the process which has been observed in preparing for the press an edition which claims the merit of scrupulous fidelity, with whatever defects it may be indebted to. Of the Complaynt of Scotland only four copies are known to be extant; one in the British Museum; another belongs to the Duke of Roxborough; a third to John M. Gowan, Esq.; and another to Mr. G. Paton. All these copies were imperfect, but three of them have been completed from the others. The two last have been constantly used in this edition; and the Museum copy has been occasionally consulted. The pages correspond exactly with those of the old edition; the orthography has been carefully retained; but the punctuation, being constantly erroneous, has been corrected. In the Glossary the Editor has not only added such *terminæ* from the cognate languages as he apprehended might tend to elucidate the origin or the etymology of the vocable; but, in cases of difficulty, he has chiefly relied on his *facultas* of acquaintance from his intimacy with the Scotch border dialect, in which he has often heard many words in common use, of which glossaries have not even attempted an explanation. He has moreover added, from passages from books and MSS. such as he has collected of every opportunity of elucidating popular opinions and superstitions. — We cannot but express our obligations to this amplification of Scotch literary antiquities, and our wish that the Editor would be encouraged to complete his plan, limited with respect to he is so far from being to go of the North of Great Britain for the shores of India, whether the success of Sir W. Jones in his early enquiries has attracted him irresistibly.

"HAVING been informed, by a letter received last month from a very learned foreign Orientalist, that the study of Persian antiquities is widely diffused over the continent of Europe, and that a gentleman attached to the embassy from Vienna to Constantinople is employed on the subject of Sassanian coins; I became apprehensive that some remarks and conjectures, which had suggested themselves to me whilst deciphering various Pahlavi inscriptions, might be anticipated, and the merit of having first explained some coins and medals might be displaced by another. That I may secure my claim to priority, I have extracted from the following work some passages from the MSS. materials of a treatise on the numismatic and miscellaneous antiquities of Persia, which, although I have been several months employed in the composition of it, from the delay in cutting types and engraving plates, cannot be ready before the spring of next year. In the present work, after M. Lacy's example, I have expressed the Pahlavi in equivalent Hebrew characters, and must refer my readers to the alphabet, which that celebrated Orientalist has given in his 'Mémoires sur divers Antiquités de la Perse.' To this alphabet I am enabled to add, from the study of several rare gems and inscriptions, a variety of forms in different letters. All this shall be explained at one view on a copper-plate annexed to my first volume; for which also I am now preparing more plates, to express the true and ancient Pahlavi character, at least which were used by the learned Hyde, of Oxford, imitate only the hand-writing of the modern Persians, or Siro-wanagers. London, August 22, 1801."

We are informed that M. de Sacy feels some little degree of injustice in any claim of precedence to which he is invited, and has shown it in a critique on this work in a French journal. But as our learned knight claims no more from future than former competitors, we give him full credit for his candour, and say the Frenchman is mistaken. The object in question is, whether those coins of the Persian kings which bear only the title of *iran*, or those with *iran* and *axem*, be most ancient. M. Sacy gives the priority to the first sort. He doubts the interpretation of a gem from Goleus, and (and the name of *Abdus*

28. Information on Metals and Coins bearing Inscriptions in the Pahlavi, or ancient Persian Character. By Sir William Ouseley, Bart. (Lond.)

Khosron on the coins mentioned by our countryman; but admits the medal in the section of this work, with the heads of a king, queen, and prince, to be curious and interesting. We shall wait with impatience for the promised publication.

29. *A Dissertation on Landel Property, as far as it respects Manors, Farms, Mills, and Timber.* By Robert Sayer.

IN the Spring of 1800 the author was employed by the Bishop of Winchester to carry into effect a plan for rectifying abuses which had crept into some manors belonging to that see. His instructions were, to prevent further encroachments, but not to disturb the cottagers in the possession of the land which they had taken without authority from the waste. In the execution of this task many difficulties arose, and the means of obviating them could not be ascertained without much attention and enquiry. This afforded frequent observations, and enabled him to form some general conclusions on that subject. Want of exertion encourages great and frequent encroachments on wastes and manors. Copyholders under different tenures will strain the rights of waste in favour of their estates. A like encroaching spirit tempts a neighbouring lord or his tenants to trespass on the waste of an adjoining manor, where pasturage is inviting and within reach. The herbage is fed by cattle of persons having no rights within the manor, or overcharged in cases of prescription, to the detriment of manorial right, and, we may add, to the prejudice of the soil and the poorer tenants, for whose benefit it was primarily intended. Rights creep in, and within the verge of a forest or waste many persons become freeholders; and some allege that, as they pay a quit-rent to a neighbouring lord for the estate they occupy within the limits, they are intitled to a portion of the herbage. There is something hidden under this claim, and it is believed to be one mode of making a prescriptive right. Another matter, the encouragement given by parishes to poor persons taking in land, with a view of keeping them from the poor-book, requires correction, as incidental to the subject. The measures now adopted by the Crown to mark out the boundaries of the New Forest are sufficient motives to restrain these abuses. Pro-

perly, as the rights of a manor are infringed, every one having legal claims is in danger of injury. The rectors and vicars may have their share of the mischief. Perhaps the legislature would do well if it were to enable lords of manors and their tenants to apply for commissioners to define the rights within a manor. Appeals might be had to parliament in case of abuse or the misdirection of commissioners.

Mr. S. reprobates the arguments used to the prejudice of common fields and lands, as exceeding the bounds of moderation when they assert that that kind of property is badly managed; and he pronounces that, unless there be management, the breaking of downs is a national evil, and, without restriction, all endeavours to ease the community from an imposition in the price of corn will be of no avail, as the partial increase of produce brings on mischief. The mischief of large farms arises from the extent of the farms. In Hampshire, three-fourths of the land are in the hands of large farmers, and distributed in progression from 3,000 to 1,500 acres, the remaining three-fourths from 250 acres downwards in small farms. One-third of large farms produce a regular course every four years, the small ones in the same time; but the other two-thirds of large farms do not come round under the eighth year, the land lying so wide that the farmer cannot cultivate it. The balance of produce is against large farms as 600 is in comparison of 800 in acres.

Mr. S. lays down useful directions in the management of timber, and concludes with an Appendix of tables on farms of various sizes, breaking up downs, expence of building a small farm-house, &c. commons for sheep and others, wool, and timber. His hints are worthy the attention of the legislature and individuals.

30. *Self-sufficiency incompatible with Christianity: a Sermon delivered at the triennial Visitation of the Right Rev. Spencer, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in the Parish Church of Daventry, June 22, 1801.* By T. I. Trevelyan, M. A. Vicar of Woodford and Blakesley, and Chaplain to the Earl of Grafton. Published by Request.

TWO-PENCE per page makes this the dearest discourse we recollect to have purchased not published for the benefit of any charitable institution, and might to some readers argue, that its author is not altogether free from the

the failing he here, from Col. ii. 8, cautions his Christian brethren against. The sermon is, however, both orthodox and well printed.

31. *A Thanksgiving for Plenty, and a Warning against Avarice. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral at Lichfield, on Sunday, September 20, 1801. By the Rev. Robert Nares, Archbishop of Stafford, and Canon-Residentary of Lichfield.*

A VERY appropriate exhortation, from Deut. xvi. 15, to a religiously honest distribution of the divine bounty in a plentiful supply after a scarcity aggravated by selfishness and avarice.

32. *An Attempt to Show the Nature and Extent of the Oath of Canonical Obedience taken by the beneficed Clergy, in Answer to the Remarks of the Rev. John Hey on that Subject, contained in his late Publication. By John Vowler, Attorney-at-law, one of the Pleaders of the High Court of Chancery.*

HOW much is it to be lamented, that professors and teachers of the same religion cannot travel the same road without "falling out by the way," and, as if it were not enough to insist on their differences, call one another names, as they jog along! We know nothing of Mr. Hey or his various publications*, but from this answer to them; but with concern we find him, in a "Fast Sermon," bringing a general charge of *perjury* against parish-officers and incumbents. Mr. V. here shows that canonical obedience and obedience to the canon law are totally different. Many of the canons are in direct opposition to the statute law, many repeated and several rendered nugatory. The obedience sworn to is only to the *lawful and honest commands* of the diocesan, as the oath of allegiance binds to obey the *lawful commands* of the King. So the Puritans understood it in 1650; and Dr. Manton took the oath of canonical obedience, when he conformed, and was instituted to the

* "Address to the Rev. F. T. Biddulph."

"Important Question at Issue."

Mr. R. is rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, and of Bengworth by Evesham, and remarkable for his conscientious and regular discharge of his duty, as well as for *exemplary* preaching, a mode much affected by the clergy of Bristol. When at Bengworth, he used to preach thrice every Sunday, from 6 to 8, 10 to 12, 3 to 5; where now preaches Mr. D. y, of Balliol college, Oxford, in the same manner, besides a Wednesday lecture, for £70. per annum.

living of Covent Garden. Mr. Hey has fallen into a mistake in asserting that the beneficed clergy take the oath of uniformity.

33. *An attempted Reply to the Master of Westminster School; or, Reflections suggested by his Defence of Public Education. By David Maurier, Author of the "Art of Teaching" and other Publications on Education.*

THE Master of Westminster School owes no obligations to Mr. M. for his "attempted Reply" to him, which only aims to undervalue classical education, and substitute a Latin or Greek translation of the Bishop of London's Evidences of the Christian Faith to Torrence†; Milton's Paradise Lost to Amcreon and Sappho, or even to Homer; as if modern Greek could be rendered equal to the original.

34. *A summary View of the Nature and Tendency of Sunday Evening Lectures in the Parish Churches of parishes or large manufacturing Cities and Towns; or, a serious and candid Appeal to the Incumbents of the Established Church, with an Account of some of the Causes which have hitherto prevented their Establishment, and Suggestions for removing those Causes in future; to which is added, the Bishop of London's Evening Homily as sung at the Sunday Evening Lectures.*

WE cannot help entertaining an opinion, that if the incumbents of churches, whether in towns or cities of the above descriptions, or of smaller parishes, would RESIDE, and do their own duty, or divide it with respectable curates on handsome stipends, the morning and evening service of the church might be made abundantly useful, and be well attended. The objection he states to Sunday Evening Lectures, that Methodistical preachers would creep in, is a very just one; nor need much danger be apprehended from Dissenters, who, if they can maintain their own teachers, are too apt to indulge the liberty of making them uneasy by uncertain incomes, or more uncertain opinions of them. He quotes the authority of Bristol, Exeter,

* A list of which is attached to the end of this pamphlet, and praised by the Critical Review; whereby we also learn, that Mr. M. lives in Brownlow-street, Holborn, and attends private pupils.

† Does Mr. M. forget, or does he not know, that Origen on the Truth of the Christian Religion is already in Latin, and used in schools and colleges.

Winchester, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield, but more particularly at Southampton and Lymington, in favour of the institutions here recommended; and, if they are properly conducted, we wish them success.

35. *Remark on the Doctrine of Justification by Faith, in a Letter to the Rev. John Overton, A. B. Author of a Work intitled "The true Christian ascertained."* By Edward Peaton, B. D. Rector of Kempstone, Nottinghamshire.

THE ground of this controversy turning more on words than things, we cannot but be pleased to hear Mr. P. remark (pt 17) on the authority of the Scripture and the Church service, that when it is contended that *faith* is the sole condition of justification, the person so contending is not in such perfect agreement with the Church, as he imagines. St. Paul speaks of the conditional cause of justification, and of our first justification, or of our first entering into a state of salvation: St. James of our continuing in a state of salvation, so as at last to be saved: and thus may easily be reconciled the apparent contradictions of these two Apostles, on which so much stress has been hastily and inconsiderately laid. It is the great drift of the Homily on Justification and Salvation to shew that the sole meritorious cause of our justification is Jesus Christ. "Though being at first justified and being admitted into a state of salvation are not exactly the same thing, yet the latter is the immediate consequence of the former, and the conditions of both must be the same." (p. 15.) *Repenting and believing* are joined together in all the forms of absolution.

36. *A short but serious Appeal to the Head and Heart of every unbiassed Christian.* By Thomas Langley, A. B. of Snelsford, Derbyshire.

PLAIN and practical, and evidently the production of a young and ingenious writer.

37. *A Sermon preached at an Ordination held by the Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow, Lord Bishop of Winchester, on Trinity Sunday, 1801.* By William James Ailable, M. A. Curate of Eling, Hampshire.

THIS very short sermon, which has for its text Philip. iv. 5, recommends, from the character and evidences of Christianity, the excellency of its te-

nets, reasonableness, and perfection of its doctrines, a strict attention to the superstructure raised on so noble a foundation. The profits of this publication are designed for the county hospital, Winchester.

38. *A short Account of the Work of Grace in the Life of William Coombs, a Youth, of Hockliffleigh, in the County of Devon, who, after nearly Two Years Walk with God in the Church militant here below, to join the Church triumphant which is above, died the 12th Day of November, 1801, aged 13 Years. Drawn up from authentic Testimonies at the Request of the Church of which he was a Member.* By Robert Hawkes, D. D. Vicar of Charles, Plymouth.

LITTLE as we choose to interfere in matters of religion, we cannot help pronouncing this to be some of the saddest stuff we ever read.

39. *Adelphi. A Sketch of the Character, and an Account of the Life, of the late Rev. John Cowper, A. M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who finished his Course with Joy, May 10, 1790.* Written by his Brother, the late William Cowper, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Author of The Task, &c. Transcribed from his original MS. by John Newton, Rector of St. Mary Woolcoth and St. Mary Woolchurch.

THOSE who are acquainted with the character of the biographer, and with the character of his subject, will best determine how far the prejudices (if one may be allowed to use the term of religious conceptions would mislead an enthusiastic mind in a distempered body in his ideas of another, perhaps in the decline of life, weakened by illness, and belet by impertinent exhortation. All who knew John Cowper in the early part of life, while a student at college, will call to mind a youth of promising abilities in classic learning, in which he became entitled to academic distinctions; they will recollect a studious mind devoted to severe application, and a genius qualified to strike out the latent beauties of the classic page; they will subscribe to the description here given of him, as "a man of a most candid and ingenious spirit, his temper remarkably sweet," and will give his brother full credit for the account of all the literary attainments he here ascribes to him. The reader of this observes, that, from the time his brother left St. Alban's (a phrase

phrase whose meaning needs no explanation) he ceased not for two years to pester him with his reasons, till he made him more reserved and unwilling to cherish disputes, and interrupt the continuance of that peace which had always subsisted between them, and avoiding all interference in the methodical services. Nothing is more easy than for an ecclesiastic to avail himself of the infirmities of nature, and the corporal sufferings of a dying person, to represent him as a convert to his own particular doctrines. The ex-reflections of this worthy young man, on his death-bed are capable of a double construction; and allowance must be made for the construction of a brother, whose infancy is made an argument for his piety, and who vain all his affection and zeal for his brother's conversion, seems, pp. 27, 28, 29, to think it was but half effected. Those who knew, esteemed, and regretted J. C. will not easily believe that any thing but bodily suffering made him a regenerate creature: they will resent all representations to the contrary as the feeble effort of enthusiasm to prejudice a dying man, whose understanding, by their own confession (p. 27), suffered by the extreme weakness of his body, and impose a story on their readers; who may learn hence, that Methodism has her martyrs as well as Unitarianism.

40. *Memoirs of John Bacon, Esq. R.A. with Reflections drawn from a View of his moral and religious character.* By Richard Cecil, Minister of St. John's, Bedford-Row, &c.

"Be not righteous over-much" is the degree of an author more experienced in the ways of true godliness than half the ministers of what they have chosen to call the fashionable name evangelical religion. If every convert to it, and every letter of advice to children, is to be brought forth in evidence of a man's religion, it would will not contain the extended biographies. *Memoirs of Mr. Caliban* by the same biographer were published 1798 prefixed to his sermons; but the present memoirs are more enlivened by anecdotes of the Arts. All is not here piety: there is a mixture of moral honesty. Much of these Memoirs appeared in our vol. LXIX. p. 309. Some additional facts and anecdotes, furnished by the family, enable the author to enlarge the former brief narrative. A

mixture of uninteresting episode comes out the book to 120 pages.

41. *Reflections on the Celibacy of the Fellows of Colleges.*

THE author of these *Reflections*, written at the latter end of the year 1793, considers this obligation imposed on fellows of colleges to interdicting to them all at one time or another, that nothing could restrain it within the bounds of private discussion. Celibacy does not imply chastity. The character of fellows of colleges suffers from the suspicion of incontinence. True marriage is attended with innumerable evils. If marriage excites industry, many fellows of colleges would be obliged to pursue some useful employment. But, it may be said, the adoption of our proposal would check succession. By increased patronage the succession has been much more improved during the present century, than it ever can possibly be injured by our plan. And yet no one will venture to assert, that the universities did not flourish in the last century. But, as this is reckoned a principal objection, it is further examined. It cannot be maintained, that by increasing the succession more are competently provided for. But succession will be carried too far, when it determines a greater number of men to the learned professions than there is employment for; when it throws the government of the universities into the hands of very young men; or when it encourages more candidates than the buildings are able to contain. It seems to be the general opinion, that the first of these evils already prevails; the apprehension of the second furnished the legislature with its principal argument for the limitation of college patronage; and of the existence of the last-mentioned evil it is to be feared that only too many proofs might be produced. (p. 180) It is proposed to prevent fellows of colleges from keeping their wives and children in college; and, if matrimony took up their time too much, they might be deputed.

42. *Strictures upon the Reply of Mr. A. Published to Mr. Kent's Discourse, intitled, "The moral Tendency of the genuine Christian Doctrine." By the Author of the Discourse.*

THE controversy being continued till both sides grew too warm, Mr. K. may be left to enjoy the last word, which

which he seems so eager to have. See vol. LXVII. p. 142.

43. *Voix de la Patriotisme dans la Circonstance présente. Par F. Prevost, Ministre Anglican, et Pasteur de l'Eglise Française unanime, cite le quatre Membres de l'Académie des Académies à Rome.*

THIS is a sermon preached on Sunday, April 1, in the French church in Milk-alley, in Dean-street, Soho, to solicit a voluntary contribution from its members; and Sunday, May 13, at the Swiss chapel, when the Swiss in England formed an association for the defence of this country; and published at the request of the audience. The text is Isaiah xl. 1—9. A discourse equally animated and pathetic.

44. *A faithful Account of the Riot in Vienna, April 12, 1798, occasioned by the French Ambassador boasting in that City the National Flag of France. By an Eye-Witness. Translated from the original German, published at Vienna. April 13, 1798.*

WHEN every thing was in a train for peace between France and Austria, the ambassador of the former, General Bernadotte, and his suite, a troop of rude and inconsiderate young persons, without regard to the rights of nations and the bonds of society, ridiculed all that in the eyes of other nations is sacred and respectable, vilified every thing that differed from what they had been accustomed to see in their own country, indulged in boastful language, and, in short, discovered no inclination to unite closer the ties of friendship between the two powers. The conduct of the ambassador became daily more encroaching, and the insolence of his suite more insupportable. They avoided with marked aversion all intercourse with persons of respectability, and confined their society to rejected fugitives and to a few foreigners, who paid with ingratitude the country which had received them with hospitality and kindness. Bernadotte hung out the tricoloured flag, which provoked the populace so, that they were hardly restrained by the police and garrison from doing greater damage to the ambassador's hotel than breaking his windows and kitchen furniture, and tearing and burning the flag; on which he demanded a passport to Rastadt, and was dismissed with a guard and the usual honours.

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45. *Appendix to an Essay on Design in Gardening, by George Mason, which was printed in 1795.*

THIS short Appendix, or rather two Appendixes, is chiefly in reply to some expressions of Mr. Price in the re-publication of his Essay on the Picturesque, and his second volume, just published. Mr. M. does not approve his system of gardening.

46. *A Digest of the Acts of Parliament for raising a Provisional Force of Cavalry for the Defence of these Kingdoms to the End of the last Session, 37 Geo. III. with Notes and Observations. By Edward Boswell, Clerk to the Lieutenancy of Dorset. Part I.*

IF any acts want explanation, they certainly are the acts in question. Mr. B. has made them as plain as the nature of the subject admits, and added notes of illustration. Part II. will be published as speedily as possible, and will contain the forms and precedents used, and to be used, under these acts, which are referred to by the letters of the alphabet.

47. *The Lakers; a Comic Opera of Three Acts.*

THE author of this smart and lively burlesque on the fashionable propensity of lake-visiting, which can only be vindicated by considering that the money is spent in our own instead of foreign countries, has, like another playwright, who forsook the bar for the stage, found himself cruelly disappointed, for want of knowing that managers seldom set songs to music, or pay for musical compositions to other men's productions. It is charity to make this circumstance known; for many poor play-writers think, when they write a tolerable dialogue and a few pretty songs, this is all a manager looked for. On the contrary, no man need to trouble himself to write operas for the stage, unless he has a hundred pounds to spare for music, or unless he writes in conjunction with a composer, whose profits will be in proportion with those of the author of the dramatic part. The other gentleman alluded to never recovered after his disappointment; he was too much in debt to plead at the bar, and he retired into Wales, and there died about eight years ago in great obscurity. Some years before his death he was employed by a London bookseller to write novels, which was his chief support, for he

had

had a very good taste in that line of writing.

The present piece was written principally for acting, and for the singular manners of Mrs. Mattocks, to be set off with the farther advantages of music and the most beautiful scenery that can be imagined, and was intended to have been curtailed for the stage. It only remains to say a few words upon the objects of the ridicule. The author assures himself he is not singular in thinking the study of botany not altogether a proper amusement for the more polished sex; and the false taste of a licentious age, which is gaining ground, and corrupts the soft and elegant manners of the otherwise loveliest part of the creation, requires every encouragement which can be given.

Sir Charles Portinsale, enamoured with Lydia at a dance, meets her in company with her *tastily* botanical aunt Miss Beccabunga Veronica, of Dian-dria hall, exploring the picturesque scenery of the lakes. Sample, a rider, having changed bags with Sir Charles, travels in *his* regimentals, and imposes on Veronica, till Sir Charles, discovering the mistake, obliges him to act as servant to his man Speedwell, who, personating his master, makes love to the aunt, while Sir Charles enjoys the discovery of himself to the niece. Bob Kiddy, a vulgar country squire, nephew to Veronica, in pursuit of his party, falls in company with two *pedestrians* (under which name the moralizing travellers of the present day are well described), whom he insults and slights. Sample makes love to Anna Katherina, the waiting woman of Veronica, who has caught her mistress's affection; and Bob offering to fight him the pedestrians interfere. Bob persisting to fight with pistols loaded with ball, and giving his antagonist a pair loaded only with powder an explanation takes place. Veronica narrowly escapes being deceived by the bagman, and is self drawn-in to marry the servant of Sir Charles, who obtains the object of his wishes, while Sample takes up with the maid, and Bob is dismissed as a fool. The several characters are numerous and sustained.

48 *Observations on the Statutes for registering Deeds, with a Collection of Cases upon the Creation and Intention of those Statutes. To which are added, Instructions for carrying them into Effect, and a great Variety of*

Memorial Precedents, suited to the Registries of Middlesex and Yorkshire. By John Rigge, Deputy Register for Middlesex.

JUDGE BLACKSTONE, in his Commentaries, having suggested that more disputes have arisen in registered counties, by the inattention and omission of parties, than been prevented by the use of registers, Mr. R. possessing from his official situation a complete opportunity to estimate the practical benefits of the Middlesex registering act, from which those of the three ridings of Yorkshire differ in no essential points, suggests that the remark ought not to weigh conclusively on the public mind, unsupported by any position from the authority whence it proceeds. He shews that the declared purpose of the statute is the prevention of fraud by secret conveyances. No deduction is to be made from any part of their text that the *minutiae* of titles are to be explained, or that a purchaser or mortgagee may acquire perfect information by their substantive assistance. I mention this only because I am sensible many persons conceive the registry to be a conservatory of intelligence, whence titles may be effectually framed or deprecat. Thus having stated the reasons probably influencing the legislature in passing these acts, not to pass for further publicity of transaction within the counties to which they refer, and having not only shewn the present practice of entering memorials, but, as I think, evinced the impossibility of *danger* being incurred by an opposite conduct, though *inconvenience* and *suspicion* frequently may, I shall dismiss my subject with one more observation, namely, that general opinions are seldom more correct than when they involve a consideration of pecuniary advantage and security; and when a comparison is attempted to be made between the salutary and dangerous tendency of the registering statutes, some attention may be due to an incontestable fact, viz. that purchasers will pay larger sums, and mortgagees frequently advance money at one per cent. lower rate of interest, on property in the registering counties than in others, whence it seems obvious that practical and positive advantages accrue to the community by their operation. The succeeding sheets will be occupied by an attempt to correct misconceptions on more immaterial points than those before-mentioned, and to give a few

few plain directions for the ready attainment of such benefits as seem to have been proposed by the legislature. In this attempt are also implied certain precedents or forms for preparing memorials, which are rendered equally useful for the ridings of the county of York as for the county of Middlesex." (pp. 69, 70.)

49. *Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion.* By Edward Malthus, B. D. domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bp of Lincoln.

THIS is a work which does great credit to the ingenuity and diligence of the author, as it proves him to be a very excellent scholar as well as a sound divine. He has turned his learning, which appears to be considerable, to the best purpose, by applying it to sacred uses. We had heard of his reputation at Cambridge, where his juvenile essays gained him many distinguished marks of honour; and we are glad to find that he pursues with unabated ardour his studious career, and has directed his attention to theological discussions.

The principal contents of his work consist of eight chapters: 1. on the internal evidence of genuineness and authenticity in the books of the New Testament; 2. on the proof arising from the nature and strength of the prejudices of the Jews; 3. on the conduct of the disciples; 4. on the miracles wrought by the disciples during the life of our Lord; 5. on the scheme of the Gospel; 6. on the character of Jesus; 7. Mr. Godwin's misrepresentation of the Christian religion, and the character of its founder, examined; 8. view of the defects of the evidence in favour of the Mahometan religion.

Among other very excellent points, Mr. M. has discussed with great fairness the objections raised by Godwin against Christianity; and his disciples, if any persons are still weak enough to be ambitious of that title, will do well to consider the solid arguments advanced against their master.

The limits of our work confine us to a few quotations, which have struck us in the course of our perusal as highly creditable to the author.

Speaking of the character of our Saviour as contrasted with other eminent persons, whose lives are recorded by those who had the best opportunities of knowing them, he observes, p. 267: "It was the remark of a great judge of

life, that the most celebrated and distinguished characters never appeared so estimable to those who had an opportunity of approaching them more nearly, and of observing them more narrowly, as when the caution induced by the presence of spectators was removed, and the exertion occasioned by the desire of gaining applause no longer continued. Such a close and frequent inspection of the human conduct serves, like the power of an optical glass, to discover that which is latent, to enlarge that which is minute, to deform that which is beautiful. If, however, we apply the observation which is so generally true of human nature to the narratives which contain the actions of Jesus, his character, even when subjected to this close inspection, shews a lustre equally unbroken, and a beauty equally regular. Admitted to all the familiarity of social intercourse, partners of his retirement, and witnesses of his most trying hours, the Apostles relate every incident without disguise; and from them we have a series of facts, clearly illustrating the habits, and completely developing the character of their friend and master. Yet, amidst all this variety of situation and accuracy of detail, the only impression left upon the mind of an unprejudiced reader are those of affection and a veneration for the transcendental virtues of Jesus Christ."

The concluding remark of the last chapter is very excellent, and is expressed with much elegance, p. 366: "Christianity appeared in a most enlightened age; it has attracted the notice and challenged the scrutiny of the acute and intelligent; yet, in the space of 18 centuries, no one decisive mark of fraud has been fixed upon, as affecting the conduct or doctrines of its founder. On the contrary, the more accurate the search, and the more piercing the scrutiny into its authority, the characters of truth have appeared with undiminished, nay increased lustre."

"If the revolution of so many ages has failed to reveal one indubitable trace of fallacy in the origin of our holy religion; if the labours of so many intellects have been baffled in the attempt to stigmatize it as indebted to fraud or enthusiasm for its success; is it probable that a few more ages rolling on shall unfold the hitherto undiscovered secret of its human birth? Are the

the fages yet unborn who shall probe to the quick the latent wound which has so long rankled without betraying one symptom of unsoundness? Until such exalted spirits shall appear, and such wondrous ages arrive, why may we not content ourselves with believing that which is so far from having been proved incredible, that it has, on the contrary, been found to possess all the marks of credibility which in any similar question the human understanding can require? Surely, in the religion of Jesus there is sufficient evidence to warrant our faith, sufficient authority to regulate our conduct, and sufficient encouragement to elevate and sustain our hope."

The work is closed with two Latin compositions; the former was written as an exercise for the degree of bachelor of divinity; the latter is a *concio* for the same purpose, where the common notion of Jeptha's sacrificing his daughter is examined, and ingenious reasons are given why the account of the execution of the father's vow is not to be too literally understood. We were glad to see the authority of Dr. Uri, the venerable and learned Hungarian, quoted in support of the hypothesis of the writer; which reminds us of a discourse of Dr. Randolph upon the same subject.

This volume was published at Cambridge; and, by the liberality of the syndics of the university press, is the cheapest octavo volume we have seen for many years. This circumstance, added to its intrinsic worth, induce us to recommend it. It may be very useful to young divines, and be an excellent guide to their critical and theological studies. It well deserves the attention of those persons who hold the sentiments of modern infidels in esteem, as they may here be soon convinced how shallow and superficial their cavils are when opposed to the candour, judgment, and learning, of the author of the "Illustration."

50. *A Continuation of the annual Meteorological Register kept at Mansfield Woodhouse, from the Year 1800 to the End of the Year 1801.* By H. R.

OUR respectable friend renews his annual observations, and has added to them several curious facts and discoveries. The appearance of the clouds one evening in April, occasioned probably by the spontaneous electricity of

the lower atmosphere, which is generally strong a little before and a little after the setting of the sun; the effect of lightning on an ash in Norwood park, struck by lightning passing almost in an horizontal direction under the contiguous trees, the foliage of which did not appear to have been touched. Estimated quantity of rain 26 inches, days of frost 60, of snow 13. Discoveries: by Dr. Mourguez, that fewer people die and more are born in winter than in summer; that some months are more fatal to males, and others to females; and that the chance of life in a male is less than a female; by Dr. Caradori, on the respiration of fishes; and by Gilbert White, on the density of fog reflecting the human shadow in gigantic proportion to persons walking in it by night with a lantern, and turning their backs to the light.

The price of wheat per quarter at Mansfield was highest in April, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and lowest in October, 4*l.*

51. *A Sermon preached in the Parish-Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the worshipful Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1801, previous to the Election of a Chief Magistrate for the City of London.* By G. Gregory, D. D. Chaplain to his Lordship, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London, &c.

FROM Psal. xl. 1, 2, the Doctor takes occasion to recommend to his fellow-citizens to make choice of a religious, just, and upright chief-magistrate.

52. *The Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus in Leo on the 26th of September, 1801, a happy Prelude to a prosperous Peace; a Poem.* Mercury's *Apology* for the *Canard's* *Blunder*; an *Impromptu*; addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarmouth. And other poetical Pieces. By the Rev. John Black.

53. *The Freehold, a Poem.* To which is added, an *Elegy* on the Death of Edmund Jenner, Esq. of Brethfield, and of Philip Bennet Brooke, Esq. of Næson; the former of whom died after a severe illness on the 22d of August, 1801, and the latter suddenly on the day following. By the same Author.

MR. B. whom we reviewed vol. LXXI. p. 920, and his funeral sermon on Mr. Carthew, vol. LXXI. p. 360, continues to amuse by his poetical effusions, which, we hope, repay him with interest.

54. *Observations on Dr. Sturges's Pamphlet respecting Non-Residence of the Clergy, in a Letter to Mr. Baron Males.*

THERE is something in this pamphlet so congenial to our sentiments on the important subject, that we shall not be thought to give the subject too much attention in reviewing it. "Dr. S.'s letter was put into the hands of the writer of the following letter by the very learned and excellent person to whom the letter is addressed, and who is himself an advocate for "moderate Reform." The agreement of the author's opinions concerning parochial non-residence with those of this valuable friend, is a powerful inducement to the publication of them." Dr. Sturges seems to this writer to have spoken of the mischiefs of non-residence in a very cold and perfunctory strain of animadversion, which he is willing to ascribe partly to the general mildness of Dr. S.'s temper, and partly to that apprehension which he has expressed, that the current of opinion is turned too strongly against non-residence. I, however, says he, have no such apprehension, and therefore I scruple not to reinforce the tender representations of Dr. S. by the vigorous and energetic eloquence of two other most learned, zealous, and laborious champions of our church, the ornaments of two distant periods, Bp. Horley and the venerable Hooker. What the latter excellent man insisted on two centuries ago requires double attention in the present age, when it cannot be "of trifling moment whether the rustics of a thinly-peopled village have or have not a superintending check to licentious practices of immorality, or indifferent that they should always have resident among them one man able, disposed, and ready to meet the baneful approaches of revolutionary philosophy, to watch and extirpate the first growth of that noxious plant, by which the atmosphere of kingdoms has been corrupted, to administer a prompt and powerful antidote to that subtle and infectious poison, which, unless so counteracted, will in this country, as it has done in others, rapidly spread itself through all the members of the body." (p. 18.)

After stating the seven classes of persons who, being parish priests, are yet enabled to absent themselves from a parish of which they may have the benefice without incurring the penalties of the tremendous statute-exceptions,

tending to bereave at least a sufficient number of parishes of resident incumbents, they take out of the scope of the statute at least a sufficient number of cases of parochial non-residence; and I verily believe quite as large a number as Dr. S. could supply meritorious reasons for which he has pleaded. Ill health, bodily infirmity, employment in the king's embassies, seem to be completely provided for by the law. Of the possible "domestic circumstances" requiring non-residence, to which he alludes, some doubtless would be satisfied by the non-residence less than one month at a time, and two months at different times, in a year, permitted in all cases by the statute. The courts of law, and the nation at large, would be most happy to afford to a parish priest the benefit of the most liberal construction in his favour. But a case which "overrules every other consideration, and is paramount to every other duty," may perhaps happen to one out of one hundred incumbents once in his life. Clergymen employed as tutors at home, or companions abroad, to young men of fortune, are not so numerous as to merit such national attention. There are enough members of the universities, and other ecclesiasticks unattached to parish benefices, who are willing and perfectly qualified to engage in this sort of occupation. A parochial benefice is by no means an unconditional freehold; the duties and the emoluments are correlative. Subject to these obligations were all parish benefices accepted, and subject to these they are retained. The station of a parochial incumbent is his parish. Many persons have, as Dr. S. observes, "assumed the clerical profession merely as the means of advantageously purchasing a life annuity, on the clear produce of which, after defraying the charges of management, they have lived at large in the world without any regard to the duties appendent to it."—"To these abuses much has been contributed by the extensive lay patronage of this kingdom, and the shameless traffick, not occasional or clandestine, but daily thrusting its unblushing forehead into the most conspicuous columns of the public prints, to which it has given occasion; a traffick of which, perhaps, it is scarcely too much to say, that it has turned the house of prayer into a den of thieves. Nor has the evil not been aggravated by those irregular temples

temples of criminal speculation, of which on one day the pulpit is occupied by a divine, and the next it may be an auctioneer*." (p. 29.) The Observer wishes to see the extent of lay-personage contracted, and its exercise further regulated, and new parochial churches or chapels, under complete intimation and superintendence, substituted in place of the uncontrolled edifices of private advantage. Very much will be gained by execution of the laws against non-residents, which, among other great benefits, will probably turn aside from the clerical profession many, who, if they should assume it, would assume it to its disgrace. Unfortunately, human society is so constructed, that we must not in all cases too scrupulously require satisfaction as to the principles on which beneficial measures are adopted. We must be content if their substantial tangible effect be good. (pp. 50, 51.)

It is, however, a melancholy reflection that religion itself must be guarded by *inferiors*, and its ministers goaded or frightened into the performance, however legally superficial, of their duty by pains and penalties. "It was well observed in parliament (I believe by the Solicitor-general), that the very ground on which the Clergy called for the extraordinary interposition in their favour, established the enormity of their delinquency;" while those venerable Fathers of the Church in whom authority is vested slumber over reformation, and, by their studied delays of it from one four months to another, confess their inability or desire to effect it—till some violent exertion of the enemy brings about what their supineness hinders to a crisis. Self-invicted and self-condemned these venerable pluralists slumber in their stalls till the ecclesiastical system falls about their ears, rather than exert that authority, which they certainly have, to compel equal residence from the higher Dignitary who undertakes a cure

of souls, to the poorest parish priest who drudges in neglect and obscurity the cure of a parish and the care of a family. In what view must a Prebend of the first Protestant church in the world look upon a clergyman who has avowed himself a professor of hunting and dog-racing, studies which he has pursued with that ardour and skill as to afford a fair presumption they have engrossed all his time and thoughts from those appropriated to his clerical designation, and to that call by which he avowed him set apart by the Holy Ghost. But if this is a tender subject, what shall be said of the Prelates assembled in council at the Board of Agriculture, sanctioning their secretary and their surveyor to decry and calumniate tithes, and substituting a compensation, as likely to consume the husbandman's profits as the old regime, and with more certainty, before sent by act of parliament, instead of subject to the wants or caprice of a new incumbent, who, unless bound by an ancient modus, had it in his power to raise his tithes at certain periods.

Were we as many Reviewers as there are dioceses, should we not be able to recount in each a case where the non-resident has completely baffled his diocesan, either by preferring to custom in a sporting country, where his own or his wife's property or reversion lies, or his or her parents reside, who cannot leave the paternal spot and travel 50 miles across the island to a less favoured one; or pretending an inability to please his own parishioners, or affecting a preference of a retired village to a genteel neighbourhood, or assuming a particular duty or employment, be it the care of some friend or patron's interest as steward or farmer? And have not parishes been set together by the ears from partiality to their proper incumbent's representative? Have Paul and Barnabas contended from a preference of Mark to Silas, and is there a Christian or Protestant bishop of this time free from partiality?

Dr. Sturges need not fear prosecutions for the power Clergy. "Though I am quite ignorant of the man and the details of his transactions, I will venture to hazard the assertion, that the person who lately brought so many actions on the statute of Henry VIII. warred not against the party offenders. No; no; *causâs omnes*. He flew at a nobler quarry; I understand

* It is a notorious fact, that a fond is raised among the Methodists who assumed the name of evangelic preachers for purchasing livings for teachers of their own system. The lay-purchaser of a good estate has not infrequently offered to dispossess the established and respected incumbent of his pulpit, by the specious and polite offer of a curate of a different way of thinking to relieve him in performing his duty.

he was an inferior member of the profession of the law. No man could sweep an attorney's office without finding some little acquaintance with oracular maxims of our homely apocryphs. He well enough knows, I will answer for him, what is the value of the wages proverbially recovered by that plaintiff who sues a beggar." Our author proposes, that the poor laborious meritorious clergyman should be exempted from ruinous prosecutions on residence. For, to adduce the merits of ecclesiastical benefices, the importance of respectable persons for the Clergy, in justification of the existing system of non-residence, always appeared a most strange, and contradictory mode of reasoning. If these revenues are inadequate to the decent support of one set of men as resident incumbents, how much more inadequate must they be to the decent support of the same set of men as idle gratuitous non-resident incumbents; and also, in addition to them, another set of persons equally clerical with them selves, and, as a bonus, possessing both on the principles of equity and conscience, and also in the eyes of ecclesiastical expediency, much more claims to a respectable maintenance as officiating clergymen.

The next object of our author is to show Dr. S.'s apprehension of the voracious young men of good connections and promising abilities from arising in the profession of the law by unnecessary restraints: There are sufficient attractions from two bishopricks, 24 bishopricks, 26 vicarages, splendid stalls, and affluent benefices in cathedral and collegiate churches, the two universities, the parochial benefices, and the emoluments of high preferments. The revenues of the church of Scotland, amounting to only 68,514l. 1s. 5d. affords a decent subsistence to 944 ministers. The most opulent church in Christendom does not maintain better the unity of faith, the fervour of devotion, the spirit of order, regularity, and moral conduct, in the great body of the clergy than this poorly-endowed church of Scotland. All the good effects, both moral and religious, which an establishment can be supposed to produce, are produced by it as completely as by any other. The greatest part of the Protestant church in Switzerland, which is generally better endowed than

the church of Scotland, produce those effects in a still higher degree." Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, vol. III. p. 235. Let us then dismiss this visionary terror. *The enforcement of parochial residence never will exclude from the service of the Church any one man who shall be worthy of admission into it.*" (p. 43.)

We come now to the discretionary power of the bishops for enforcing residence. To this our author objects in the strongest terms: "Judicial discretion is an abomination." (p. 45.) In the human character is universally acknowledged to exist a principle of *esprit de corps*; a principle which, in its mildest operation, is apt to subject a man to a more lively sensibility of the rights, and a less acute feeling of the duties of those with whom he is, either by profession or habits of life, assimilated than of others. From this principle most unquestionably the body of the Clergy is not exempt. To the influence of this principle the pamphlet on my table convinces me that Dr. S. is a little—and in a judge a little of it is more than enough—subject. That Bishop must be a valuable minister whose character is as unexceptionable as Dr. S.'s. But I solemnly protest, that I should not think the parochial residence of the Clergy might with safety be made to depend on merely the effects of even his voluntary active interference. I find not that the successive bodies of bishops, notwithstanding the anxiety on the subject from time to time expressed by individuals among them, have been very active in enforcing that residence which I hold to be of so great national consequence, and of which it is now proposed they should have the compulsion. Burn and Gibson lay down that, independently of the statute, a bishop may compel the residence of all Clergy who have the cure or care of souls within his diocese. Dr. S. however, seems to intimate (p. 36), that they want power to do it effectually. I know not exactly how to reconcile these apparent contradictions. I take for granted Dr. S. is correct; but on this occasion I must express my regret, that the bishops have not demanded from the legislature the necessary extension of their power. Although I hope never to see the enforcement of parochial residence locked up in the hands of the bishops, no friend of the Church would object to their possessing ample

ample and vigorous concurrent power to compel the strict performance of that duty. Thirdly, supposing all our bishops to be completely purified from every gross taint of mortal corruption, yet we cannot expect them to be entirely free from the frailties of humanity; some will be indolent, some will be timid, some will be too easy-tempered. Their very virtues may subject them to misconduct on occasions which would occur. In private life, in the character of an individual, few qualities are more amiable than a lively, tender, active sympathy for the hardships of others: in a judge, this very same quality becomes a miserable, disgraceful, mischievous weakness. One bishop would be likely to admit in excuse for non-residence one set of hard cases, which would make room for the introduction of a second; some would favour those friends to whom they had been patrons; some the friends of those who had been patrons to themselves; the relaxation of one diocesan would be successfully urged in soliciting the indulgence of another; and thus non-residence would be continued in an infinite series of increasing magnitudes. Fourthly, length of days weakens the power of resistance, and disables and disinclines from exertion and trouble. In reward for the regularity and temperance of our prelates, their lives are ordinarily extended to very long periods. Of the existing 26, one-fifth, I believe, have seen more than 80 years. Is it safe, is it decent, to impose on the infirmity and decrepitude, on the languor and irascibility of such advanced age, the new task of combating the pertinacious importunities of every clamorous claimant for indulgence throughout an extensive diocese?

"In fin, quis custodiet ipsos custodes?"

It is by no means absolutely impossible that a bishop himself may be obnoxious to the charge of neglecting the duty of residence: and how then would he in-

* We should be sure to intimate that our candid and worthy Observer confesses so large a portion of the bench as occupied by old men; we must not forget, however, that they are men of *like passions* with the rest of mankind. A mother, a sister, or even a grandmother, would with some kick up the balance of justice; or, not to suspect that a father or wife may tempt them away, they may be amused with repeated promises of residence, or frivolous excuses for non-residence.

terpose to enforce the performance of it in another. With what power could, for instance, a bishop of diocese (I refer to the known delinquency of this learned prelate—*clara et virtute solent*—with the rest and anxious embarrassment of a counselled to reiterate again misconduct of a parent? with propriety could that prelate, post a bishoprick in South Wales, a bishoprick of divinity in Cambridge, a parochial benefice in Essex, yet holding his residence on a lay in Westmorland; with what propriety, or decency, with sincerity or seriousness, I ask, could we speak, the beneficed of Monmouthshire or Glamorgan? But let us turn aside from the vain contemplation of reality to the supposition of some other possible hypothetical case. Let us suppose an English bishop of ample revenue, and lack of episcopal mania, who would pay a long visit to foreign courts, some in itself innocent but vain motive, a wish perchance to "the sumptuousness of palaces, and stateliness of temples, to make measurements of the remains of grandeur, or to form a scale of the richness of modern art, to collect MSS. or to collate MSS.?" In his absence, if haply he could find within his flock a man, who, to the education and dignity refusing from the appointments of parish priest, chaplain of his diocese, prebendary of his cathedral, and chaplain to our royal court, should add the still higher dignities of eminent talents, a benevolent and spotless integrity of life; he eagerly devolve on such a chartered vicar the discharge of his most weighty functions. Of such a case I will allow that the occurrence is not probable; and let me ask him with feelings not as such vicars would let about to exercise a total power of coercion on the negligent clergy of his non-residence flock? pp. 52-54.

"As my chief object is merely critical, the subject will not suffice. For my benevolent parochial red of the clergy, I shall not eulogize."

* So can a bishop, though he close windows into reflecting mirrors, still see but through a glass darkly.

er topicks which Dr. S. has introduced into his pamphlet. He has discussed the questions, whether the deduction on every living which has a parsonage-house residence must be in proportion founded on a fair construction of the statute; and if so, whether it is an expedient regulation. As to the latter, I need not do more than say, that much may be said on either side. He must be perfectly aware of the dilapidating effects of non-residence in a parsonage-house. At the same time, as far as my own opinion goes, I see not any great objection to the bishops with a power of canonically licensing incumbents to reside within their respective parishes in houses other than the parsonage. The law deduces an inference in favour of non-residence from the fact that the law allows pluralities of parsonages, and that a pluralist can be at the same time resident on more than one benefice, really appears a mode of argument too frivolous to be relied on by Dr. S. or to deserve an answer. Nor can I add much solidity to the complaint, that the same fine is imposed on the rich and the wealthy clergyman, and on the inferior Clergy, since the duties of small livings are most likely to be tempted to quit a mean and distant house for better accommodations. In this representation exists a great deal of truth. Dr. S. I should imagine, will allow several instances of wealthy clergymen, who retain, at a moderate simple income, small livings, the parsonages of which they would find it difficult to occupy, and the duties of which they never perform. It is not the penal statutes to provide gradation in pecuniary punishment, adapted to different pecuniary circumstances, that is the defect. In the rapid depreciation of the value of money, if the fine were levied, we should have on many an offender who would evade the law, not from the excess or insolence or wantonness, but from the way of sober thrift and prudence, men, who with the best intentions would violate their religion, and indemnify themselves by the penalty out of the trust reposed in them for its support. 54—59.)

The Observer concludes with the observations on the statute, which in grave and serious language, and in a style of great simplicity and force, declares the object; of and to all relaxations, therefore, he hopes and trusts that parliament will resolutely repeat the answer of their ancestors, given nearly 600 years ago to a proposition from the bishops of much less importance in its effect, and much less mischief in its tendency: *Omnes comites et barones una voce responderunt, quod nolunt legem Angliæ mutari.*

We have not met with the pamphlet on which these Observations are made; but, as they profess to discuss and answer the arguments suggested in favour of non-residence or partial residence (which in our view of things are synonymous), we are more easily satisfied with hearing one side, regretting that, in any instance, the standard of duty and propriety should so frequently in these degenerate times be lowered, and the severity of restrictions and penalties qualified, by men of abilities, candour, and respectability. "The sectaries take great advantage of this, and, what is much worse, the devil takes advantage of it," says the strenuous and emphatic Bishop of Rochester, in his Charge to his Clergy in 1800, which may be called a "*Textus Rossensis*" to better effect than that of his predecessor Erasmus.

An Old Correspondent desires we would add the following review of these "Observations," suggested by our old friend Horace.

"How much, O Britain! you owe to Reformers, [Gratia
Witness the steps of the Senate-house at
Echoing Reform, and the waggon drawn
With Bedford haranguing. [off
Witness Sir Joseph, the tables of science
With double-fist and elbow thumping,
while Carter [went and study
With rapture discuss the subject his judge
So fully has taught him; while envied and
hated [supported,
By bricklayers and carpenters, fashion-
Then see the Privy-counsellor, his Country
and Sovereign [poning;
To National Institute and First Consul post-
The stringing Associate to mob art-de-
stroying, [claiming."
In Newton's chair seated, his science dis-

55. *Prophetia de Septuaginta Hebdomadis apud Danielem Explicatio. In Lucernæ edit Johannes Moore, LL. B. (Concluded from p. 244.)*

MR. Moore observes, that the substantive *בְּרָא* is used twice by the prophet Isaiah to signify Desolation, in Chap.

Chap. v. ver. 6, and in Chap. vii. ver. 19; and that בְּתֵרָה may be derived from בָּנָה, the ך being dropped, in like manner as אֶתֶר, *Tu*, from אָנִי, *Ego*; and חֶטֶה, *Triticum*, from חָנַט, *edere, protudere*. Therefore בְּנִתְרָה in the third person singular of the præterite Niphal, equally derivable from the radicals בָּנָה and בָּנָה, may be interpreted, *edificabitur, or desolabitur*, as the exigency of the place may require.

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The concluding words of this sentence, וּבְצֹק הָעֵתִים, Mr. M. contends may be rendered *et arcem oppressionum*. The radix צֹק being interpreted *tumescere* by lexicographers of the first note, בְּצֹק he translates *turrim*, or *arcem*, as meaning something that rises or swells on high; and עֵתִים, *oppressiones*, from עָנָה, *affligere, deprimere*.

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The sentence thus amended, and these allusions being admitted as the true explanation of this part of the prophecy, the version will be this: "The street shall be destroyed again, and the wall, and the tower of oppression."

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These are the general outlines of Moore's sermon on a prophecy which, on account of its great importance and eventful predictions, engaged the attention of many learned and ingenious writers. Some have agreed in part respecting the accomplishment, some have differed on chronological points. He surely deserves great praise whose studious directed to settle what others have left undetermined, and to elucidate they have left in obscurity.

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JUVENAL,

WHAT! shall th' indignant Muse
Continue still, [quill!
And drink the droppings of each scribbler's
Tird with perpetual nonsense, daily fit
To hear French argument and high Dutch
wit!

Still for fine writing shall Pizarro pass!
Still shall the Monk corrupt each whim-
pering ass!

And ev'ry play (like B-ddoes' Air) present
Inebriate lust and maudlin sentiment!

No—: let them take at last their tardy
due; [through.

Read them, alas! I have; and read them
No member better knows his way upstairs,
When just at three the Speaker says his
prayers,

Than I the noble well-supported trife
When to his friend Alonso leaves his wife;
The dungeon, where poor Rollo comes to
preach, [speech;

Forget his friend, and stays to make a
How Nature triumphs ev'n in scoundrels
biceps,

How sentimental vultures fit their nests;
And how a Nan may be for years a whore,
Then be a Nun again, and sin no more.

May more, I know what tricks the Devil
plays,

When in a female form on earth he
; How ghosts are sometimes married
; [aw

And how their husbands lie all
; And how the wandering Jew, m
of men,

Alone has power to drive them back again.
Such are the books, that wandering mo-
thers read; [creed;

Such are the facts, that form the missus
Such are the lines that moon-struck mad-
men write [invite;

When Bedlam's whiten'd walls their pens
And such the robes which Wit and Fancy
bave

To dress Thalia for an early grave.

Why then should I not write, and write
as well?

I too can scan; and I was taught to spell;
When other fools! (and fools we know there
are)

May spoil the sheets that I so idly spare.

Yet ask you, why this arduous theme I
chuse, [muse,

Once the proud boast of Pope's immortal
To ridicule the fool, to lash the knave,
Unite the good, and animate the brave?
On other themes invention toils in vain;
Exhausted language mocks your barren
brain;

By threeshare epithets in vain you try
To chase the gathering cloud o'er Delia's
eye; [pled mealy,

Of "shady bower," and "flower empur-
Now none but Milliners and Shopboys read.

Care's hand and thied; when the married dam
Tells unobscured her favours and her fate;
When brides to these are by their husbands
led,

And longing virgins learn of these to we;
In times like these when furly Kenyon's
hand

he keeps one cully from the delicate
n privilege scarce saves the least
ears [Pans;

gambling Dutchesses and swindling
nes like these, no aid shall Satire lend!

Virtue lose her last, her only friend!

is bloated Nabob home from India hear
people's curses and a Country's tears;

ays at ev'ry club his ill-got store,
loads the Faro board he bruis'd before;

ist by his side the rival of his toil
ls of his tortur'd blacks the bloody spoil;

s of the clanging whip, the galling chain,
all the luxury of a Creole reign;

eight Antigua paints th' enchanting
scene, [Splem;

damns the climate, and complains of
things like these to power and honour
rise? [with;

'd by the good, and laugh'd at by the
e many a Peer, invol'd in carthly
debt, [but;

as half his tradesmen by one scold
to the Court, the Senate, and the Field,
in a bribe, in a duel kill'd!

ough of Vice; let Folly take its turn;
I that justifies a Nation's scorn;

Avarice to paritician youth allied,
and upstart Luxury to vulgar pride.

Satire, yes; what dastard can refrain
our on things like these thy vengeful
brain?

thin Philanthropy herself shall frown,
see-saw Candour damn the swarming
town;

If Candour and Philanthropy were told,
How smooth their faces, and their hearts
how cold.

A dastard can refrain, who nightly lies
in that insult, and dauntless that dispense;

Dutchesses in Moria's routs require,
ge at her side to laugh behind her chair;

e mushroom Pride disguises the courtly
crew, [grow;

Am. crown the useful dunghill where the
r, Muse, at Charing Cross your holy
stand, [Strand;

point Whitehall, St. James's, and the
e shall I slight, while pen and ink re-

ry-parody strain;
ry crazy Cant,
a lank popera

Rather,

like Kenyon, let my manly song,
 Altho' half English, spatter truth along,
 he want of grace with sterling sense,
 unles's truth, the heart's best elo-
 quence ;
 in support with uncorrupted zeal
 t'ring fabrick of Britannia's weal ;
 e him gibbet in unfetter'd rhimes
 ionstrous produce of the teeming
 ves.

courtly gamester, and the titled
 ore,
 runk agl'ast at his tremendous rear.
 e the laws to rank or fortune bow :
 hen, my Muse, and follow up the
 w ;

the wretch whose prostituted mind
 Gami'g, Fraud, Corruption, Lust,
 him, [eyes
 odish Pandar, who with prescient
 ure thousands from his wife arise ;
 ion's guilty vortex bids her roll
 per stains pollute her tainted soul,
 me's last blush forgets her cheek to
 e,
 re triumphant sparkles in her eye,
 dened heart till guilty Madness fires—
 rom her side indulgently retires,
 ures at home, and wakes but just
 time,
 prevent, but prosecute the crime,
 m the costs to inju'd virtue due,
 ce of honour, which he never knew.
 iffions which in youth we scarcely
 ame, [flame,

's rash heat, and Love's eccentric
 on's tow'ring pride, profuse expence,
 urly lavish hose magnificence,
 are gone, or coldly serve t' inspire
 veteran hanker with exotic fire.
 ay vice that age applies to self,
 nful lusts, insatiate thirst of pelf,
 overling soul that never felt a stain,
 public scorn her finger points in vain,
 in the blazing halls of fashion shine,
 revel now in youth's polluted shrine.
 aring Satire, seize on Fashion's tribe,
 fish, mawkish, motley son describe,
 the sprightly rake of Charles's breed,
 jam'd for pleasure, and with pleasuring
 ad ;

the Chesterfields of later days,
 pursuing Virtue panting after Praise :
 y no charms, by no ambition sway'd,
 ik dishonour'd, and his God betray'd,
 t a tavern, madly drunk at home,
 o a lady, courtly to a groom,
 a coward, even to client not bold,
 without grace, without experience
 d.

'tis vain, 'tis vain, no pride can warm,
 inference rouse him, and no scorn
 arm,
 is alike of Love's and Honour's call,
 as a friend, and boasts a mistress's fall ;
 to Sense, to Shame, to Virtue lost,
 ills each feeling with unwholly frost,

And Ignorance adapts with rival art
 The callous head to the corrupted heart.
 Would you know ladies, and to lords be
 known,

Amaze the country, and insult the town ;
 In wealth and ease a life of pleasure lead,
 With these associate, and like these succeed.
 Still at the shrine of Wealth unceasing bend,
 Constant to her let every prayer ascend ;
 Free adoration's her's—while Virtue draws
 The starving tribute of compell'd applause.
 While these remain, tho' Genius should refuse,
 Still Indignation should inspire the Muse,
 Still flow the ardent verse in Nature's spite,
 Verse such as I or Southey's self may write.

A D D R E S S

To the Subscribers and Friends to the Literary
 Fund, at their Anniversary Dinner, April
 1, 1802.

By WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.

IN hardy Chivalry's advent'rous days,
 At solemn feasts the Minstrel waked
 his lays :

Each trophy'd hall with tuneful echoes rung,
 While godlike Chiefs and godlike deeds he
 sung ; [our blood,
 Sung those famed fields where patriot Va-
 Where the Cross triumphed, and the Cres-
 cent fled ; [room pride,
 Where Europe's sons, in Freedom's gene-
 With dauntless breasts repell'd Invasion's
 tide. [Fancy's eye
 Rapt with the strain, each Knight in
 Again beheld the hostile banners fly ;
 Again in thought, he grasp'd bright Valour's
 mead,

Resolved to vanquish, or resign'd to bleed.
 Less proud our boast—though still Bri-
 tannia's name, [Fame,
 Fill the wide echoing trump of martial
 Though late her gen'rous warriors, calmly
 brave,

Alike have triumph'd on the land and wave,
 Yet oft at social boards, where Temperance
 reigns, [frains :
 Far gentler powers attune her festive
 There Boun'y sits enthroned ; while Mirth,
 enthroned [kind.

With Virtue's self, conspires to bless man-
 Then, if in nobler verse those Bards sublime,
 Who told the warlike feats of elder time,
 Thrill'd ev'ry heart by Fancy's rapt'rous
 dream ; [theme,

More pure our object, more benign our
 Remote from factious strife, or blood-
 stain'd arms,

To paint meek Charity's unfeeling charms,
 Bid gentle Sympathy direct her eyes
 To those drear haunts where sorrowing

Genius lies,
 And kindred warmth in ev'ry breast
 infuse, [Muse ;

These ends inspire, exalt, the humblest
 A Muse, who, far from vain Ambition's
 claim, [Fame ;

Reluctant treads the dangerous paths of
 Yet

Yet, call'd to Learning's aid, in Bounty's
cause, [applause.

Still courts, her only mood, the HEART's
Fir'd at this glorious prospect's bright dis-
play,

The glad return of this suspicious day,
She lifts her voice—and lo, with heavenly
smile,

Appear the genuine VIRTUES of our Isle!
Bright Honour first; whose generous love
of fame,

Prefers to life itself a spotless name;
Ingenuous CONFIDENCE, to Worth allied;
Who, if she errs, still errs on Candour's
side;

Plain bold SINCERITY, who, firm as true,
Prompts the free thought, and bares the
heart to view: [Pov'r

But chief that gracious heav'n-directed
Thy refuge, Grief, in dread Misfortune's
hour,

BENEVOLENCE, whose blessings unconfin'd,
Fill the wide earth—embrace all human
kind.

She first inspir'd, she saw with fond delight,
This Band in Taste and Learning's aid unite,
Smil'd on their hopes, and call'd, to bless
their cause, [laws;

The GUARDIAN ANGEL of Britannia's
That Spirit, who, with firm undaunted zeal,
Fills ev'ry heart that seeks the public weal;
That Power shall view, with kind com-
placent eyes, [rise;

Redeem'd from Want, neglected Genius
Shall hail its friends, shall vindicate their
claim

To steadfast LOYALTY, to honest Fame;
Who Faction's arts disdain—her sway dis-
own, [throne!

But guard a just, paternal, Brunswick's

AN ADDRESS

For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund at
Willis's Rooms, 1802.

Written and recited

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, esq.

YOUR approbation, cherish'd in my
breast, [rest;

Had made me wish from tasks like these to
For fear the writing of an useless line,
Might rob me of the humble praise that's
mine;

But now 'twere pride, or folly to refuse,
At your request, the tribute of my Muse.

To you superior Bards shall tune their
Ly's,

You, who without the usury of Praise,
Can give, by means as wise as they are
kind, [mind!

The body succour—yet not wound the
While the dread blast of War, with hoarse
sound, [round;

Harden'd in deeds of blood the nations

* The author intended that his year's
Address should, with his Anniversary
Poems; but, honoured by the request of
the Society to write again, he resumes his
pen.

A portion of your wealth was freely giv'n,
Like faithful stewards of all-protecting
Heav'n!

To coarser minds you leave the vulgar fame,
To buy, with gold, an ostentatious name;
Enough for you to succour the distressed,
And find a recompence within your breast—
No vain parade, no adventitious glare,
Can equal the eternal sunshine there!
Were but your pow'r as boundless as
your plan, [man!

From what a weight of ills you'd lighten
Man, born to chequer'd scenes of joy and
grief,

Wants help in infancy, in age relief!
Form'd more dependant than the brui-
- race, [tact!

Though proud his stature, and sublime his
And doubly needing Friendship's footing-
aid,

If love of Learning doom him to that shade,
Where Genius often wastes his brilliant fire,
And, unobserv'd, in misery expires!
Victims, like these, shall never more com-
plain,

That all their meed is poverty and pain;
But find that patronage, to merit due,
Bestow'd on all, impartially by you;
For narrow Prejudice can never move
The heart that glows with Charity and
Love.

Do foreign talents pine in hopeless want?
Your liberal pity no distinction knows;
In England's cause, though warm your pa-
- triot zeal, [hall!

For Learning's Sons in ev'ry clime you
And like their native springs, your favour
flow [well!

To Thames, or Seine, to Danube, or the
Nor need the learned stranger ever fear,
That foreign genius is an Alien here*.
Thus, like the virtuous Monarch on the
throne,

You feel the woes of others as your own!
He, when his trident r'd'd, with boundless
sway,

From frozen seas to realms of burning day;
E'en in the proudest moment of Renown,
When Egypt yielded to the British crown;
Though dazzling Glory lur'd him from
 afar, [War—

Check'd the full progress of triumphant
Feeling that wreaths of laurel brought too
dear, [don't start!

Whose leaves are moulder'd with the wi-
He bade his victor hands from conquest
cease,

And call'd, from Eden's bow'rs, the An-
gel Peace;

The lovely stranger heard the Monarch's
voice, [join!

She came—and made a wearisome re-
But should again War's dread-ful tempest
rout, [there!

Lay waste the nations, and oppress the

* Several foreign authors, of dis-
tinguished abilities, have been relieved by the
Literary Fund.

From the soft lap of Peace, and all her charms,
The Spirit of the Land shall rise in arms !
So when tremendous Thunder rolls above,
The Eagle braves that storm which scares
the dove ! [skies,
On founding pinions seeks the threat'ning
And, as the whirlwind rages, higher flies !
Long be the time ere justice bids us draw
The sword, to vindicate great Nature's
law ; [see,
But should that time arrive—our foes shall
That nothing can subdue a people free !
Again, incapable of change or fear !
The QUEEN OF ISLES shall wield the Bri-
nist spear, [stood,
Which hostile pow'rs have never yet with-
When once her sons were faithful, and her
cause was good.

Nor Memphis with her swarthy slaves,
If rescued from the plague of war,
So loudly speaks the care of Heaven,
As sons to worthy parents given.
For these the noble race prolong,
Grac'd by the virtuous, good, and just ;
For them Bellona fires the throng,
And hostile squadrons bite the dust ;
Or, wheel'd beneath the floods that lave
Our islands, find'th warry grave.
Were they extinguish'd, Fame no more
The stories of our Isles would tell ;
Nor Triton sound from shore to shore
A requiem loud to those that fell.
A friend to arts, a friend to arms *,
Your spirit blaz'd at war's alarms.
When Faction rais'd her Hydra head,
And hiss'd along our turbid sky,
Far from your hands the Demon fled,
And shunn'd in night your watchful eye.
We saw her fly, by dread compell'd,
As if Ithuriel's spear you held.
But happy in the arts of Peace,
And happier far in general love,
Long may you live in letter'd ease,
And long the tender mind improve,
And wake his lineal worth anew
By precept and example due !
No hyacinths, nor lilies fair,
We boast his cradle to adorn ;
No woodbine-blossoms scent the air,
No roses hide the naked born ;
No Dryad's pendent wreath is here ;
No Floras paint the varied year.

Yet these were transient, were they found ;
But I will seek the silent vale,
Where stood the boy, in awe profound,
Immers'd of old by moonlight pale,
When more than shadowy shapes were seen,
And more than furies tripp'd the green.
When from the Syren's drowsy charm,
His spirit like a lion woke ;
When at the Seraph's loud alarm,
The sensual ralistan was broke,
And all the virtues in her rear,
Came gliding on the moon-beam clear.
And these poetic annals say,
Her antient footsteps still are seen,
Transplanted from the walks of day ;
There flows Elysian deck the green,
And scents on midnight breezes fall,
Such as no earthly blooms exhale.

* Lord CHARLESVILLE, being in Dublin at the commencement of the insurrection in Ireland, made his way to the King's county through a rebellious country, at the risk of his life, and afterwards kept that county quiet by his vigilance and good conduct ; such instances, had they been common, would have prevented much of the bloodshed that had waste the Island. The author resided in his Lordship's neighbourhood, but has since removed to a remote part of the country, to which the twelfth Stanza alludes.

Thence

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount CHARLESVILLE, of the Kingdom of Ireland, on the Birth of a Son and Heir, April 23, 1801.—Written in May.

THE Muse, from Southern climes afar,
Where Phœbus mounts the North at
noon,

From Aruacanian cries of war *,
And ambuscade beneath the moon,
Where Chili's sons with Spain contend,
With joy returns to hail her friend.

To different strains the breath of May
Awakes her native wood-notes wild,
When Joy and Friendship hail the day,
That gave to light her favour'd child,
And sweeter scenes in every vale
Seem to perfume the vernal gale.

This tribute from an hundred hills
The jocund river pours along,
And, winding down, the concert fills
With deeper harmony of song ;
The woods that shade his mazy bed
A softer umbrage o'er him shed.

The light-wing'd clouds, that hover'd long,
Desoat at length in welcome rain,
Refresh with hope the languid throng,
And scatter plenty o'er the plain ;
Sweet Flora's gifts Pomona hails,
And Ceres smiles along the vales.

Thus oft to Heaven the poor man's prayer,
Like grateful incense, wing'd its way,
And seem'd like clouds, in morning air,
Dispersing in the beam of Day ;
The boon is given, and Joy at last
Forgets her disappointments past.

A eracious and expanded mind,
The boy from either parent claims
Pure intellect, and taste refin'd,
Exalted thoughts and noble aims ;
Such pledges of illustrious birth
Detain Aïsrea still on earth.

Not the victorious fleet that waves
Upon the Baltic breeze afar,

* The author being employed in translating the Araxcania of Alonzo di Ercilla.

Thence, when the stormy winds are laid,
And balmy dews from Heav'n distil;
When no rude passion haunts the slade,
To mar the music of the rill;
 Oftimes, the gifted hand may bring
The treasures of a better spring.
 May these around the infant's head
By hands aerial oft be shown,
And, by their gentle pressure led,
Oft may he wander not alone;
To meet the soul enchanting fair,
Whose truth dissolved the deadly snare.

H. BOYD.

ON GOOD-FRIDAY, 1802.

PROGRESSIVE Anna's succceeding years
Again contain the anniversary
Of that important hour, in which appears
The dark and tragic scene of Calvary;
Where to the direful ignominious tree,
Our great Redeemer patiently resign'd
His human form, to save from misery,
And death's else-dreaded empire, human
kind, [mind.
 By the resistless pow'r of his almighty
Two then in sable dyes, the sickening
sun [shade
Darken'd, and wore his v [deed
Well n [des
And [and
When her [and
By the b [and
flame!
To death's tyrannic pow'r an offering made,
And by th' Almighty Father left forlorn!
 Ah! well might all creation sympathize
and mourn!

Ye mourners, let your sorrowing labours
cease; [night;
Your Lord is rescu'd from affliction's
In exultation's highest realm of peace
He reigns triumphant, cloth'd with hea-
venly might, [L
At God's right hand.—To mortals e...
The Sun of Righteousness forebore
shine

In his resplendent soul-inspiring light;
But the insatiate grave could not confine
His uncreated rays of majesty divine.
And is it so? did God's anointed Son
Forego the height of glory uncreate,
That he might circle Heaven's eternal throne,
To dwell on earth, submissive to a fate
Of deepest agony, that did await
Death's ghastly hour? It is, how shall I
raise

My soul's best intelligence pow'r, to raise
His matchless love to Man's all his woe;
It calls aloud for strains of ever
praise.

Therefore let Angels, and Archangels, sing,
Exult, adore, and magnify his name!
Ye blissful spirits innumerable, bring
Your incense at his footstool; and pro-
claim [lets fame.
Through Heaven's circumference his match-

A 1, 1802.

Ye [rove each fleeing
[the theme
[him who bore
[ing of Death's al-
[trouful hour.
O [le'd Immanuel! still thy truth behest,
[earth's remotest bounds thy presence
[send,
[ample measures of thy grace to flow
[thy rich throne of glory without
[end.
Let thine all-healing influence descend,
And to each unenlighten'd mind afford
Salvation's treasure. Let thy love extend,
Until the general burst of joy be pour'd,
Of "worthy is the Lamb," our Saviour and
our Lord!

L. S.

THE WANDERER.

Dulce limpidus arvis

Not patriam fugimus, Viro. Eclog. I.
Cupido mihi parit. Hor. Sat. prima.

FROM Freedom's happy land I fly,
In search of peace denied me here;
And India's scorching suns I'll try,
As my aversion and my fear.

Welcome now thy fervid clime,
O'er there my brother sunk in death;
—are were shed at that dread time,
Friend receiv'd his parting breath:
And his may be poor Edward's fate,
Whom cruelly thus sends from home;
I'll pay thee, when 'tis too late
The exile now condemn'd to roam;

Who from his lovely native plain,
And all domestic joy withdrawn,
—slept on earth to feed his pain,
Whose only hope now rests in Heaven;
—of, whose judgment, tho' deferred,
—is surely on the gally fall;
—wanderer's voice by him is heard,
—who kind compassion looks on all.
—in Italy, March 15, 1802.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

WHEN erst to gain Parnassus' top I
tried,
I Glory cheer'd me with a gracious
smile [crisis
—sing on the right? "Proceed," she
—should, I come companion of your toil."
—and I go, from Envy's voice I hear,
——cannot come companion of your way;
—is the left I see the fiend appears,
—divid lips her black designs betray.
—can I do? If I resolve to turn,
—y will leave me,—perhaps Glory

—to return,
—y'll pursue.
—singing wildly
—use to death.
FRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801-2.

H. OF LORDS.

February 26.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration Mr. Hoare's Petition for a bill of divorce, it was opposed by the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Alvanley, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Thurlow, on the grounds of verdicts against the petitioner having been had in the courts below. Ordered to be rejected.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. W. Taylor presented a petition from the proprietors and subscribers of the Opera-house, praying that the market for the sale of hay, held in the Haymarket, might be removed to another part of the town.

The Bookellers and Printers petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Mai-rwairing presented a petition from the Coroners of certain counties in England, stating, that they were only allowed 20s. for any attendance in the performance of their duty, however long the journey; and that they were often obliged to attend at assizes and quarter sessions, without any fee or recompence whatever; and praying an augmentation of their allowance.

Mr. Vanfittart presented a petition from Mr. W. Desmond, of Palace-yard, praying compensation for the publication of a discovery, which he had made in the process of tanning, which would be productive of the most important national advantage.

March 1.

The Secretary at War withdrew the estimates for the army, on account of some irregularity therein.

The bill for making perpetual the act allowing a drawback on rum, used as stores in merchants vessels, and other articles, was read the third time, and passed.

March 2.

The Secretary at War presented the estimates of the army for two months, from the 24th of March, to the 25th of May.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Cinnamon duties, Mr. Vanfittart moved, "that the duties hereafter to be paid on Cinnamon imported in British bottoms, be 1s. 6d. per pound. That the duty to be hereafter paid on Cassia so imported, be at the rate of 1s. per pound. That the duties to be payable on Box-wood, imported in foreign bottoms, be from henceforth 20s. per ton. And that the duties to be payable on Box-wood, imported in British bottoms, be from henceforth 19s. per ton." All which resolutions were agreed to.

The House in a Committee on the bill for extending the provisions of the Lord's Act, Mr. Wynne moved a clause empowering—
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ing the debtor to petition for, and the Lord Chancellor to afford, a relief where the property was like to be injured by the sale of lands, &c.—This was opposed by Mr. Nicolls and Mr. Alexander, who professed themselves hostile to the bill *in toto*.

Mr. Barton followed on the same ground; and after animadverting on the want of reciprocity in the bill, in cases where privileged persons were concerned, introduced a clause, whereby all persons, having their lands or effects taken in execution, should be subject to all the consequences, after a certain given time, that other insolvent debtors are; but this was opposed by the Attorney General as intolerable and dangerous; and after a few observations from the Master of the Rolls in reply, the House divided on this clause, but not 40 Members being present, it was counted out.

March 3.

The House having gone into the Committee of Supply, the Secretary at War proceeded to state the Army Estimates for two months. The total amount of the forces he estimated at 203,237 men. The total of the expence for the said term of two months, at 1,270,000l.

On the motion being put for the first of the resolutions, Mr. Elliott rose, with a view of calling the House to a due sense of the actual situation of the empire. He was as strenuous an advocate as any man for the due and rigid observance of national honour and plighted faith; but though the House and the country at large were bound to adhere to those terms to which they had subscribed, whilst the contract was equally abided by, on the part of the enemy, when one party flew off from their engagement, it could no longer be considered as binding on the other. He alluded to the transactions respecting the Cisalpine (now the Italian) Republic, the supremacy of which had been vested in the person of the First Consul of France, and that whilst the negotiations between this country and France were still pending. He confessed that he felt considerable alarm at this proceeding. It seemed that no person could be found in the Italian Republic fit for the discharge of that high office; and that Bonaparte, therefore, accepted it out of regard for their welfare. If Ministers tamely acquiesced in such proceedings, and submitted to such encroachments, Bonaparte, in the overflow of his goodness, might feel inclined to extend his parental care and affection to this country. A similar spirit of ambition and insatiate lust of power manifested itself in their proceeding with respect to the Isle of Elba, of which they had now gained complete and entire possession—The same was the case in the West Indies—the same the case with respect to the territories

ories wrested from Portugal. The departure of so large a portion of the French navy, joined with the Spanish and Dutch fleets, furnished another ground of alarm. At the state of things stood, we had experienced serious inconvenience from the delay which had taken place with respect to the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

Lord Hawkebury observed, that the present moment was not the proper season for discussing this point. The only ground on which the interference of Parliament could be justified, in the present state of things, must hinge on this; that the negotiation had been needlessly protracted, and that the inconveniences resulting therefrom were such as to demand instant relief. Nothing of this kind, however, had been alleged: former negotiations had extended to a much longer period than had elapsed since the signing of the Preliminaries. The negotiation of 1783 lasted from the 20th of January to the 3d of September. His Majesty's Ministers were as anxious for the complete restoration of peace as any other persons; and he could assure the House, that no means had been, or would be omitted, on their part, to accelerate the return of peace, and bring the negotiations to a successful close: yet, be the issue of the present overtures what it might, he should never regret having been a party to a transaction so creditable, and, he trusted, so salutary to the country, as the cessation of hostilities. The Hon. Gentleman who last addressed the House had talked much of the consequences of peace: it was proper, likewise, to take into consideration the possible consequences of war: at all events, the experiment of peace, if it should turn out to be only an experiment, was at least as wise as the experiment of war.

Mr. Windham followed Mr. Elliot, on the ground that the relative situation of France having changed, those who had voted for the Preliminaries were not bound to accede to the treaty itself.

Mr. Baker seemed to think, that what had happened since the signing of the Preliminaries would, of itself, have been a just cause for declaring war.

Dr. Lawrence rejoiced at the protraction and delay which had occurred; but complained of the effect which this kind of temporizing would have on the Councils of the Power with whom we were negotiating, who would imperiously impose upon us such terms as they would think fit, when they perceive us yielding alternately to intimidation, submission, and degradation. [He was called to order by Lord Hawkebury.] He proceeded, and noticed the expedition from Brest; the sailing of so many ships from the harbours of France he thought dangerous, even in the midst of a profound peace. It was fully within the recollection of the House,

that nothing so strongly excited the indignation of the people as the conduct of the large Administration, in refusing the cited entreaty of the enemy for a truce, and not suffering a single ship, any pretence whatever, to leave a bay of France; but his Majesty's plenipotentiaries, not possessing a sufficient armature, permit whole fleets to sail on and on, and proceed to that quarter of the globe where alone we are most vulnerable; he feared this the more, when he with what fraud the circumstance of negotiation seemed to abstract apart the enemy, which exposed the calm of Spain to Louisiana, a secret aggrandizement of France a part of the globe in consequence. He held it the more, when he looked he dared to look up, at the conduct of that Power assumed. Many and great difficulties, he acknowledged, however arise, both in the way of negotiation in the completion of it. He trusted to his Majesty's Ministers, that they leave nothing undone at this great it never had its equal. For those instead of opposing the question of it was rather his wish that the same time should be extended: it would easily matter to reform any suspicion.

The Attorney General contended, that expressions used by the Left speaker conveyed to France a suggestion of stated to entertain, that we were sitting under the pressure of fraud, as we knew it: that, consequently, as equity prevailed on either side, and the and distrust must be mutual. Heverting to the topic, to that English navy of France riding in the West to the dismay of England, he would an Englishman, proud of the events which the country stood upon that he would rejoice at an attempt this venture to make at mischief there; was the disposition of our naval that quarter of the globe, such the and wisdom of the noble Lord with our maritime strength there, and the bravery of our officers and men France and her navy would find itself in the most fragile situation her navy was ever placed in. His Hon. Gentleman could perceive nothing in the conduct of his Ministers that might attract him, even that they compromised a truth national dignity, he would not, might not, in entertain an idea can that which he all along possessed public spirit, their loyalty, their sense, and their wisdom.

The first question was put and together with the following and viz.—For Guards and Grenadiers: Britain, for two months, 309,721.

Fort James in Ireland, 120,423l. 10s. 2d.—
For the army in the Colonies, 336,651l. 7s. 10d.—For the same in Gibraltar, &c. and for recruiting in the East Indies, 63,351l. 20s. 2d.—For Fencible Regiments in Great Britain, 41,386l. 7s. 10d.—For the same in Ireland, 24,013l. 7s. 10d.—For Barracks in England, &c. 106,411l.—For the same in Ireland, 20,207l. 13s. 11d.—For Foreign Corps in the service of Great Britain, 75,511l.

The House having given to the Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the sum of one million be paid of loan, upon Exchequer Bills, be granted to His Majesty towards raising the supply. Agreed to.

His Majesty's Account of Pensions granted and charged upon the Civil List for the year 1786, which were ordered to be referred to the Committee on that bill.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

On the order being moved, for the second reading of Woolcock's Divorce bill, Lord *Archbald* moved that the bill be rejected. His Lordship adduced two instances (Effen and T. Wiseman), in which, as in the present, a deed of separation had been executed between the parties: in both cases the bill had been rejected.

The *Chancellor* stated the great evil like to ensue from the new doctrine, that a woman, who had parted from her husband in consequence of a deed of separation, was to be considered *sui juris*, and could contract debts for which her husband was not answerable; and declared, that in this last judicial situation a deed of this kind had been proved before him, in which the parties were domestic servants.

The bill was rejected.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

On the motion for the second reading of the resolutions, Mr. *Robson* rose to oppose them. He objected to almost every item in the accounts of public expenditure, and concluded by declaring, that the finances of the country were in so desperate a situation, that Government was unable to discharge its own bills, and that a fact had come within his knowledge, of a bill accepted by Government having been dishonoured. [Here Mr. R. was called to order by Mr. *Deas*.]

The *Speaker* also observed, that a Member introducing an assertion so highly reflecting on the Government, and thus affecting the credit of the nation, was guilty of a violation of the orders of the House.

Mr. *Alexander* and the *Secretary at War* called for a proof, or an apology.

Mr. *Robson* said, "I will, if any Gentle-

man will move to name a day, bring proof of what I have said at the bar of this House—but I think it had better not be done."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. "Better not be done! Better not have been said! But having been said, he is bound to retract or prove it."

Mr. *Robson* then said, that a banker, a Member of the House, had taken to a public office an acceptance to a trifling amount; and was answered, "there was not money to pay it."

Mr. *Addington* called for the particulars.

Dr. *Lawrence* wished the words to be taken down, in order that a specific motion might be framed upon them.

Mr. R. expressed his sorrow for having, in the warmth of argument, given offence to the House; and, being called upon to name the office, replied, the Sick and Hurt office.

The words were, on the motion of Mr. *Addington*, taken down; and after the resolutions had been gone through, Mr. R. stated what he had learned to be the case, and which he said he had drawn from the same source as the Hon. Gentleman; that a bill accepted by Government for 19l. 7s. had not been paid at the Sick and Hurt Office. What the circumstances were that had occasioned it not being paid should be inquired into; but the proof of the insolvency of Government rested on nothing more than the non-payment of a bill of 19l. 7s.

Mr. *Robson* said, that was so affect the words.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, it might be an instance of barbarity to refuse payment of the bill, but it certainly was no proof of insolvency. He was well assured it would not turn out to be either.

March 5.

The bill for relief of clergymen holding pluralities was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The Mutiny bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The *Secretary at War* said, that, when the bill was in a Committee, he should move to continue it only for two months, in order to adapt it to the whole supply.

Upon the motion for the second reading of the American Treaty bill, a debate took place as to the propriety of this treaty. The dissatisfied Members were, Col. *Gaspaigne*, Dr. *Lawrence*, and Mr. *Windham*: they thought we were giving up too much to America; while Lord *Howesbury*, and others of Administration, showed the wisdom and policy of the measure.—The bill was committed for Tuesday.

March 8.

Mr. *Speaker* acquainted the House, that he

he had received the following answer from Lord Hutchinson, in return to the thanks of the House:

"Sir, *Males, Dec. 28, 1801.*

"I have received with the utmost satisfaction and respect the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons, thanking the Generals, the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the army in Egypt, who served under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, for their brilliant, noble, and meritorious conduct in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March. I have not failed to communicate your resolutions to the different parties concerned, and I am to assure you, both in their names and in my own, that nothing can be so grateful to our feelings as the approbation of the House of Commons, and the testimony which they are pleased to bear, that the army in Egypt has sustained the honour of their Sovereign, and promoted the glory of their country. We know well, that we have received one of the greatest rewards that can be conferred upon British subjects; and we rest in humble hope, that our future conduct may not prove us to be entirely unworthy of such distinction. I cannot conclude without expressing a sentiment of deep regret, that it has fallen to my lot to answer your resolutions, and not to him who so nobly led the army, and whose conduct, talents, and example, so greatly contributed to the success of these three brilliant days. Give me leave to return you my sincere thanks for the polite manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the resolutions of the House of Commons.

"J. Haly Hutchinson, Lieut.-Gen."

The Clergy Relief bill was committed; as was also the Muting and Felling transportation bill.

The Greenland Fishery bill was passed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, having given notice of a motion relating to the Corn-trade, proceeded to advert to the conversation of Thursday. He stated the national insolvency, which had been alledged by Mr. Robson, to relate merely to one subordinate office (the Sick and Hurt), and that only to the amount of one bill for 19l. 4d. He said, that the oldest persons employed in the Treasury department never knew an instance of a bill of exchange, accepted by the Lords of the Treasury, having been returned unpaid: but it had been the policy of Government, for several years past, to prevent the inferior offices from becoming a sort of bank.

March 9.

Mr. Robson rose in pursuance of his notice. He observed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, after four days enquiry, admitted the fact which had been stated by him on a former night, that a bill of 19l.

19s. 4d. which had been presented Sick and Hurt Office, had not been when due. This had been taken to a literary instance; but he could produce to the amount of several thousand for that purpose be moved for an a of all bills drawn on the Sick and Hurt Office, particularizing their several dates of the acceptance, time due, and paid, since Sept. 1, 1801.

Mr. *Dichfield*, jun. thought the not worthy of the attention which been bestowed on it; more parts as being printed in newspapers, it be misrepresented on the Continent.

In this opinion the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed. He accounted for having taken up the business on 1 from the length of that night's debate acknowledged that it sometimes happened that bills were not paid at some of the inferior offices on the very day when some of these offices were at liberty to levy the wants of others by any extraordinary assistance. The Treasury must be forced to, and there never was an instance where, upon information that money was wanted for bills about to become due the money had not been issued.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* stated, that Government bills were always gladly taken by the bankers of London. He said, that nothing better than Government paper had one of their bills returned in his life.

After some further conversation between Mr. *Carrington*, Mr. *Madd*, Mr. *Briggs*, Colonel *Arbuckle*, Mr. *John Martin*, and others, turning chiefly whether Mr. Robson made use of the "insolvency," a division took place the order of the day, 79; against it,

March 10.

Several public accounts were given and others ordered. Amongst these was one on the motion of Mr. *Robson* the distribution of 600,000 voted army extraordinary for Ireland (year 1801).

The House in a Committee of Mr. *Wallace* moved the following resolutions:—That 130,000 men be granted the service of the navy for two in that a sum, not exceeding 481,000 granted for defraying the expenses of wages for the same period of the 494,000 l. for victualing them; that of 780,000 be granted for the wages of the ships employed; and a 45,000 l. for the ordnance for sea and land.

The House having returned, Mr. *Wallace* moved for several amendments. Mr. *Faber* (late Irish Speaker), rising to oppose a new tax, the 9

made in reducing the national debt, Malt duties, and Irish spirits.

Lord Stanley moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of last Session for the relief of insolvents. Ordered.

March 11.

The 1,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills bill was passed.

Resolved, that this House will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of empowering his Majesty to grant a salary to an Inspector of places of confinement for felons and other offenders.

Mr. Simson, according to his notice, moved for leave for a bill to amend the poor laws. The object he explained to be, the appointment of a superintendent in each parish, who should be enabled to purchase materials to employ the industrious poor; the regulation of overseers' accounts, and the more effectual care and maintenance of bastards. Leave given.

March 12.

Mr. Jones made his promised motion relative to the Income tax. He said, it was a tax, in some cases, contrary to law; particularly the act of William III. exempting Bank stock from being taxed; and moved for an account of the whole produce thereon up to April 5, 1802.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention to bring forward, in the course of next week, several motions relative to the Income tax, in order to ascertain the amount thereof, and its direct operation on the various classes of people who

are liable to pay it. In saying thus much, he begged the House to understand that he had formed no idea of repeating the tax.

Mr. Jones agreed to withdraw his motion.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Elliott moved that the sum of 140,403*l.* be granted for defraying the expences of the navy for two months.

On Mr. Robson stating he thought these short supplies only tended to injure the credit of the country, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he hoped the vote for two months would prove sufficient for the period to which it would be found necessary to maintain the establishment for the security and independence of the country.

The motion was put and carried.

March 13.

Mr. Henry Alexander brought up the resolutions of the Committee of Supply, which were agreed to by the House, and are to the following amount:—Ordinary of Navy for two lunar months, commencing March 26, 1802, 140,403*l.*; Extra Navy, for the same period, 155,756*l.*; Transport service, &c. 240,000*l.*; Sick Prisoners of War, 15,000*l.*

The Report on granting a Salary (not exceeding 350*l.*) to an Inspector of Places of Confinement, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. H. House brought up the report from the Committee on the Irish Revenue. The resolutions, continuing the same for two lunar months, were then agreed to by the House.

The Fort Marlborough Factory was passed.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Extract of a Letter from Lord St. Helen's to Lord Hawkebury, dated Moscow, Oct. 28.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by this messenger, the additional Articles to the Convention of June 17, which have been signed by myself and the Plenipotentiaries of this Crown; together with an Act which I have also concluded with the Danish Plenipotentiary, containing the accession of that Court to the said Convention and additional Articles, and its acceptance on the part of his Majesty.

Lord St. Helen's to Lord Hawkebury, dated Petersburgh, April 2.

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship the Swedish Act of Accession to the Convention of the 17th (5th) June, 1801, which was signed (with its duplicate) on the 30th past; by myself and the Baron de Stedingk; and instrument of a like tenor were at the same time interchanged between that Minister and the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty. I have moreover the satisfaction of being enabled to assure your Lordship, that the

Swedish Ambassador has been distinctly informed by the Count de Kotschoubey, that, as the motives which had occasioned the late revival of the system of the armed neutrality were now happily done away, that system is considered by this Court as completely annulled and abandoned, not only as a general code of maritime law, but even in its more limited meaning of a specific engagement between Russia and the other Confederates.

Dowrying-free, April 21. This morning the Hon. Henry Pierrepoint, dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq; his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, arrived with the Ratification by the First Consul of the French Republic, of the Definitive Treaty, signed the 27th of last month; which was exchanged with Mr. Merry, against that of his Majesty on the 18th instant, at Paris, by the Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Dowrying-free, April 26. Last night one of the King's messengers, dispatched by

by Anthony Merry, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, arrived with the Ratifications by his Catholic Majesty, and by the Batavian Government, of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed the 27th of last month; which were exchanged with Mr. Merry against those of his Majesty on the 23d inst. at Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the Batavian Republic.

**BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE R.**

Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us, the French Republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republic, hath been concluded at Amiens, on the 27th day of March last, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: In conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions. And we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 26th day of April, 1802, in the 41st year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

**BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION,
declaring the Conclusion of the War.
GEORGE R.**

Whereas, by an Act passed in the 34th year of our reign, intituled, An Act for the further encouragement of British Mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing war, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that, for the purposes of the said act, the conclusion of the said war shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be published in the London Gazette: And whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been duly raised between us, the French Republic, his Catholic Majesty,

and the Batavian Republic; we have therefore thought fit, and with the advice of our Privy Council, for the purposes of the said Act, to hereby declare and declare the conclusion of the said war, by this our Royal Proclamation, to be published in the London Gazette; and we do direct the same to be published accordingly.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 26th day of April, 1802, in the 41st year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

**BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION,
For a Public Thanksgiving.
GEORGE R.**

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his great goodness, to put an end to the late bloody, extended, and expending in which we were engaged, and, therefore, adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of Peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgements, have thought fit by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, That a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, for such his mercies, be observed throughout such parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next: And, for the more devout solemnization of the same, we have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to the occasion, to be used in all churches and chapels, and other places of public worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses: And we do strictly charge and command, that the said public day of giving be religiously observed by all our loving subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and upon pain of incurring such punishment as we may justly think fit upon all such as shall contravene or neglect the same.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 26th day of April, 1802, in the 41st year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[Here follows a similar Proclamation for Scotland.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

"THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS TO THE PREFECT OF THE POLICE."

"Paris, Germinal 5, (March 26)—this quarter past two.

"Citizen Prefect,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic, his Majesty the King of Spain and the Im-

perial, and the Batavian Republic, on the one part; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the other, was signed at Amiens, on the 27th of March last.

"I have

the honour of saluting you,
TALLEYRAND.
[the above letter, mentioned to the people

of Paris about five in the afternoon in the discharge of artillery. The Government, the hotels of the Senate, and many of the private houses, illuminated in the evening, and there was a concert at the Thuilleries. On the next day, the First Consul received congratulations of the Conservative Senate, Legislative Body, &c. &c. from Amiens, dated the 28th inst.—“Yesterday our city was the scene of the great event, which had and impatiently been looked for by

The signing of the Peace took the presence of a great number of Ministers, and amidst the acclamations of the people. The ceremony which attended this glorious act was at once simple and grand. At 11 o'clock in the morning several detachments of cavalry and infantry were drawn up before the palace, habited by the several Plenipotentiaries, while other detachments were arranged in the Town hall, the avenues to which were filled with numerous crowds. At 1 o'clock the Plenipotentiaries proceeded in their carriages, each escorted by a troop of horse. Military music attended their arrival, and the acclamations of the people were mingled with the music. The Ministers were received by the Mayor and the municipal authorities. The Prefect of the Department, the Prefect of the Municipality, the Officers of the Staff, and the principal inhabitants of the city, were present to offer their congratulations on the occasion. The Plenipotentiaries assembled in a hall, which was adorned with a great variety of beautiful pictures of the French School, brought from the Museum of Versailles, by order of the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of embellishing the hall of negotiations. The conferences, at which persons attached to the several legations, lasted two hours and a half, and ended the issue with an impatience felt, while the number of citizens crowded the Town-house and its vicinity increased every minute: at length each Minister informed the Mayor that the Peace had just been signed. The doors were instantly thrown open, and the plenipotentiaries pressed into the hall with the greatest order, but with the utmost order and calmness.

This was the moment, when the Plenipotentiaries having signed the Treaty, were embracing each other, and giving expressions of the most sincere satisfaction. A greater part of the spectators were even to tears; they were too happy to express their joy in a boisterous manner; they ardently shook each other's hands; a mutual effusion prevailed, and elicited each other on the event, without uttering a sentence. All were

happy at the accomplishment of so general a blessing. They returned in the same order. The utmost joy pervaded the countenances of the several Ministers at their departure, while the cry of “Vive Bonaparte” was heard in every direction. It would be difficult to give an adequate idea of the sincere and heartfelt joy which was every where demonstrated on this occasion. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. This day has left a deep impression upon the minds of all those who were witnesses to the grateful scene. It has sealed the destinies of Europe, and the happiness of France.”

Paris, April 10. The Cardinal Legate of the Holy See was introduced yesterday at two o'clock to an audience of the First Consul. The Government carriages were sent for his Eminence to his palace; at one o'clock he repaired to the Thuilleries; he was preceded by a detachment of grenadiers and of *gens d'armes*, with trumpets, &c. There were in his train ten carriages full of Ecclesiastics, and the procession was closed by a body of 200 cavalry. The Legate and his suite descended at the principal entrance of the palace; the Cross was, as is usual, carried before his Eminence, and during the ceremony was placed at the door of the Council Chamber.

The Ministers and Members of the Council of State were present.

The Cardinal Legate *a-late* read the following speech:

“General First Consul,

“It is in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, and under your auspices, General First Consul, that I come to discharge, amidst the French People, the august functions of Legate *a-late*.”

“I come into the midst of a great and warlike nation, whose glory you have exalted by your conquests, whose external tranquillity you have secured by an universal peace, and whose happiness you are about to crown, by restoring to them the free exercise of the Catholic Religion. This glory was reserved for you, General Consul. The same hand which gained battles, and which signed peace with all nations, restores splendour to the temples of the true God, re-edifies his altars, and re-establishes his worship.”

“Conformable, General First Consul, this work of wisdom, which has been so long desired by those under your administration. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to contribute to that purpose.”

“The faithful Interpreter of the sentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff, the first and most pleasing of my duties is, to express his tender sentiments for you, and his affection for all the French. Your desires shall regulate the duration of my residence with you; and I shall not depart, without depositing in your hands the records of this

important mission, during which, you may assure yourself, I shall attempt nothing contrary to the rights of the government and of the nation. As a pledge of my sincerity, and the fidelity of my promise, I refer you to my title, my known frankness of disposition, and, I may add, the confidence which the Sovereign Pontiff, and you yourself have reposed in me."

The Cardinal Legate then signed a formula of an oath in the Latin language, by which he engaged to observe the constitution, laws, statutes, and customs of the Republic.

To this address the First Consul made the following answer:

"On account of the apostolic virtues by which you are distinguished, Cardinal, I behold you, with great satisfaction, the possessor of an extensive influence on the conscience of man.

"You draw from the Gospels the rules of your conduct, and consequently you will contribute much to the extinction of animosity, and the establishment of union in this vast empire. The French nation will long have reason to rejoice at the happy choice that I and his Holiness have jointly made of you. The result of your mission will be for the Christian religion, which in all ages has operated so much good to mankind, a fresh subject for exultation. The enlightened philosopher, and the true friend to man, will express his satisfaction at this appointment."

On the 8th the Consul signed an arrete, ordering the Pope's Bull to be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and authorizing the Legate to exercise his functions, after taking the prescribed oath.

CONVENTION

Between the French Republic and his Holiness Pius VII. exchanged Sept. 10, 1801.

The Government of the Republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is the religion of the great majority of French Citizens. His Holiness equally acknowledges, that this same religion has received, and at this moment expects, the greatest benefit and éclat from the establishment of the Catholic worship in France, and the particular profession which the Consuls of the Republic have made of it. In consequence of this mutual acknowledgement, they have resolved, for the benefit of religion, and for the maintenance of interior tranquility, upon the following Articles:

I. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, shall be freely exercised in France. The worship shall be public, conforming to the regulations of police, which the Government shall judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

II. A new circumscription of the French dioceses shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the French Government.

III. His Holiness

shall declare to the titular, he expects from them, every kind of sacrifice, every kind of sac, for the sake of peace and unity. After this declaration, if they shall refuse this sacrifice, commanded by the welfare of the Church (a refusal which his Holiness nevertheless does not expect), new dioceses shall be provided for the government of the Bishops of the new circumscription in the following manner:

IV. The First Consul of the Republic shall name, within three months after the publication of his Holiness's bull, to the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics of the new circumscription. His Holiness shall confirm the canonical institution, according to the forms established with respect to France, before the change of Government.

V. The nominations to the Bishoprics which shall afterwards become vacant also be made by the First Consul; the canonical institution shall be conferred by his Holiness.

VI. The Bishops, before entering upon their functions, shall take from the hand of the First Consul the following oath:—"I swear and promise to God, upon the Holy Evangelists, to preserve obedience and fidelity to the Government established by the Constitution of the French Republic."

I promise also to have no intelligence, to assist at no council, to maintain no connexion, either within or without France, which shall be contrary to the public tranquillity; and if, within any diocese or where, I shall learn that any thing is designed for the prejudice of the State, I will make it known to Government."

VII. The Ecclesiastics of the second order shall take the same oath from the hands of the Civil Authorities appointed by Government.

VIII. The following form of prayer shall be recited at the end of divine services, in all the Catholic churches of France:

"Domine, salvam fac Rempublicam nostram, salvam fac Consules."

IX. The Bishops shall make a new circumscription of the parishes of their dioceses; which shall not take effect till after the consent of Government.

X. The Bishops shall appoint the Curés. Their choice shall fall only on persons accepted by Government.

XI. The Bishops may have a chapter in their cathedrals, and a seminary in their dioceses, but Government does not undertake to endow them.

XII. All the metropolitan churches, cathedrals, and other churches, not alienated, shall be Bishops' places.

XIII. The Bishops shall be assisted by the vicars of the dioceses, and by the vicars of the parishes, that neither

nor his successors will disturb in any manner the possessors of alienated ecclesiastical effects, and that in consequence the party of these same effects, the rights and revenues attached to them, shall remain inalienable in their hands, or in those of their assignees.

IV. The Government will secure a stable maintenance to the Bishops and rates, whose dioceses and parishes shall be included in the new circumscription.

IV. The Government will also take measures for permitting French Catholics to make, upon their own choice, endowments in favour of churches.

XVI. His Holiness acknowledges, in the French Republic, the rights and prerogatives enjoyed with respect to his Holiness by the ancient Government.

XVII. It is agreed upon between the contracting parties, that, when any of the officers of the First Consul shall not be judges, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the above article, and the appointments to Bishopsrics, shall be regulated, with respect to him, by a new Convention.

The Ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris, within 40 days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Messidor, of the 5th year of the French Republic (15th Aug., 1801.)

(signed) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

HERCULES, CARDINAL GONCETET. [SALVI.

JOSEPH ARCHIEP. CORINTHI. BERNIER.

F. CAROLUS CASELLI.

Organic Articles of the Convention of 26 Messidor, Year 9.

Under this head we find 27 Articles, the substance of which we must endeavour to state from the formal expressions in which they are promulgated.

No bulls, decrees, or other writings from Rome, can be circulated in France; no papal Legate or Commissioner received, or any of foreign councils published, and no such councils held, without the permission of Government. All ecclesiastical elections shall be gratuitous; those offerings excepted, which shall be allowed by the Government. Appeals may be made to the Council of State against abuses by Ecclesiastics, as well as against those by whom they are molested in their worship or liberties. The Catholic worship shall be permitted, under the direction of Archbishops, Bishops, and Curates. The two former may add to their names titles of Citizen or Seigneur: all other qualifications are abolished. Archbishops to consecrate their Bishops, and hear complaints against their conduct and decisions.

Bishops must be natives of France, and

not less than 30 years of age; shall bring, before nomination, attestation of good conduct from the Bishop in whose diocese they shall have exercised the functions of Priest, and shall be examined as to their doctrine by a Bishop and two Priests appointed by the Chief Consul. They cannot leave their dioceses without his permission, and shall each year make a visitation of some part, so as to include the whole within five years. They are to organize their seminaries by rules submitted to the First Consul, and to send each year to the Council of State the names of the persons educated in them. No person can be ordained before attaining the age of twenty-five, or without possessing property to the annual amount of 300 livres.

Curates are to take the oath prescribed from the hands of the Prefects. They are bound to reside in their parishes. No foreigner can exercise any ecclesiastical function, without the permission of Government. No Priest can leave his diocese to serve in another, without permission from his Bishop. One Liturgy and one Catechism are to be used in all Catholic churches. No Curate can order extraordinary public prayers, without special permission from the Bishop. All Ecclesiastics shall wear the French dress, in black; Bishops only excepted, who may add to it the pastoral cross and purple stockings. Only one form of service can take place in one church. Civil and military officers are to have distinguished places in cathedrals and churches. Sermons and similar addresses from the pulpit can be delivered only by special authority from the Bishop. Curates shall pray for the prosperity of the French Republic, and of the Consuls. The nuptial benediction shall be given only to those who have entered into the marriage contract before the civil officer. Sunday shall be a day of rest to all public functionaries. The Republican calendar is to be preserved.

Archbishops are to receive incomes of 15,000 livres each; Bishops of 10,000; Curates of the first class, 1,500; of the second, 1,000. Curates may receive offerings, in addition to those sums, if circumstances require. These Councils are authorized to provide suitable dwellings for Bishops and Curates. In parishes where shall remain no building which can be appropriated to public worship, the Bishop and the Prefect shall provide one.

There shall be in France ten Archbishopsrics, and sixty Bishopsrics. The following are the Archbishopsrics:

PARIS,	METZLIN,	BESANCON,
LYONS,	AIX,	TOULOUSE,
BOURDEAUX,	BOURGOS,	TOUR.
ROREN,		

Organic Articles of the Proposed Worship.

Frenchmen only can exercise the functions

tions of this worship, holding no connection with any foreign power. They shall pray for the prosperity of the French Republic and of the Consuls. No doctrinal decision can be published, without permission from the Consuls; no change of discipline can take place without the same authority. The Council of State will take cognizance of all dissensions between Ministers. Endowments may be made in the same manner as those of Catholic churches, and Government will provide for the maintenance; taking into consideration, however, the property now belonging to their churches and the amount of offerings. There will be two seminaries in France for the instruction of ministers of the confession of Augsbourg; and one at Geneva for the Reformed Churches. Professors in both to be appointed by the First Consul. Ministers shall have studied a certain time in one of these seminaries, and have a certificate of their capacity and manners.

Reformed churches are to have pastors, consistorial places and synods, there being a consistorial church for every six thousand persons of that communion, and a synod for every five churches. Churches of the confession of Augsbourg are to have pastors, consistorial places, and general consistories, according to the same population. Five of the latter churches form the district of one inspection, to be composed of a Minister and two laymen, chosen by the district, and confirmed by the Chief Consul. There will be three general consistories, one at Strasbourg, one at Metz, and one at Cologne, to be appointed by the Chief Consul, and assembled with his permission.

Paris, April 18. The First Consul yesterday ratified the Definitive Treaty of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CONSULS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

“ Frenchmen,

“ In the midst of a Revolution caused by the love of our Country, religious dissensions suddenly broke out among you, which proved the greatest calamity to you, the strife of Factions, and the loss of your Enemies. A stupid policy endeavoured to stifle every thing under the name of Aikars, and even of Religion itself. At its voice, all those pious solemnities, in which Citizens called each other by the tender name of brothers, and in which all were acknowledged equal under God who treated them, ceased. The dying man no longer heard that consoling voice which calls Christians to a better life, and even God himself seemed exiled from Nature. But the public conscience, and the sentiment of independent opinion arose, and, smitten by lightning from above, they caused Destruction like our Departments.

“ Frenchmen! what they were in and became the elements of foreign hatred. On the other hand, unrelenting passions, morals without support, and fortunes deprived of its hope in the future, all conspired to complete the disorder of Society. In order to put a stop to these crimes, it became necessary to re-establish Religion on its basis; and that could only be done by measures acknowledged by Religion itself. It was to the Sovereign Pontiff that the example of ages and religions commanded us to apply, in order to bring back the opinions of men, and to cast them together. The Head of the Church weighed in his own wisdom, and in the interests of the Church, those propositions which the interest of the State had dictated. His voice was heard by the Fathers of the Church; that which he approved of, the Government consented to; and the Legislature has established into a Law of the Republic. Thus all the elements of discord have disappeared; thus all those scruples by which consciences might be alarmed, and those obstacles which a faction might throw in the way of internal Peace, have vanished.

“ Ministers of the Religion of Peace, may the most profound oblivion cover all your dissensions, your misfortune, and your fault! May that Religion which unites you together, bind you by the ties, the most indissoluble ties, to the interests of your Country! Exact, for the interests of your Country, all the power which your Ministry gives you over the minds of men. Let your lessons and examples form the minds of our young Citizens to a love of our Institutions, and to a respect and attachment for those sacred Authorities which have been created to protect them. Let them learn from you, that the God of Peace is also the God of Arms, and that he fights for those who defend the Liberty of France.

“ Citizens who profess the Protestant Religion, the Law has equally extended its care to you. May that Morality which is common to all Christians, that Morality so holy, so pure, so fraternal, unite all to the love of our Country, in respect for its Laws, and in affection for all the Members of this great family! May disputes upon points of Doctrine never alter their sentiments, which Religion inspires and commands!

“ Frenchmen, be all united for the happiness of your Country, and the happiness of human nature. May that Religion which has civilized Europe be again as bound to unite us together! and may these laws infuse into all hearts the same light which shines from the altar of Government.

ment, the 17th of April, in the 10th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, First Consul.
H. B. MARRE, Sec. of State."

A Letter from Paris, dated April 20.

"The 5th of Sunday last is admitted, without dispute, to have been the most splendid and imposing of all that have taken place since the Revolution. The procession was literally of the most dazzling magnificence; the streets were crowded not only by the Parisians, but by spectators from the distance of 30 leagues round this capital. The immense line from the Thuilleries to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, was so completely filled; that for some hours it was impossible to move; yet in this vast concourse there was not the slightest appearance of disorder. The day seemed, in fact, to be what it was emphatically termed by M. Bugein from the pulpit—'the day which reconciles France with Europe, and France with herself.'"

"The Constituted Authorities were placed in the crosses at each side of the nave of the Cathedral by eleven o'clock. At the same hour the Cortège began to move from the Thuilleries, through a triple line of troops on each side. The Corps Diplomatique, the Council of State, and Ministers, preceded the Consuls in a train of 40 carriages, each drawn by four horses. Next to these were the General Officers. The coach of the Second and Third Consuls were extremely plain, and were each drawn by six horses. That of the First Consul had eight, each of which was led by a servant in a dark green livery, richly embroidered with gold. Six footmen in the same livery preceded, and as many followed his coach, which was surrounded by General Officers, those of the Consular Guards, and *À la suite*, all on horseback. A most striking object in the procession was the eight Arabian horses, led each by two Mamelucks on foot; and followed by two others on horseback. The beauty and spirit of these horses excited more admiration than the trappings with which they were covered, and which were of such brilliancy, that, when reflected by the sun, they actually pained the eye of the spectator. This exhibition of Asiatic luxury was quite new to Paris. The Mamelucks were preceded and followed by twelve footmen, all in the Consular livery of green and gold; that of the servants of the Ministers was of yellow, faced with red, and embroidered with silver. The display of these liveries, (which by the way were the first seen in this capital, those belonging to foreigners excepted, for this last ten years,) occasioned in the first instance no small degree of surprise! These, however, and some other emotions of a like description, were soon absorbed in the general admiration of the splendour of the day.

"The First Consul appeared on this occasion to be quite an altered personage. He had completely thrown off his *façons* and thoughtful cast of character; and those who know him most intimately say, that they never knew him to wear an *air finant*. He bowed with complaisance to the greetings from the windows as he passed, and seemed to hear with unalloyed satisfaction, the cry incessantly repeated of *Vive Bonaparte!*

"The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by the Bishops and Clergy, waited the arrival of the Consuls at the door of the cathedral, where they were received under a canopy. The Archbishop presented the holy water, and offered the *tygasse*. The Consuls then took their place at the left side of the great altar, and opposite to them was placed the Pope's Legate in his full pontificals. After the Gospel of the day was read, the First Consul received the oaths of the Bishops; and he knelt in return to receive the benediction, which was conferred by the Archbishop with a most impressive degree of solemnity. The eagerness of the people to see Bonaparte, during this and some other parts of the ceremony, was such as to make them rise and stand upon their seats, and to occasion a momentary disorder.

"I shall not attempt to describe to you the sermon, which those who were nearest to the preacher could but indistinctly hear; nor shall I dwell on the *Te Deum* of Paisiello, which is comparatively a very poor composition. With all the aid of Garat, Lais, Cherin, and Laïs; Mésdames Armand, Strina Sicchi, and Bolla, &c. it produced on the whole no striking effect. The Anthem, in every respect new, of *Domine salvem fac Republicam, Domine salvem fac Consules*; "Lord, save the Republic; Lord, save the Consuls;" was composed by Cherubini and Méhul, in a grand style, and executed with admirable precision. At the moment when the organ was pealing the concluding chorus, I cast an eye around, and must confess myself to have been enraptured. The softened light through the painted windows, the grandeur of the vault, the splendor of the tapestry, the waving standards above, and the vast assemblage below in rich and diversified costumes, altogether formed a *coup d'œil*, which completely transcended any feeble powers of description."

ST. DOMINGO.

Dispatches, dated the 27th of February, have been received by the Ministry of Marine at Paris from General Leclerc and Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, of which the following is a correct abstract:

The French troops, advancing from the side of the Cape under the command of Generals Hardy, Rochambeau, and Desfourneaux, encountered considerable obstacles

and much was expected from his knowledge of the Island, and influence with its inhabitants."

It is added that every maritime town in the Island had been burnt in the same way, except Port Dauphin (now Port La Liberté), which was saved by the vigour and rapidity of Rochambeau, who commanded the division which attacked it.

The Boston Gazette of the 15th of March says—"Captain Davis, from Port Republicain, states, that the Negroes, in evacuating that place took a number of Whites with them whom they massacred as soon as they were out of the reach of the French troops! As they retreated through the country they destroyed every thing in their way. Little resistance was made to the French. Capt. Davis reports, that previous to his sailing, intelligence had arrived there of the entire destruction of the Port of Leogane."

It is stated in a letter to a member of Congress that "General Toussaint had completely thrown off the mask, by an indiscriminate massacre of all the Whites who were to be found, and that he had ordered all provisions and stores to be removed to the interior."

The establishment, however, of a Negro Government in St. Domingo has encouraged the Blacks in America to new efforts for the attainment of equality, and it appears, that a well-organized scheme of revolt has recently been discovered and defeated.

The following letter has been found in the possession of a Negro in Halifax Town, North Carolina, and has been submitted by the Executive to the Legislative Bodies, with numerous other documents to the same effect:—

"Sir; It is with pleasure I inform you, for your comfort, that we meet a great number of our representatives without giving the least room for doubt or suspicion. We had intelligence from almost all parts, that our intentions have successfully spread with the greatest secrecy, and meet with unanimous approbation among our fellow sufferers. I hope you will be true to your trust, and quit yourselves like brave men; for we shall most certainly succeed without difficulty, if our scheme is not discovered before hand; and there is but one in a family to know it until the time is arrived. I do not apprehend much danger of that; and as for the poor sort that have no Blacks, if any such should escape, I do not but the general conflagration of houses and fodder, stacks, &c. will strike such a stamp on their spirits, that they will not only be willing to acknowledge liberty and equality, but be glad to purchase their lives at any price. Rest assured, that our tyrants shall soon be taught that lesson by our Representatives, that humanity never yet has taught them, that they shall know the breath of

liberty is as free for us as for themselves. From your true friend in

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

"The Representative of the Remond Company spoke his political sentiments so wisely on a new scheme, that it was unanimously agreed to, that if this did not take place, it should immediately be put in execution, as we were determined on Liberty or Death."

AMERICA.

The brig Industry sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 15th November, for St. John's, having 24 persons on-board, 16 of whom were passengers, and amongst them a lady and her three infant children. On the evening of the 20th, then 70 miles W. of Sea Isle, in the bay of Fundy, the vessel was discovered to be on fire, and the flames by 10 o'clock had extended to every part, and compelled the crew and passengers to take to the boat; which, only 16 feet long, and without provision, put to sea. The wind blew strong off land, and the waves ran tremendously high. On the day following two men died of cold and fatigue; and on the third day the lady and her three children perished through want. On the 6th day, five only of the 24 remained alive, and the survivors were so weak as to be unable to throw the dead overboard; they eat part of one man; and, with this exception, had not tasted food for seven days. On the 7th, they were picked up by a vessel which carried them to Yarmouth (N. S.) where one died immediately after, and three others lost the use of their limbs, in consequence of the frost.

REPUBLIC OF THE SEVEN ISLES.

The British Squadron under the orders of Captain Martin, of his Britannic Majesty's ship Northumberland, has, in obedience to the directions of the Porte, landed a body of troops at Corfica, and taken possession of the forts. The Constitution of the new Republic of the Seven United Islands not having been recognized by the Sublime Porte, has been annulled, and the ancient Government re-established.

ANTWERP.

The following is an extract of a letter written April the 4th, by Citizen Herbouvill, Prefect of the Department of Deux-Nethes, to Citizen Wehrbrouck, Mayor of the City of Antwerp, and which was read upon the 'Change of that city on the 5th:—

"Announce aloud in my name, that the SCHIEDT IS FREE, PERFECTLY FREE. Invite all merchants, as I also invite them, to avail themselves of that inestimable benefit, and let us join in blessing the First Consul, who gives peace in Europe, happiness to France, and to the City of Antwerp its glory and ancient prosperity.—Please to communicate this letter to the commercial interest."

CONTEMPORARY NEWS.

March 31. A young man was run over and killed, and several persons injured, at *Wells*, by the Mail Coach, drawn by the mob to testify their joy on the news of Peace.

April 2. About eight in the evening, a sudden fire broke out in the rick-yard of *Mrs. Curry*, at *Bedwell park, Effenden, Herts*, which is a third time destroyed all the ricks of hay and corn; and on the same evening, between nine and ten, just as a number of persons had returned from viewing the fire from the back of the Bull inn at *Moddeford*, a considerable part of the *Stables* appropriated to post and stage horses fell suddenly down. A large beam fell on three out of twelve post boxes, but, being supported at one end by a partition, they received no material injury: the rest rushed into an open stable, where the stage-coach horses were kept; but, though it was much crowded, and in a dangerous state, fortunately no mischief ensued.

April 29. This morning *Mr. T. Back*, butcher, of *Dover*, with his wife and young child, being in a light cart, on the road to *Ekham*, where they were going to pass the day with their relations, the horse in going up a hill near *Lydden* became reitve, and, gibbing, ran the cart upon a bank, which overturning it, the whole of them were thrown out with great violence; and (lamentable to relate) *Mr. Back*, who was a very corpulent man, was killed on the spot, and his wife, it is feared mortally injured. The child escaped unhurt.

April 20. The driver of the *Norwich* mail was crushed to death this night, by the coach overturning upon him at *Hasfield*, when the guard and a passenger were much bruised. It has not been ascertained whether the upset was occasioned by the drowsiness of the deceased, or in consequence of the road having been too much rutted, or raised in the centre.

April 25. This morning, at five, *Mr. Shaw* set off from *Barton* in *London*, to decide a wager he had made of 1000 guineas, that he would ride on horseback the same distance, which is 172 miles, in 11 consecutive hours. As many considerable bets were depending, crowds of people lined the road along which he had to pass to see the arduous undertaking. *Mr. Shaw* arrived at *Sandwich* church at half-after three o'clock in the afternoon, being an hour and a half within the time, and having lost, in the course of the journey, 15 changes of horses.

The crew of the *Apex*, of 80 guns, having a few days since received 7000 at Portsmouth, on account of a superfluous allowance of bread wheat in the Mediterranean, generously made it a present to one of the sailors, who had lost his leg in Egypt.

David Forrester, who was lately executed for the murder of *Capt. Pigot*, of

the *Hermione*, made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off: "That he went into the cabin, and fired *Capt. Pigot* overboard through the port, while he was alive. He then got on the quarter-deck, and found the first Lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending on him for support; he took hold of him and afflicted in leaving him overboard alive, and declared he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not first taken hold of him. A cry was then heard through the ship, the Lieutenant could not be found; he took a lantern and candle and went into the gun-room, and found the Lieutenant under the main-deck officer's cabin; he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of *Mr. Smith*, midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and, finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear in evidence against them, and he seized on the Captain's clerk, who was immediately put to death."—To have let this man live would surely have been the greatest pandemonium!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Twickenham, March 30.

At a Court of Common Council, held for the consideration of a motion to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Income Tax, several resolutions, and a Petition to Parliament for that purpose, were unanimously agreed to.

London, April 11.

This morning a fire happened at *Mr. Bourgeois's*, Bell's-Building, Salisbury-square, which consumed the same. *Mr. Bourgeois's* family escaped from the flames with the utmost difficulty, without injury; but *Mr. Porchale* (a Clerk in the Commissioners of Incomes), who lodged in the second floor, had no other way to avoid the fire but by leaping down from the window of his apartment into the court, by which he broke his thigh, and fractured his skull. He was carried to the hospital, with little hopes of recovery, and is since dead. Several of the neighbours having judged it necessary to remove their furniture into the square, it was immediately attacked by a great number of plundering wretches. Fortunately, however, a detachment from the East London Militia arrived about 2 o'clock, and put a stop to further depredations. The fire originated by a lighted candle being left in a bed-room close to the bed furniture.

Monday, April 19.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Aldermen, and the Governors of the Royal Hospitals, attended divine service, as usual, at Christ Church.

where the Spital sermon was read by the Bishop of Bristol; after they returned to dine at the Mansion-house. The Prince of Wales, the object of attraction, left Carlton about half past four, accompanied by the Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, and Devonshire, with their separate suites, by the Earls of Harrington, Stair, and Granard; Lords Forbes and Ross; the Hon. T. Erskine; Sir J. B. Esdaile; Sir H. Featherstone; Generals Witham; Colonels Wynyard, Spensley, Tyrwhit, M'Mahon, and Dalrymple. The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a Major-General in the Grenadier Guards, and wore his diamond star and epaulettes. He was received with the most flattering marks of respect by the ranks as he passed through the streets, and in high which were, no doubt, exhilarated by the very flattering marks of respect which he met, by the gallant Nelson, and proceeded to the Mansion-house under the banners of the four quarters. Soon after three, the Prince began to assemble about Temple along the streets to the Mansion-

The windows displayed nearly as many as on a Lord Mayor's day. The Prince, on horseback, met the party at Temple-bar; and before he came up, a very great crowd was assembled. The Prince was received with loud huzzas; and the populace, elated by the sight, took the horses from his carriage, and drew it to the Mansion-

An immense concourse, following the procession, repeatedly cheered as it long. On Ludgate-hill the Grenadier Guards of the London Militia were drawn up, with presented arms, and a band of music playing, they saluted his Royal Highness as he passed. But in Cheapside the throng was assembled. Here

scarcely possible to move, and, in addition to the numbers, the huzzas loud and repeated. The windows were crowded with beauties waving handkerchiefs and saluting the Prince, who in was extremely attentive and polite, mingling with that grace and good humor which he is remarkable. It was with difficulty the royal carriage could get the Mansion-house, the crowd was at and pressing around to see and the Prince, who, on entering, was greeted by a very loud salute from the people. The kind reception of his Royal Highness will no doubt induce the Royal party to visit the City more frequently than they have hitherto done. The Lord Mayor made every effort to do honour to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the City, and to compliment the other Royal party, and the numerous and splendid

company which honoured the Mansion-house with their presence. The Egyptian Hall; in which the company dined, was fitted up with great magnificence. At the upper end was the word *Peace* in illuminated lamps; underneath was placed a beautiful whole length painting of Apollo, and on each side portraits of Earl St. Vincent and Viscount Nelson. A brilliant crown and the initials G. B. illuminated this part of the room. Opposite the entrance of the Hall was a figure of Britannia holding a shield, inscribed with the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, Nelson, and Warren. At the lower end, over the Music Gallery, was affixed another large transparency, representing the Four Quarters of the World worshipping Peace. Underneath the gallery was erected a triumphal arch, lined with crimson and illuminated, in the centre of which was the pedestal for the good old English fare, the Baron of Beef; on each side stood the carvers in their proper habiliments, and two sergeants, belonging to his Lordship's regiment, were attired in their uniform. In the niches, on the right and left of the Hall, were whole length statuary figures of the Four Seasons, and also those of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Goddess of Hope resting her hand on an anchor, and pointing the forefinger of the other to Heaven, was admirably executed. The other statues were Pomona, with a cornucopia of flowers, and the figure of Liberty holding the sap on a spear in her right hand. The principal table (in the form of a horse-shoe) extended to the length of 30 feet. At the head of this table, where the Lord Mayor and his Lady sat in their state chairs, was erected a beautiful rich colonnade, or Eastern Gallery, supported by thirty-two glass pillars of the Corinthian order, inlaid with gold, and ornamented with rich balustrades, the whole supporting the Union devices of the three kingdoms, and embellished with military and naval emblems, and medallions of the British Admirals, Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Hood, and Nelson; the four corners representing trophies of Peace and Commerce. In the centre of this temple were placed the figures of the Muses in Derbyshire China, over which was a Dove descending with the Olive Branch in its mouth to prelate it to them; and near to whom stood a Lamb, a figure ive of tranquillity. The temple was also decorated with medallions of his Majesty, and the Royal Family. The many pillars which supported the Mansion-house were encircled with lamps; and also the ceiling was splendidly lighted up. In addition to the three chandeliers, the Lord Mayor had a number of smaller ones placed on tables. At the upper and lower end of the hall were two corners, about four feet in length, and three in breadth, placed in such

such a direction that all the company might have a view of themselves in perspective. The company were admitted through the passage fronting the great gate, not, as usual, up the great stairs. This passage was so arranged with evergreens that it formed a complete thubbery. At the entrance were two lions of stone, as large as life, and, in different parts, pieces of statuary; it had a very rural effect. The party of nobility who sat down to the sumptuous banquet, were more numerous than has been known to honour the city with a visit for many years. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave up the chair to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he accepted of. On the Prince's left was the Duke of Clarence. The company present at the dinner consisted of the following distinguished personages: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Dukes of Cumberland, Clarence, and Kent; his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester; the French Princes; Monsieur Orléans; and a number of the nobility, &c. of both sexes. The following abbeymen were present: Newnham, Skinner, Curtis, Watson, Glinn, Macanley, Herne, Price, Perring, Cadell, Pechard, Hibbert, Shaw, Leighton, and Flower. After dinner the Lord Mayor gave, as a toast, "the King," which was most cordially drunk. His Lordship then, in a neat speech, complimented the royal family, and concluded with giving "the Prince of Wales," with three times three. This toast was received with universal bursts of applause. The Prince, in a short, but elegant speech, thanked the company for the honour they had done him, and in return, gave "The Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the city of London." A great number of other appropriate toasts were given. The company having risen from the festive table, proceeded to the ball-room, which was most elegantly decorated with lamps. The ball was opened by the Prince of Wales and Miss Eamer, who also danced afterwards with the Duke of Cumberland. The Prince of Wales retired between 11 and 12, after bestowing the highest encomiums on the handsome reception which he had experienced. His Royal Highness entered his carriage amidst the loudest acclamations of the multitude.

Tuesday, April 20.

A dispute having arisen between the Sheriffs of London and the Lord Mayor, on account of the former not having served the number of tickets usually presented to the Sheriffs for the dinner at the Mansion-house; the Sheriffs, not wishing to be thought disrespectful by the Prince of Wales, withdrew the following letter to his Royal Highness on the occasion of his absence.

"May it please your Royal Highness: I
"Deeply as it would grieve us to appear

and affection to
and your most
affection we most fervently feel in common
with every good subject; we consider it a
duty we owe ourselves, as Sheriffs of London
and Middlesex, to account to your
Royal Highness for not appearing in our
places, on your Royal Highness's condescend-
ing to honour the City with your august
presence at the festivities of Easter
Monday. When our fellow-citizens called
us to the high office we have now the honour
to serve, we thought it our first duty
and our greatest pride to maintain in con-
sequence with splendour while we held it;
and to return it into their hands again, its
dignity unimpaired, and its rights unbroken;
it cannot be necessary to obtrude on your
Royal Highness's attention the minute cir-
cumstances wherein we imagined that the
Lord Mayor intended to fail; that dignity,
and to abridge those rights; but only to ob-
serve, that we conceived him to have shared
a proper respect due to the Established
Church of England and Ireland in the per-
son of our Chaplains, who, in their official
capacity, represented it; and, in our own
persons, to have neglected those honours
which custom has authorized us to expect,
which our high office entitled us to demand,
and which, as representing our Sovereign,
it was his duty to pay us. We, Royal Sir,
with the whole civilized world, have seen
and deplored the fatal effects of those prin-
ciples, which, in another nation, in de-
stroying respect, ceremony, and veneration
for place, office, and rank, had nearly de-
stroyed with them all that was great and
good, and threatened to deprive society of
its noblest blessings. Under this impression,
your Royal Highness will not be surprised
we reformed what we considered indig-
nitous to our station; that we refused to be
satisfied in what he presumed to be his
position; that we consented to be
in the unbounded pleasure we ought to
be enjoyed, in humbly receiving, and
daily waiting upon your Royal Person,
as a feelings of public propriety. We
trust therefore, that your Royal Highness
will not only exercise your usual goodness
in excusing our seeming neglect, but will ex-
tend it to an approbation of our conduct,
in having accepted our high office
in the hands of our fellow-citizens, and
in being it under the influence of two Great
Sovereigns, we feel jealous of its hon-
ours, and defenders of its rights. We beg
leave to subscribe ourselves, with our
best deference and veneration, your
most faithful, most loyal,
&c.

and
(1)

Eg

*His Royal Highness's Answer.*Gentlemen, *Carlton-House, April 21.*

I am commanded by the Prince of Wales to say, it is matter of unfeigned concern to his Royal Highness, to find his not having had the pleasure of meeting you in the City on Monday last was owing to any misconception between you and the Lord Mayor; for his Royal Highness must lament that a shadow of dissatisfaction to any one should arise out of a day which will always stand most gratefully distinguished in his recollection. I am directed to add, that his Royal Highness's regret cannot but be the more lively, when the circumstance refers to persons so prominent in official station, and in private character, as you are. His Royal Highness is convinced that, whilst you accept the expression of his concern, as applying to you individually, and whilst you give credit for perfect sensibility to your obliging declarations of attachment, you will feel the propriety of his abstaining from any allusion to the question of claims, on which he cannot hold himself at all entitled to judge. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant.

THOMAS TRAWART.

Wednesday, April 21.

This day circular letters were sent from Lord Hobart to the several Lords Lieutenants of Counties, signifying his Majesty's highest approbation of the zeal, &c. of the different bodies of volunteers and associated infantry, but dispensing with their further service. The same sense is expressed of the merit of the volunteer and Yeomanry cavalry, the various corps of which, inclined to continue their service, may still remain embodied.

Monday, April 26.

Messrs. Braithwaite, Bith, Bannister, Beardmore, Richardson, and Phillips, the Contractors for the last English lottery, with a number of other gentlemen from the Stock Exchange, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to hear his proposals for the ensuing English lottery; when Mr. Addington informed them, that he proposed issuing 90,000 tickets, amounting in the whole to 900,000l. to be drawn at two or three different periods, as should be most agreeable to the bidders; but, to obviate as much as possible the mischiefs of insurance, only eight days should be allowed for each drawing, viz. two days in four successive weeks; the drawing to begin on the 2d of August, 29th November, and 2d April next. A deposit of 11,100s. to be made on each ticket, on Monday, May 1. The discount on prompt payment, 4 per cent. It is to be left to the option of the purchasers, whether they choose that the lottery should be drawn at two or three periods, but on no account are the drawings to exceed eight days. The hours

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of drawing to be between 6 in the morning and 8 in the evening. No prize to be more than 30,000l. nor less than 17l. 50s. to be paid for the licence of every office in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and 10l. for every subordinate office in the country; which can only be appointed by an office-keeper licensed at 50s. but not to be within 20 miles of either of the above cities. Each office to share 90 tickets, and no stamp-office receipts to be transferable. The deposit to be made on Monday, May 3. No 15th lottery, nor any other, to be contracted for before May 10, 1803. The bidding for the above to be on Thursday, the 29th instant.

Thursday, April 29.

This day the ceremonial of declaring Peace took place with the accustomed solemnity; the order of the Procession having been previously thus arranged:

A party of horse-guards to be drawn up about the gate of St. James's palace, where the beaules and constables, and all the officers of the city of Westminster, are to attend* at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The officers of arms—serjeants at arms with their maces and collars—the serjeant trumpeter with his mace and collar—the trumpets—drum-major and drums—and the Knight-marshal and his men—assemble in the stable-yard, St. James's; and the officers of arms, being habited in their respective tabards, and mounted, a proclamation is made from thence to the palace-gate in the following order:

Knight-marshal's men, two and two.

Knight Marshal.

Drums.

Drum-major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant-trumpeter.

Pursuivants.

Serjeants } Heralds. } Serjeants
at Arms. } Kings of Arms. } at Arms.

Being come before the gate, the senior officer of arms present (attended on his left hand by the next in rank) is to read the Proclamation aloud (see p. 358.); whereupon the procession is to move on to Charing Cross in the following order:

* The officers of Westminster, with Horse-guards before and behind them, should be ranged at the entrance of Pall Mall, at such a distance from the palace-gate as to afford room for that part of the procession which precedes the officers of arms from the stable-yard, to stand between the said officers of Westminster and the gate whilst the Proclamation is reading. By this arrangement, the whole procession will be in its proper form to move on as soon as the Proclamation shall have been read.

Horse-

370 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. [Apr.

Horse-guards to clear the way.
 Beades of Westminster, two and two,
 bareheaded, with slaves.
 Constables of Westminster, in like manner.
 High Constable, with his staff, on horseback.
 Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster,
 with white wands, on horseback.
 Clerk of the High Bailiff.
 High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.
 Horse-guards.
 Knight-marshal's men, two and two.
 Knight Marshal.

Drums.
 Drum major.
 Trumpets.
 Sergeant Trumpeter.
 Pursuivants.
 Sergeants { Heralds. } Sergeants {
 at Arms. { Kings of } at Arms.
 Arms. {
 Horse-guards.

At Charing Cross, the officer of arms next in rank is to read the Proclamation, looking towards Whitehall; after which the procession is to move on to Temple Bar, the gates of which are shut; and the junior officer of arms, coming out of the rank between two trumpeters, preceded by two Horse-guards to clear the way, is to ride up to the gate, and after the trumpets have sounded thrice, to knock with a cane. Being asked by the City Marshal from within, "Who comes there?" he replies, "The Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the city to publish his Majesty's Proclamation of Peace." The gates being opened, he is admitted, &c., and the gates are shut again. The City Marshal, preceded by his officers, conducts him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he shows his Majesty's Warrant, which his Lordship having read, returns; and gives directions to the City Marshal to open the gates, who, attending the officer of arms on his return to them, says, on having said, "So, the gates are opened." The trumpets and guards being in waiting, conduct him to his place in the procession, which then moves on into the city (the officers of Westminster being off and returning as they come to Temple Bar); and at Chancery Lane read the Proclamation a second time; then the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, joining the procession immediately after the officers of arms, it is to move on to the end of Woodstreet, where the Cross formerly stood in Cheapside: And the Proclamation having been there read, the procession is continued to the Royal Exchange, where the Proclamation is read for a third time, and the procession returns, by the way of Gracechurch-street, through Lombard-street.

The trumpets are to sound thrice previous to, and immediately after, each reading.

Procession for Proclamation of Peace within Temple Bar.

The military bodies of the city.
 Horse guards.
 Knight-marshal's men, two and two.
 Knight Marshal.
 Drums.
 Drum-major.
 Trumpets.
 Sergeant-trumpeter.
 Pursuivant of Arms.
 Sergeants { Heralds. } Sergeants {
 at Arms. { Kings of Arms. } at Arms.
 Four Constables together.
 Six Trumpeters.
 Band of Music.
 Two Marshals on horseback.
 Two Sheriffs on horseback.
 Sword } and { Mace
 Bearer } and { Bearer
 on foot.

A Porter in a { Lord Mayor } A Bearer.
 black gown. { on horseback. }
 Six Footmen in rich liveries,
 three and three.
 State-coach with six horses, with
 ribbands, &c.
 Aldermen in livery in their coaches.
 Carriages of the two Sheriffs.
 Officers of the Lord Mayor in carriages.
 Horse-guards.

The populace began to assemble so early as 6 o'clock this morning, in every place that could command even the most distant prospect of the cavalcade; and, as the town was never known to be so full, the crowd was immense; one unmovable line from Charing Cross to the Mansion-House. The tops of the houses were covered with numbers of spectators.

The Heralds, &c. were richly dressed, and their horses gaily caparisoned; their appearance recalled the golden days of tournaments—and the recollection of those days was still heightened "with flow of lutes in every window, whose bright eyes (in the language of Alfrida) might be said to rain influence," and to have enhanced the slowly moving procession.

At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have made up their differences, and propose to drink a bumper to their reconciliation at the banquet to be given this day at the Mansion-House, after the procession. The dispute was adjourned at a meeting held at Guildhall on the 27th, when Mr. Dwyer Wadd negotiated the accommodation, and both put their hands. — The Lord Mayor invited the whole Court of Aldermen, and the superior officers of all the Volunteer Corps, to dine with him, after the banquet of the day.

Vol. LXXI. pp. 861, 1206. The late very learned Rev. Roger Baldwin, of Aldingham, was born at Wigan, in Lancashire, Nov. 14, 1718; and was descended from a respectable family, which had been settled many years in that neighbourhood. He remained at the free-school in Wigan till he was 12 years old, when he removed to Citheroe, where he distinguished himself by his steady application and the quickness of his parts. Independently of his school exercises, he early accustomed himself to translate into Latin and Greek; and to this habit was, probably, owing the astonishing facility, with which he wrote in the various languages he afterwards became acquainted with. In 1736 Mr. B. was admitted a pensioner in St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he resided two years; and then went to Leyden, at which place he studied under the great Boerhaave (who died during his residence there); and returning to Cambridge in the winter of 1740, he remained in that University till he took his master's degree at the usual time. During all this period, though he pursued the study of physick with great industry, he found leisure for other things, and attained a profound and critical knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. It was now his intention to practise as a physician in Cambridge; but, having obtained a considerable fortune by the death of his elder brother, he settled at Wigan, whence he became eminent in that profession. Here he commenced an intimate and lasting friendship with Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and, by his persuasion, was induced to go into the church. He was immediately appointed domestic Chaplain to his Lordship, and passed with him most part of the Winters from 1754 to 1760 in London, where he very constantly attended the celebrated club at Gouthwell's, and the meetings of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies (of which he was a member for very many years), and was deservedly considered as one of the first literary characters of the age. In 1760, through the interest of Lord Willoughby, he obtained the living of Aldingham in Lancashire, where he resided with few and those short absences till his death. In 1761, Dr. Lyeleton, bishop of Carlisle, gave him a stall in the cathedral of that see. His excellent and learned friends, Lord W. and Dr. Hayter, bishop of London, dying soon after he settled in the country, he became less eager in his literary pursuits; though he continued to read many hours every day, till a very short time before his death. He also turned his attention much to Agriculture and Gardening, and in them, as in every thing to which he applied himself, he became remarkably skilful. Mr. B's memory was probably not inferior to that of Dr. Johnson or Professor

Porson. The extent and accuracy of his quotations from authors in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and most of the modern languages, his skill in criticism, and knowledge of history, were surprising even to those most conversant with such subjects. His conversation was at once instructive and amusing, from the variety of his information, and the acuteness of his wit. It is to be lamented that, though he was in the habit of writing marginal observations upon almost every book he read, he never gave any thing to the publick. His Notes, indeed, on the Greek Lyrics, and on some of the Epistles of St. Paul, have been considered of the greatest value by many eminent critics; but it is doubtful whether even these are sufficiently arranged for publication. Mr. B. was twice married; and left 6 children, 1 son and 5 daughters.

Vol. LXXII. p. 279. Dr. Geddes was born at Arradawl, in the parish of Ruthven, Banffshire, Sept. 4, 1737, and was son of Alex. G. a respectable farmer in those parts. Both his parents were Roman Catholics. They early taught him to read the English Bible. He was first put under Mr. Sellar; then under Mr. Shearer, a young man from Aberdeen, tutor to two sons of the laird of the parish, who permitted him to instruct with them Dr. G. and his namesake the late Roman Catholic bishop of Edinburgh. He was afterwards removed to Scaln, an obscure place in the Highlands, at which were brought up those young persons who were intended for orders and foreign universities; and October, 1758, he was put from thence to the Scots College at Paris, of which Mr. Gordon was president. He attended the lectures in the college of Navarre, where Vicare was professor of rhetoric, and Bare and De Sauret read in divinity, and Ladvecat Hebrew professor at the Sarrbonne. He returned to Scotland, 1764, and was sent to officiate as Cath. priest at Dundee; removed, 1765, to Traquair, and was domestic chaplain to the Earl of that title three years, till 1768. He returned for a short time to Paris, to read in the King's library; and, 1769, undertook the charge of a considerable congregation of Roman Catholics, at Auchinhalg, in Banffshire, where, 1770, he rebuilt the chapel, and made the old house there one of the most neat and convenient belonging to the Roman Catholic clergy in Scotland. The Duke of Norfolk relieved him from the debt he hereby contracted; by a farm which he cultivated three years, and the rebuilding the chapel at Fochabers, involved him anew, and the publication of *Satires* did not extricate him. He left his situation 1779; and, 1780, received for his great learning a diploma creating him Doctor of Laws from the University of Aberdeen, an honour never since the Reformation

formation conferred by that body on a Roman Catholic. He now came to London, and officiated for a few months in the Imperial Ambassador's chapel, till it was suppressed, at the end of 1780, by order of the Emperor Joseph II. He afterwards preached occasionally at Duke-street chapel till Easter 1782, when it is believed he declined the exercise of all clerical functions, and gave himself up to the translation of the Bible, of which he first formed the design 1769; and of which he published a Prospectus in 1786, 4to. The opposition he met with among the members of his own church, and the long and cruel interruption he complains of to his biblical studies, were at length relieved by a patron who, for the last 10 years, with a dignity peculiar to himself, afforded him every convenience that his heart could desire towards the carrying on and completing his arduous work. This patron was the late Lord Petre, whose munificence was extended, by his will, beyond his life; but even this was not sufficient to carry through the press more than the first six books of the Old Testament, published 1792. A dangerous fever, and its lasting consequences, put a stop to the press work for a whole year; but the rubs the author met with from professed Catholics and his own brethren were a trial of patience not easily borne. Ignominy, envy, and malice, in the various shapes of monks, friars, and writings, had been busy 15 years in depreciating his labours, and diffusing his reputation. The second volume appeared 1797, dedicated to the Dukes of Gloucester, as the first had been to Lord Petre; and, in a volume of critical remarks, published 1800, he entered into a full vindication of his theory respecting the Jewish Scriptures.

A Letter to the Bishop of London on the subject, 1787.

Proposals, 1788. A general answer to the Queries, Councils, and Constitutions, respecting the Jews.

Address to the Publick on its Publication, 1790.

Letter to the Bishop of London, &c. 1794. He had printed an edition of the Psalms, and prepared the preface, as far as the theory, with a liberal and exonerating discernment, was concerned.

As a consequence of Dr. Goldsmith's death, 1796, a Speech was made by Dr. Hurd, in the face of the Bishop of Chichester, who had been a strenuous promoter of the exploded theory of the total Reprobation of the Jewish Nation. Theologian Ormonde, in reply, presented an apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, 1800.

On the Thursday after his decease he was interred in the church of St. Paul's, Chignton, and his funeral attended by his Ready and generous patron Sir Timothy

Brown, Doctors Crombie, Cadher, and Disney, Messrs. King, Good, Jarvis, and Chalmers.

P. 285. Miss Wilkes had invited a large party of friends, some to dinner, and some to a rout in the evening; but, finding herself unwell, she went to bed about one o'clock in the morning, and about five minutes after rung the bell for her maid, who sent for medical assistance. Miss W. however, expired before Mr. Jones, of Moons-street (the gentleman called in), had been present many minutes. Her complaint was a cramp in the stomach, a disease often almost instantaneously fatal. It hardly ever gives any previous warning of its attack; the pain is violent; and a sense of coldness is generally felt; but no marks of marked affection have been found in those who have been opened after death. Of her property, which was considerable and at her own disposal, she has made a very prudent and benevolent disposition, as shall be stated in a future number.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of Thomas Artmidorus Ruffell, esq. of Aldersbrook, Chesham, Herts, and only child of Oliver Cromwell, esq. a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Lynn, tailor, of Lynn, Norfolk, her twenty-fifth child.

In Lancaster, the wife of Jackson Mason, esq. a daughter.

In Albemarle Street, the wife of Capt. Lukin, of the royal navy, a son.

At his Lady's house in Portland-place, Lady Newborough, a son and heir.

March 19. At Vienna, the Hon. Lady Webb, a daughter.

24. At Clapham, Surrey, Lady Tegenmouth, a daughter.

25. In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of John Angerstein, esq. M.P. a daughter.

26. The lady of Sir William Elliott, of Stobbs, a son.

At Lifcot, Devon, the lady of Sir John Kenaway, bart. a son.

27. At Downside-house, co. Somerset, the wife of John Stanley Ackerley, esq. a daughter.

28. In Sumner-street, Chelsea, the wife of Vincent Sumner, esq. a daughter.

30. The wife of Joseph Blundford, esq. of the Inner Temple, a daughter.

At Stratton, co. Somerset, Lady Forchester, a son.

31. The wife of Thomas N. Parker, esq. of Milton Grange, Selby, a daughter.

April 1. In Brunswick-square, the wife of Thomas Lady, esq. a son.

2. At Crompton, the wife of John S. Ancrum, esq. a son.

3. On Eton-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, the wife of Charles Morris, esq. a son.

4. At Hereford, the wife of Robt. Phillips, esq. a daughter.

In Portland-place, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, esq. M. P. a son.

At Redburn, co. Lincoln, the lady of Lord Wm. Beauchamp, a daughter.

5. At Monmouth, the wife of Joseph Price, esq. a son.

At Little Aston-hall, co. Stafford, Lady Grey, a son and heir.

7. The wife of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Maldon, Surrey, a son.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Robert Chamberlain, esq. a son and heir.

9. In George-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-col. Burnet, a daughter.

10. At his apartments in Somerset-place, the wife of Charles Poole, esq. a son.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of R. Borough, esq. a daughter.

The wife of J. A. Wickham, esq. of Northhill-house, co. Somerset, a son.

11. In Piccadilly, the wife of W. Paxton, esq. a daughter.

13. In Upper Gower-street, the wife of John Walker, esq. a daughter.

In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of Michael Furlong, esq. a son.

14. Mrs. Cohen, of John-street, Bedford-row, a son.

15. In Orchard-street, the wife of John Sullivan Martin, esq. a son.

In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Chandless, esq. a son.

In Russell-square, the wife of J. S. De France, esq. a son.

16. In York-buildings, New-road, Mary-le-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Elphinstone, of the royal navy, a daughter.

18. At his Lordship's house, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Georgina Mordaunt, a son and heir.

19. At Winchester, the wife of John Rawlinson, esq. of Dowle's lodge, a son.

24. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Wm. Greenwood, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Great-a-green, Mr. J. Rainer Baines, of the East York militia, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, of Whitby.

Capt. Benjamin Broomhead, of the 28th foot, to Miss Charlotte Hambleton, young daughter of the late — H. esq. formerly of Lincoln.

Richard Wilcox, esq. to Miss Henrice, both of Manor-house, Woodford-bridge, Essex.

Mr. Blyth, land-surveyor, of Louth, to Miss Blackburn, of Boston.

In Cheshire, at the seat of M. Keatinge, esq. the Hon. Conston Wallop, M. P. for Andover, to Miss Keatinge.

F. E. Barker, esq. of Chester, to Miss Harriet Jones, of Wrexham.

At Edith Weston, Rutland, Mr. J. Hill, aged 83, to Mrs. Hulse, heiress of the Red Hart, aged 63.

Rev. Isaac Anthony, to Miss Mary Palmer, both of Bedford.

At Gloucester, Capt. — Walter Tremenheere, of the marines, late governor of Curaçoa, and col.-commandant of his Majesty's forces on that island, to the second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Appleby, of Wotton-house, near Gloucester.

Wm. Powell, esq. one of the magistrates of the Police-office, Goodman's-fields, to Miss Harriet Davis.

Capt. J. Jones, of the West-Middlesex militia, to Miss Coleman, of Covent-garden.

Thomas Lys, esq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, to Miss Sarah Arden, third dau. of Christopher A. esq. of Edward-street, Cavendish-square.

Col. White, of the guards, to Miss Coote, daughter of John C. esq. of Gelder's-hill farm.

March Cornet Cole, to Miss Letitia Downer, of Maidstone.

9. Mr. Heath, of the Crescent, Blackfriars, to the only daughter of Rd. Weaver, esq. of Witherley, co. Leicester.

17. At Monk's-grove, the seat of Lord Montford, Mr. Brown, woollen-draper, of Cornhill, to Miss Foster, daughter-in-law of L. Legg, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

23. Rev. T. Holdich, rector of Burton-Overy, co. Leicester, to Miss Anna Haynes, of Whittlesea.

25. At Middleton, co. York, Robert Dobson, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Bury.

30. John Freestone Wilson, jun. esq. of Doughty-street, to Miss E. Pigott, daughter of the Rev. J. P. of Wigton, co. Leicester.

Capt. Clark Caldwell, of the 35th foot, to Miss Sarah Malox, second daughter of the late Fultram Mailes M. esq. of Greenwich.

April 1. At Snettisham, Norfolk, John Holmes, jun. esq. of Belfast, to Miss Daniell, only daughter of Thomas D. esq. attorney-general of Dominica.

3. Thomas Skinner, esq. of Wildon, near Bedford, to Miss Muscrop, of Great Portland-street.

6. Samuel Fothergill Lettison, esq. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Miss Garrow, only dau. of W. G. esq. of Bedford-row.

12. John Johnson, esq. of Hull, to Miss Saveley, of Fenchurch-street.

DEATHS.

1800. **C**APT. MOORE, of the ship *March* . . . Elkridge Planter, of which he was sole owner. He sailed from Portsmouth to Gibraltar, with a cargo of coals from Newcastle, which produced 9000 dollars; with that sum it was his intention to sail to Oran, on the coast of Barbary, to purchase corn, but was prevented by his English crew being impressed, which obliged him to substitute a crew composed of Greeks, Slavonians, and Portuguese, who, on the first

first night of leaving Gibraltar, entered the cabin while the Captain was asleep, and murdered him; after which they threw him overboard, and then murdered his son 8 years old. They then took possession of the specie, scuttled the ship, and were in a boat to Almeida, in Spain, where they divided the plunder and dispersed. For a length of time it was unknown what became of Capt. Moore or the ship, until Providence brought to justice one of the criminals at Malaga, who, having been condemned to suffer death, made the above confession, which was transmitted by Mr. Comfort to Mr. Collier in London. The unfortunate father left behind him a wife with four daughters and two sons, without any means of support. The gentleman of Lloyd's Coffee-house, who may be said to be the father of every seaman's orphan, have opened a subscription at Lloyd's for the relief of this family.

1801. At Montpelier, age 79, Citizen
Saint Jacques de Salvabeille, director of the
Observatory in that city.

March 22. At Staines, co. Middlesex, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah White, second wife of Mr. Joseph W. of the Kuth inn, of that place.

1801, Sept. . . . On his way from Bengal to Madras, where he was going for the recovery of his health, William John Moynan, esq. young son of Major gen. M. of Portland-place

I. At Vellore, in the East Indies, Major William Elliott, eldest son of Cornelius E. Esq. W. S.

12. On board the *Fort St. George*, at Kedgee, E. W. Moore, clk. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service on the Calcutta establishment; an admirable young man, who may be truly said to have started into life a finished character; and, as such, will be long remembered; and, as long lamented, by those with whom honour, virtue, religion, and friendly affection, and the principles of a gentleman, have permanent estimation.

070678. At Paris, aged 81. Citizen Gabriel de Bary, member of the late Academy of Sciences, and of the National Institute; and author of several Astronomical memoirs.

December 9. At Sulzbach, aged 82, Reinhard Jod. Schleits von Rosenthal, M. D., first physician to the County, and to the City and Duchy of Sulzbach.

28 At his house, at l'Honneur de Coc, near Montauban, in his 83d year, Citizen SIMON VALLÉ, a distinguished Mathematician. He was author of several works, and among others, of a Spherical Trigonometry, which procured him considerable reputation. He united poetical talents those of Geometry. Some of his pieces have been published.

friend of Voltaire, with whom he resided several years at Ferney.

Language

Swannah-la-Mo,
Smith Haworth,
of Hall.

At Paris, suddenly, Citizen Leston is Germain, author of a *Comman-*
on Racine, and other works.

At Surinam, aged 30, Mr. Gylbert V. North, late of London.

At Paris, after lingering six years late of melancholy, Nicholas Joseph Member of the National Institute, professor (with Abbé Delille) of Latin

and professor of Belles Lettres in central school of the Pantheon at Paris. He is born at Amiens. In his youth he pushed himself by some compositions obtained the praises of Gresset, and Vert-Vert, and was thus then first known at Amiens. His first publication was "Eptre aux Poetes de Societe." Soon after this, at the instance of his friend Delille, he went to Paris, and published there his Translation of Persius.

22. At his brother's house at Old Ford, in his 39th year, Sir William Baker, of Lavendon, Suffex, of a cold and inflammation on his lungs, and severe rheumatic fever in consequence of a sudden change of weather, after having been relieved of a stone in the bladder weighing one pound and a quarter, Nov. 27, 1801.

11. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr Peter
son, eldest son of Basil John T. of
Glasgow, in Scotland.

of Cambridge, in Scotland.

10. At Hamburg, Prince Frederick of
Hesse Darmstadt, brother of the Dowager
Queen of Prussia, and of the Dowager
Princess of Baden.

20. At Brunswick, and about 60, John
tupier Summer, M. D. consultant of
and body physician to the Duke of
twick.

At Sydenham, in Kent, aged 33, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. George Wm. of Mark-lane, attorney-at-law.

1822. At Strawberry-hill, in Devon,
right Hon. Charles Henry Coote, 5th
Earl of Monmouth, Viscount Cullinstown,
and Cullinstown, His Lordship was
only son of Algernon, the 6th Earl.

the Lady Diana Newspaper, daughter and co-owners of Bedford Newspaper, Earl Russell, succeeded in the task on his father's death in 1774, and was appointed one of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Counsellors in Ireland. Having no heirs in his direct line, he was created first 2d, 3d, 4th, Baron of Castle Cooke, with several remainder for the benefit of male issue.

to himself) or
County, note ap
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of its late possessor, who was the representative of the noble family in Ireland, of which house were the Cootes. Brons Cooke, created of Bellamont 1687, now extinct; barony of Castle Coote devolves to his son, Charles Henry Coote, whose

General Eyre Coote received the of Lords and Commons for his in Egypt, and was heir, after his death, to the large property of his he celebrated Sir Eyre Coote, con- of Pondicherry. A peculiarity of ion, added to an invariable dread of all-pox, occasioned the late Lord ath to live absolutely the life of a ; yet in solitude the goodness of his the politeness and elegance of man- lich characteristically distinguished school, occasioned every one (who cessitated to visit him upon business) ire the friendly reception they met

Lord M. made his will not many fore he died. All his estates in Ire- re left to his paternal relative, his law, and are entailed. All his , real and personal, with a very tri- ception, in England, he has be- ed in fee to his maternal relation, esent Lord Bradford, whose father, he late Lord Bradford, were sons of esses, the daughters of the last Earl dford. By deed of gift in his life- e provided for some, who kind- had a claim upon his bounty. Be- gacies to all his servants, he has pro- bilities, for those who had lived his establishment; and he has left for charitable purposes. He had terior of the small-pox, that he had at five houses between his seat in k and his house in Devonshire, to at the chance of infection; and at ouses in the establishments were kept, used not to put at an inn.

his country residence near Hammer- turner, aged about 60, Mr. Ri- Gember, cork cutter to his Majesty, only called Lord Cork, of Picca- who, by a series of indefatigable ry during a number of years, had ed considerable property; and was esteemed as a social neighbour and a friend.

The Governor of Cadix. He was ed by eating meat which had been ed to stand in a copper vessel. All the ny were affected in a violent degree. In the 60th year of his age, Mr. las Hooper, of Walscot, near Bath, ed 69, Mr. Edward Marsh, merchant, wwich.

the 80th year of his age, Mr. Robert re, merchant, Glasgow.

denly, at his house at Camerton, in rief, Edward Omhler, esq.

a Cotton, wife of Vernon Cotton,

esq. of Gilbert's-Lea, near Eccles-hall, co. Stafford. Some villains were endeavouring to break into the house, when Mrs. Cotton was so much terrified by the noise as to be thrown into convulsion fits, in which she expired in a very short time.

5. Lieutenant Charles Rice, of the royal navy, at Tooting, Surrey.

Mr. William Deighton, gardener at Offerley-park. He had filled that situation with the greatest credit upwards of 20 years; and was followed to the grave by a vast number of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages.

Mr. Bowker, late an eminent tanner at Yaxley, near Peterborough.

Suddenly, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Wyles, of the King's Head, Market Deeping, which house he kept above 50 years.—He has left a widow aged 94.

6. Mr. Smith, of Boroughberry-barn, in Peterborough.

7. At Naples, of a putrid fever, after an illness of six days, the Queen of Sardinia. Her Majesty was a sister of Louis XVI.; born Sept. 23, 1759; and married Sept. 6, 1775, to Charles Emanuel, his present Sar- dinian Majesty.

8. At Ilminster, aged 45, Rev. Charles Lufcombe, M.A. formerly of Exeter.

At Cleint-bridge, near Sourbridge, Mrs. Liell, relict of the late Thomas Liell, esq.

Mrs. Godfrey, mother of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey, and of Major Godfrey, of Wal- cot Parade.

9. Aged 23, the wife of Mr. T. Dawes, surgeon and apothecary of Swinhead, co. Lincoln.

At his house in Beverley, the Rev. B. Foord, LL.D. for the last 3; years one of the acting magistrates for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

11. The Rev. Robert Partridge, of Nor- wich, aged 64, rector of Crauworth cum Letton, and South Bergh, in Norfolk, both in the presentation of B. G. Dillingham, esq.

In Great Portland-street, the Rev. Wm. Bishop, A.M. vicar of Walmere, and rector of Maperton, in Somersetshire, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Boyton, Wilts, Edm. Lambert, esq.

13. At Margate, James Hamilton, esq. only son of Col. H. late of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards.

Mrs. Curteis, of Harminster, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. of that village.

At Dalvine-house, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late John M. esq. of Dalvine, aged 86.

13. Mrs. Margaret Dundas, daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, lord president of the Court of Session in Scotland.

14. Aged 87, Mr. Drake, farmer and grazier, of Woolthorpe, near Belvoir.

At Wisbech, Mr. Rich. Kent, of the George

376 Obituary, with Anecdotes,

George inn, Fenstanton, and late of the Talbot inn, Wisbech.

Matthew Shurrell, son of Alex. S. esq. at his house, Elder Walk, Ilkington.

15. James Morris, of Ecclethall, near Darwen, aged 103.

A. Edinburgh, Sir John Ogilvy, bart.

16. At Egh, the Rev. Ashburn P. Newman.

At Peterborough, aged 53, Wright Thos. Squire, esq. baker and merchant of that city, and lieutenant in the Northamptonshire volunteer cavalry.

In the village of Pontoux, Arrondissement de St. Claude, Department de Jura, aged 118 years, Claude Joseph Julien. He was born February 6, 1624, and was always of a robust constitution and lively disposition. He went to plough till within a year of his death, and to the last walked constantly without a stick. He fell ill about six weeks before his death, and, after having been ill about a fortnight, he sent for a notary to make his will; and when the notary came, Julien got out of bed, and sat by the fire-side to dictate his will to him. The fact of this person's age has been authenticated in a letter from the Secretary to the Prefect of Jura to the editor of the *Moniteur*.

17. Aged 20, Miss Mary-Harriet Gordon, youngest daughter of Edward G. esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

Miss Sharpe, of Sleaford, aged 79.

Aged 34, Mr. Samuel Milner, coast-water at Hull, and nephew to Dr. Milner, Dean of Castle.

Baron Darnley, late minister of Treves. He fell down in an apoplectic fit while standing by the side of the Duke of Saxe Teichen, and being taken to his own house expired at six the same evening.

At Kensington, aged 74, Miss M. Perry.

18. At St. Catherine Bank, near Edinburgh, Lady Anne Erskine, daughter of Alexander fifth Earl of Kelly.

20. At Llynbaried, co. Radnor, Morgan Evans, esq.; a man universally respected, esteemed, and beloved for his good sense and benignity of character. The very enlightened expansion of his views respecting improvements in the country, would have done honour to the most exalted station; but, what is still more honourable, many lasting monuments of his unremitting industry and attention to the public good remain to perpetuate his memory. The country at large, in his official capacity, will experience a loss beyond description; to his friends and neighbours it is irreparable.

22. At his house in Rutland-square, Dublin, James Alexander, Earl of Colinton. He was born 1730, and married 1774 Crawford, second daughter of James Crawford, esq. of Crawford-Revin, co. Down, by whom he has left issue an only son,

son. [Apr.

born 1777; and
Mabella, married,
as Blayney, 1810

WILLIAM

1790, 200 200

Ld. Blaney, and Lady Eliza.

22. In St. Michael's, St. Alban's, aged about 60, Mary Lady Dowager Leake, daughter of 14th, and sister of Henry Thrale, esq. formerly members for the borough of Southwark, and widow of Sir John Leake, of Warbleton in Sussex, bart. who died April 21, 1799, of a mortification arising from the amputation of his leg, which had been broken by a fall from his horse in hunting, leaving her with child of a son, who was born a baronet August 2 following, and now succeeds to the whole of his mother's property (she having died intestate, which is said to consist of estates of the value of nearly 12000. per annum, and 500000. in the stocks. She was at Warbleton, with her husband.

23. In his 83th year, Henry Belslyfe, fifth Earl of Fauconberg, Lord Belslyfe, a lord of the King's bed-chamber, lord-lieutenant and custos rotundum of the North riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship was taking a walk in the New Road, Mary-le-bone, and, it is presumed, was seized with an attack in his head, which compelled him to go into a room on the spot, where he was taken ill. On as he was in the house, he was still able to articulate, "Send for Mr. Heerside," whom the family of the house accidentally knew. His Lordship directly afterwards became speechless and senseless. Mr. Heerside being sent for, came immediately, and found his Lordship in an apoplectic fit. He directly wrote to Lady Fauconberg, to bring instantly a physician, and in the meantime bled him in the temporal artery, and used other means till their arrival; but unfortunately his Lordship survived only a short time. By Charlotte, daughter of Sir Mallesham, and sister to Lord Vis. Mallesham, whom he married 1766, he had four daughters, Lady Charlotte Wynn, Lady Ann Wombwell, Elizabeth Countess of Ligon, now living, and Lady Harriet, who died in infancy. He married, secondly, 1781, a daughter of the late John Croft, esq. of Beedingtoo, Hants, by whom he has left no issue. The earldom, therefore, becomes extinct; but the titles of Viscount and Baron Fauconberg devolved on Rowland Belslyfe, esq.

24. At Hawkesbury, co. Gloucester, in his 93th year, the Rev. Foster Cole, M. A. of an ancient and respectable family of that name, formerly of Emsay, co. Oxford, born 1711, and continued a constant and arduous duty. His last parish for the above time, and the title of my friend his long and constant.

shency. He was a friend to several charities, and his private donations a perpetual source of comfort to the low and the fatherless. The poor of his parish and the neighbouring parishes were his daily partakers of his bounty, particularly during the late years of scarcity;

have great cause deeply to deplore the loss of their benefactor.

5. In her 80th year, Mrs. Christian Weston, relict of Lieutenant Charles R. he 76th foot.

6. At his brother's house, at Streatham, Thomas Henderson, purser of his majesty's ship *Minstour*.

7. At Cadrofs, James Erskine, esq. of drofs.

At his house, Highbury Grove, in his 71st year, Mr. Kay, of Cornhill.

9. At Chebunt, in consequence of the rudeness of a fellow-servant, who, notwithstanding repeated caution, fired a pistol loaded with small shot, which shattered his jaw, the coachman of Capt. Prescott. This fatal accident, now become so frequent, cannot be too carefully recorded as a warning.

At St. Anne's, Jamaica, of which parish he was rector, in his 17th year, the Rev. William Holmes, B. A. youngest son of Robert H. Esq. of New Park, near Wierick, and a relation of Lord Holmes. being admitted into orders, some years ago, Mrs. H. was appointed chaplain to a regiment of the line, where his ministry was every way decorous, moral, and exemplary.

His open, manly conduct, the conviction and sincerity with which he delivered the truths of the holy religion he professed, his innate goodness of heart, visible in every sentiment, in every action of his life, procured him the esteem and love of his fellow-men, and the respect of the whole of his country. But, unfortunately, he was

placed under a commanding officer who never known to have allowed the means of modest, unassuming worth; nor have restrained himself from any one of tyranny tending to show his power over those whom chance or the partiality of fortune had placed subordinate to his commands. Religion and the priesthood were willing to execute a double portion of

oppressive, unmanly spirit, various and severe were the mortifications and insults, to which the unfortunate chaplain was obliged to submit during a long cruise; all which, however, he had determined to suffer with a dignified forbearance becoming his high character, and to leave the ship the first English port. But, meanwhile, the full meels of officers, where their commander's general conduct happened to be

vindicated rather too freely, Mr. H. roused the jealousy, in an unguarded moment, and sent a harsh epithet to his captain;

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which being reported, a charge was founded thereupon, and he was tried by a court martial. The Court treated him with the most marked respect; but, consistent with the strict laws of the navy, they could not but dismiss him from the service. On his going ashore, almost the first person he saw was his late tyrant, now met upon equal terms. He must have been something more or less than man, at his time of life, and at such a moment, to have viewed the author of so many accumulated injuries without resentment and emotion; and the streets of Yarmouth exhibited a singular spectacle, a clergyman carrying a captain of the British navy in full uniform. He was scarcely seven months rector of St. Anne, when, having laboured too intemperately in the discharge of his clerical duties, the yellow fever, to the sincere regret of all who knew him, deprived his family of a most valuable and dear relative, and his country of an highly useful and most respectable member of society.

At his seat in Cheshire, the Hon. Broth Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford. He served in three successive parliaments for the borough of Leicester, and, on every important occasion, evinced an independency of spirit, that did honour to his birth. Attached to no set of men but from conviction, he was neither the slave of the Minister, nor the tool of Opposition. He retired from parliament in 1734, with the character of an honest, independent, and upright senator.—On the death of this much lamented gentleman, we have been favoured with the following elegant lines by a respectable correspondent:

“Yes, GRAY is dead!—Where'er diffus'd the lay,
[shorten'd day:
Catch the soft breeze that mourn'd his True worth shall weep upon his hallow'd bier,

And faithful friendship consecrate the tear!”

In her 70th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Grey, late of Kettering, but formerly of Brigstock, co. Northampton; a maiden lady, deservedly respected.

Mr. Merck, of the London road, near Worcester; he acquired a handsome fortune by exhibiting a cow with two heads, of which he was proprietor.

April . . . Mr. Coombs, surgeon and apothecary, of Sturminster, Newton, Dorset.

1. Francis Buller, esq. eldest son of Sir F. Buller, bart. of Leptothorpe.

2. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, lord chief justice to the Court of King's Bench, custos rotularum of England, a governor of the Charter-house, and a lord of trade and plantations. His death was owing to a complete decay of Nature; for many weeks past he had scarcely taken any nourishment, or enjoyed any sleep: still, however he was subject

no pain; and died per-
fession. He was
C. 1722;
and was the elder
Kenyon, esq. originally of the
same county, and one of the younger
of the ancient family of Kenyon of
in Lancashire. He received the elemen-
tary part of his education at Ruthen in
Denbighshire, whence he was taken, at
an early age, and articled to Mr. W. J.
Tomlinson, an eminent attorney at Nan-
twich, in Cheshire. On the expiration of
his articles, Mr. Kenyon determined to
enter into a line which afforded a more
ample scope to his industry and talents,
and, accordingly, became a member of
the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity
Term 1754, and, after a sedulous applica-
tion to the requisite studies, was called to
the bar in Hilary Term 1761. In the
early part of his professional career, his ad-
vancement was but slow; he was unassisted
by those means which powerful connexion
and interest afford. The branch of his pro-
fession to which he chiefly applied himself,
that of conveyancing, was not calculated to
bring him forward into public notice; but
the sterling merit of genuine abilities and
persevering industry were not to be over-
looked. He rose gradually into practice;
few opinions at the bar, at the time, carried
more weight and authority, and he was
frequently resorted to as an advocate. In
1773 he formed a matrimonial connexion
with his relative, Mary, the third daugh-
ter of George Kenyon, of Peck; and,
not long after, contracted an intimacy
with Mr. afterwards Lord Thurlow, and
chancellor. About this period too, and
for some years after, his practice in the
Court of Chancery was very extensive and
of the most lucrative kind, by which, as
well as in the other branches of his profession,
he acquired a very considerable property.
In 1785 a circumstance occurred which not
a little contributed to establish his reputa-
tion as an advocate and a public speaker,
his being employed as leading counsel for
the defence of the late Lord George Gor-
don, on a charge of high treason; on this
interesting occasion his second was Mr.
Erskine, who on that day distinguished
himself in such a manner as in a great de-
gree laid the foundation of his future fame.
In April 1781, soon after the accession
of the Rockingham party to ministerial
power, Mr. K. was, without serving the
intermediate office of solicitor, appointed
to the important situation of attorney-gene-
ral, and at the same time, chief justice of
Chesler; in the former office he succeeded
the late James Wallace, esq. The circum-
stance of his direct promotion to the office
of attorney general was regarded as a sin-
gular instance; this however is erroneous,
similar promotions have before occurred

Jons. [Apr.

a decided part in politics, winning himself to the party of Mr. Pitt; distinguishing himself not a little by speeches on the noted affair of the Council, Mr. Fox's India Bill, &c. In 1784 he was appointed Master of the Rolls, an office of high judicial dignity, generally leading to still higher appointments; yet its emoluments fell very far short of those which he necessarily relinquished by discontinuing his professional duties as a counsel. About this time was created a baronet. In this situation Sir Lloyd Kenyon continued till the latter end of May 1788, when, on the resignation of the venerable Earl of Mansfield, who, for the long interval of 32 years, had held the honourable and very important office of chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, he was appointed to succeed him, and at the same time was elevated to peerage, by the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington in the county of Devon. He was now fixed in a situation, though not nominally the highest, perhaps the most important office in the administration of the law of this country. Lord Kenyon furnished an instance rarely as striking as that of the illustrious Twickenham, that the possession of a station which, of all others, affords the best opportunities for the exertion of talents and persevering industry, will not be the object but the gratification of men in the attainment of the highest rank in the State, or the possession of vast wealth. Of his character in his official and judicial capacity, conventional too well established in the hearts of his fellow subjects, we presume to speak. His conduct in such arduous and important situations which he has lately filled speaks its best and fairest eulogy; it has attracted and found the assent and gratitude of his countrymen; his character and his fame will descend increasing lustre to an admiring and a faithful posterity. A few prominent observations in the course of his forensic administration we cannot, however, in justice to him, or consistently with our own duty, refrain from adverting to. We will, first, to his undimmed firmness, and persevering exertions to keep the elements of the law clear and unobscured by low and sordid practices, which were particularly exemplified in the vigilant and literary survey over this branch of the subject, the utility of which, in a very ordinary view, his engagements of Morality and Religion, would have been sufficient to justify.

his conduct with respect of ease of
 ry and education. On these occasions,
 rank, wealth, nor station, could
 delinquency from the well merited
 e and rebuke of offended justice and
 ity. Though much, unapparently, re-
 to be done, yet his Lordship's exer-
 combued with those of some of the
 virtuous and exalted characters of the
 House of Parliament, have contri-
 buted, notwithstanding the acknow-
 inadequacy and imperfection of
 w in these respects, to restrain the
 table and prevailing vices alluded to.
 rd consideration, and which highly
 ids to the honour of his Lordship's
 eral character, is the strictness, not
 levity, with which he administered
 justice of the law against the pecu-
 nibers of Gambiers of every descrip-
 who have for some years infested the
 polis. On these occasions, as well as
 se above mentioned, the conduct of
 uly virtuous Judge was such as in-
 iveritably shewed that "the Law is
 pecter of persons;" and his perse-
 exertions to restrain the destructive
 gaming have been attended with
 onsiderable degree of success. Nor
 we omit to mention the very lauda-
 rit and firmness, which, on all occa-
 sions evinced in maintaining due order
 corum in his court. We cannot con-
 his part of our subject without giv-
 supplementary to it, the following
 and comprehensive, but highly ap-
 ate, character of the late Chief Jus-
 is extracted from a much esteemed
 which appeared not long after his
 on to the bench, and in almost every
 lar perfectly coincides with our
 n the subject: "Lord Kenyon may
 ual, in talents or eloquence, the pre-
 ent Character whom he succeeds on
 ich of Justice; nevertheless, he pos-
 sesses more appropriate to, and
 edge more connected with, the im-
 port office which he holds. Profound
 erudition, patient in judicial discus-
 ion, and of the most determined in-
 , he is formed to add no common
 to his exalted station. He does not
 e his official to his parliamentary
 ter; the sphere of his particular duty
 great scene of his activity, as of his
 ry; and though, as a Lord of parlia-
 ment will never lessen his character, it
 judge that he looks to aggrandize it.
 men will be revered for their virtues
 air wisdom when the party declaim-
 the *fratry* pleaders of the day have
 been forgotten." In private life,
 racter of Lord Kenyon was amir-
 and praise-worthy in the highest
 ; no man could excel him in the
 is of husband and father; in the
 , he may be considered as a pa-

tern of conjugal virtue. In his mode of
 living he was remarkably temperate and
 regular; but the gratuitous assistance, in
 his professional capacity, which it was
 well known he had often afforded to neces-
 sitous and injured individuals does away the
 imputation that a fondness for money was
 rather a prevailing trait in his character.
 He is said to have died worth 300,000l.
 all acquired by his own professional
 exertions, and a rigid spirit of economy.
 Lord Kenyon had issue by his lady three
 sons; Lloyd, born in 1775, whom his fa-
 ther appointed to the office of filazer of the
 Court of King's Bench; he died not long
 since an electioneering contest for the
 county of Flint, and died Sept. 15, 1809,
 (vol. LXX. p. 909.); and the manner in
 which his Lordship was affected by this
 melancholy event is supposed, in some de-
 gree, to have accelerated his own dissolu-
 tion. Secondly, George, the present Lord
 Kenyon, born in 1776. His Lordship was
 appointed by his late father to the very lu-
 crative situation of joint chief clerk of the
 Court of King's Bench, on the demise of
 the late Earl of Mansfield, better known
 as Lord Viscount Stormont, and joined in
 the patent with John Weye, esq. And,
 thirdly, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, born
 in 1780.

2. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-sq.
 aged 63, Robert Morgan, esq.

3. At Manchester, after a few days
 illness, in his 61st year, Mr. John Porter,
 clerk to the collector of excise in that
 town; a station requiring application, ac-
 curacy, and despatch, beyond almost any
 other; but which he filled with unexam-
 ples ability, and the unaltered confidence
 and regard of his employers, through the
 long period of 42 years. From the publi-
 city of his situation, very extensively
 known throughout that country, he was
 known only to be esteemed, respected,
 loved. His unwearied assiduity as a visitor
 of the Sunday school, established in Man-
 chester, probably occasioned his death.

3. Suddenly, at his house in Clark's place,
 Blington, Mr. Charles Wearg Clark, of
 Angel-court, Snow-hill, bricklayer, and
 one of the common-council of the Ward
 of Farringdon Without.

4. At Greenwich, a few hours after his
 arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, Ar-
 chibald Hamilton Robertson, captain of
 the royal artillery.

Mrs. Mincholl, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.
 rectory of Nuncy, Somersetshire, and ad-
 daughter of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough,
 canon of Windsor.

5. William Croome, esq. of Cirencester,
 banker.

Aged 95, Mr. Thomas Bloodworth,
 carpenter, of Empingham, Rutland.

6. Mr. Pain, who had lived with Lord
 Craven many years as valet, and by
 whom

whom he was much esteemed, put a period to his life, by shooting himself through the head, at his Lordship's residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. No symptom of derangement was perceived, as he had a few minutes before been conversing as usual with the porter. He afterwards retired into the back parlour, where, finding a brace of loaded pistols belonging to the Hon. Keppel Craven, he perpetrated the rash act, which has left a wife and two children totally unprovided.

6. At Cranhoe, co. L. iceffer, aged about 20 months. William, infant, and only son of Wm. and Anne Warner, of that place.

At Ashton-court, Gloucestershire, Sir John Hugh Smith, bart.

At Clifton, Nathaniel Harris, esq. of Puckham, Surrey.

7. In his 93d year, the Rev. Jeremiah Beilove, father of Mr. Adrian B. of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and Rector of Preston, co. Rutland.

8. In his 20th year, John Bull, m. fr., of Shaftesbury, whose marvellous escapes have been somewhat singular. In re-entring a house, some years ago, for Mr. Troubridge, the scaffold gave way, and he tumbled from a place 15 feet high, with a ton of 14 ge stones upon him. Being employed with one J. Garratt, in repairing a well for E. Ogden, esq. they both fell into it empty, 96 feet deep, and, strange to say, they received very little injury. He has since served his Majesty on board the Monarque, was in the latter part of the battle with the Dutch fleet with Lord Duncan; and at the battle of Copenhagen, when 11 men out of eleven were killed at the gun where he was posted, and was high-landed but a few weeks prior to his death, the particulars of which need not be stated.

At St. Alban's, co. H. S. Mrs. Susan H. L. max, widow of Col. H. Esq. of Col. Wickham, in St. Michael's parish, St. Alban's, who died at the same age, Dec. 2, 1786. She was buried in the vault belonging to the family in St. Michael's church.

8. At Lampart, co. Suffolk, aged 83, Mr. John B. field, formerly of considerable estate in that county.

At Milton Colville, N. folks, Sir E. W. Allen, bart. who represented that county in four successive parliaments. He married, 1. Rhoda, eldest daughter of Francis Blake D'Israeli, esq. of Siston, co. Northumberland, who died 1777, by whom he has a daughter Rhoda, who died young, and two other sons, John Henry and Francis; 2. Anne, youngest daughter of Christopher P. de Grey, of N. Kingston, Kent, by whom he had 6 daughters, who died in 1767, and three sons, Edward, John-Bernard, and Henry-Nicholas.

At T. rings, Walter B. Powell, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

At Clether, Richard Mytton, esq. barrister at law.

9. At Greenwich, of a lingering ill, Miss Elizabeth-Charlotte Hughes, youngest daughter of the late William H. esq. of Betsfanger, in Kent.

10. In Vauxhall walk, Lambeth, Mr. Pinto, formerly the celebrated Miss Hunt. Such is the mutability of human life, that this lady, once the renowned and distinguished heroine of the vocal tribe, and who, in the meridian of her fame, was universally respected and admired, gradually declined into the vale of obscurity, and died at length almost forgotten by the publick.

11. Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, relict of the Rev. Plaxton D. minister of Bishop Stortford, Herts.

At Alconbury, co. Huntingdon, in his 70th year, the Rev. Isaac Nicholson. He was suddenly taken ill as he began divine service in the afternoon, and expired a few hours afterwards.

12. During divine service, at Queen's-chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 64th year, Mr. Folgham, of Fleet-street.

13. In George-street, Westminster, aged 90, after a long illness, the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Moly, bishop of Bath and Wells, which see he had filled 28 years, being promoted to it in 1754 on the death of St. Wiles 1773, who, like him, had been translated from St. David's. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, A. B. 1771; A. M. 1775; S. T. P. 1777; archdeacon of Colchester, 1780; prebendary of Salisbury; bishop of St. David's, 1766; and F. R. S. 1771. He preached a Spiritual Sermon 1771; one on the Fast for the Earthquake 1766; one before the Salisbury Infirmary 1769; one before the Lord, Jan. 30, 1759; and one before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1776. He had amassed a private fortune to the amount of 120,000 l.; 20,000 of which he bequeathed to an only daughter, who is married; and the remaining 100,000 l. to his son, Dr. Moly. His son Robert died in June last.

14. At his house in Windfor castle, Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Lord Bishop of Salis-

bury, in 1786, Sir Walter Blake, bart. at the advanced age of 84; and on the same day the Lady Blake, to whom he had been married nearly 60 years. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John Blake. Sir Walter was one of the most ardent of the Baronets of Ireland, his ancestor having been so created in 1622, and descended from the same stock as the family of Blake, Lord W. Picourt.

Mr. George Webb, of Leicester.

At Wargrave, Berks, Mrs. Hall, late of Union-street, Berkeley-square.

At Bagnor, after a lingering illness, Mr. Pink, master of the hotel at that place.

At Baron Norton's, at Llan Hael, Sutherland, Miss Chalmers, eldest daughter of Messrs.

Montague C. esq. of Easton, near Grinstead, Lincolnshire. Her death was occasioned by her clabs taking fire.

14. Mr. John Henry Gentil, of Camomile Street, 8 Shopgate, merchant, aged 57. He went to bed in perfect health, but was afterwards struck with an apoplectic fit, and died in an hour or two.

At her house at Farnham, near Portsmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Montagu, relict of the late Adm. I. Montagu.

15. In Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 73, the Hon. Mrs. Bateman.

At Bath, Lieut.-gen. James Whorwood Adair, M. P. for the county of Cambridge, colonel of the 45th foot, and one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bedchamber.

Andrew Layton, esq. merchant, of Throgmorton-street.

At Woolford, in his 75th year, Mr. Robert Loxham, late of the Royal Exchange, insurance-broker.

16. At his brother's house at Islington, in his 50th year, Mr. John Allcock, of Aldermanbury.

In the prime of life, Mr. Philip Hayes, grazier, of Whiffendine, Rutland.

Mr. Burges, printer to the University of Cambridge.

17. In Cleveland-court, St. James's palace, Thomas Townsend, esq. many years steward to Earl Spencer.

At Clifton-hill, near Bristol, the wife of Thomas Surbeby, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and youngest daughter of Christopher Anstey, esq. of Bath.

17. At his house in Hanover square, the Right Hon. Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, in Ireland, LL.D. His Lordship was born Dec. 4, 1739. and succeeded to the titles on the decease of his grandfather; in 1766 he was appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty; and represented in parliament the borough of Eastoe, in Cornwall, Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and latterly Winchester. He married first, 1767, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Prouse, bart. of Poole hall, in Cheshire, and had issue an only daughter; and secondly, 1783, Mary Mee, by whom he had issue Henry John, now Lord Palmerston, born 1784. His Lordship was in the male line the representative of the ancient family of Temple, which has produced so many distinguished characters in the political and literary world, and from which, in the female line, the Marquis of Buckingham (who has assumed the name of Temple) is descended. His Lordship died of what the世俗 terms an ossified throat; in consequence of which, he must inevitably have been starved to death for want of nourishment, had he not been relieved from so dreadful a calamity by an earlier dissolution.

In Pall Mall, Mr. William Atkinson, apothecary.

19. April 19, Nathaniel Polhill, esq. son

of—P. esq. of Greenwich, and grandson of N. Polhill, esq. merchant, and M. P. for Southwark. A youth of promising hopes, amiable manners, and uncorrupted mind; respected by numerous friends and acquaintance, to whose memory he will be long dear; just entering into the possession of a fortune equal to every purpose of benevolence or gratification, yet with every inviting prospect that could encourage the love and desire of life, cut off from every social engagement by a malady which resisted all medical skill; confined for near six months to a bed of sickness, in which he endured incessant pain; bereaved of all hope of amendment, with no solace but the sympathy and tears of surrounding friends, who could only lament their own incapacity to administer relief; at the eve of manhood, which he was never to attain; and doomed, by the loss of a limb, to purchase the precarious chance of surviving a little longer.

20. Of a violent fever of 24 hours, in her 69th year, Lady Radcliffe, aunt of the late Charles John Clarke, esq. of Hitchin priory, who died Dec. 6, 1801; sister of the late John Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin priory, and relict of Sir Ch. Farnaby R.

At Sudley, co. Warwick, aged 91, Thos. Chambers, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

21. At Mr. Coutts's, in Stretton street, Piccadilly, George Augustus North, Earl of Guildford, Baron North and Guildford. His Lordship was born Sept. 12, 1757, and married, in 1785, Miss Hobart, daughter of the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had three sons, who died in their infancy. He married, secondly, the eldest daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq. sister to the Marchioness of Bute and to Lady Bordett, by whom he had a son, who died Jan. 25 last. (p. 94.) He has left three infant daughters; Lady Maria, by his first lady; and Lady Susan and Georgiana North, by his present lady. The long and painful ill state of his Lordship's health arose from a fall from his horse, a few years since, at Cheltenham, owing to the animal taking fright as his Lordship was presenting a basket of fruit to Miss Coutts, afterwards Countess of Guildford. By this accident, it is supposed the spine of his back was affected, and from this fatal source were derived all the bodily sufferings under which he languished for several years, and that baffled all the skill of the ablest physicians. His immediate dissolution was looked for all the last week; on the preceding evening, he fell into a somnolency for 8 hours, out of which he awakened suddenly, a little before 5 o'clock the next morning, when casting his eyes around, and lifting up both hands, he uttered one groan, and expired. His Lordship invariably discharged all the relative and social duties

dities of life in a manner that gave an amiable respectability to his private character; and his public principles were no less heightened by a steady direction of superior talents in support of constitutional liberty, and the general defence of the commonwealth. He has left estates to the amount of 13,000*l.* per annum, which, in failure of an heir, devolve to his brother, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Francis North, the present presumptive Earl of Guildford.—A temporary difficulty, however, is said to have arisen respecting the succession to the title of this Earldom: ten months are legally allowed to the relic of a peer, as the term in which she may or may not declare her pregnancy, and therefore the title of the next heir, it is generally supposed, must

lie in abeyance for that period, until the lady should make a formal declaration of her non-pregnancy in the interval. The late Earl dying without male issue, the Barony of North is supposed to be separated from the Earldom, and to descend in abeyance to his Lordship's sisters, Lady Glasherve, Lady Shelheid, and Lady Charlotte Lincolnsay. If the present Lord should marry and have a son, he would, by the custom of England, take the second title, which would be that of Guildford; a strange coincidence in the annals of heraldry, as in that case both father and son would bear the title of Lord Guildford.

21. At his house in Bedford-square, in his 63th year, Job Marthow, esq. governor of the Bank of England.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. *Romeo and Juliet*—Urania.
2. *Venue Preferred*—Ditto.
3. *King Henry the Fourth*—Ditto.
4. *Measure for Measure*—Ditto.
5. *Hector for a Husband*—The Festival of the Circus—Ditto.
6. *The Morning Glory*—Urania.
7. *Romeo and Juliet*—Ditto.
8. *Love in a Village*—The Anatomist.
9. *Venue Preferred*—The Doctor and the Apothecary—Ditto.
10. *King Henry the Fourth*—Of Age—Ditto.
11. *The Fair Farmer*—Urania.
12. *Love in a Village*—The Fair Farmer.
13. *Pizarro*—The Spotted Child.
14. *St. World and St. World N*—Ditto.
15. *The Doctor*—The Anatomist.
16. *Love in a Village*—The Mock Doctor.
17. *The Grandfather*—The Fair Farmer.
18. *The Grandfather*—The Fair Farmer.
19. *The Grandfather*—The Fair Farmer.
20. *The Grandfather*—The Fair Farmer.
21. *Love in a Village*—The Fair Farmer.
22. *Love in a Village*—The Fair Farmer.
23. *Love in a Village*—The Fair Farmer.
24. *Love in a Village*—The Fair Farmer.
25. *Love in a Village*—The Fair Farmer.
26. *The Grandfather*—The Fair Farmer.
27. *The Grandfather*—The Fair Farmer.

March

1. *The Stranger*—Halequin's Almanack.
2. *Love in a Village*—Ditto.
3. *The Grandfather*—The Anatomist.
4. *Venue Preferred*—The Spotted Child.
5. *Pizarro*—The Spotted Child.
6. *The Grandfather*—The Spotted Child.
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26. *The Grandfather*—The Spotted Child.
27. *The Grandfather*—The Spotted Child.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. *Alfonso*—Halequin's Almanack.
2. *Folly as it Flies*—Ditto.
3. *King Richard the Third*—Ditto.
4. *Folly as it Flies*—Paul and Virginia.
5. *Alfonso*—The Review.
6. *Love in a Village*—Two Springs to you.
7. *Alfonso*—Halequin's Almanack.
8. *The Cabinet*—The Intriguing Chambermaid.
9. *Ditto*—The Jew and the Doctor.
10. *The Grandfather*—Halequin's Almanack.
11. *Love in a Village*—Honest Thief.
12. *The Cabinet*—The Spotted Child.
13. *Love in a Village*—The Spotted Child.
14. *The Cabinet*—Love à la Mode.
15. *The Cabinet*—Love à la Mode.
16. *The Cabinet*—Love à la Mode.
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BILL of MORTALITY, from March 30, to April 27, 1802.

Continued.	Buried.	Between	Between
Males 584	Males 868	2 and 5	201
Females 578	Females 7,8	5 and 10	81
Whereof have died under two years old 478		10 and 20	37
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3s. 6d. per pound.		20 and 30	120
Peck Loaf 3s. 9d.; 3s. 9d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.		30 and 40	150
		40 and 50	186
		50 and 60	198
		60 and 70	199
		70 and 80	25
		80 and 90	26
		90 and 100	5

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 17, 1862. [383] **INLAND COUNTIES. MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	68	4	12	0	34	4	23	2	32	9
Surrey	63	0	33	0	34	8	22	4	33	6
Hertford	61	2	46	6	32	10	22	8	36	9
Bedford	67	0	49	2	35	11	19	9	31	4
Hunting.	65	1	00	0	35	2	16	0	29	1
Northam.	69	4	00	0	32	10	17	0	30	0
Rutland	74	0	00	0	33	9	16	6	36	0
Leicester	71	1	00	0	35	8	17	1	32	0
Notting.	78	0	42	0	30	6	20	0	35	0
Derby	75	4	00	0	42	8	20	6	41	8
Stafford	77	1	00	0	41	5	22	6	00	0
Salop	71	4	54	10	41	1	22	9	00	0
Hereford	62	11	44	8	33	4	21	10	39	7
Worcest.	69	1	39	2	37	6	17	4	37	6
Warwick	79	10	00	0	41	0	23	10	44	5
Wilts	59	8	00	0	33	4	21	8	39	8
Gorks	62	9	00	0	33	1	23	11	36	5
Oxford	60	11	00	0	32	5	19	11	31	11
Bucks	68	8	00	0	36	2	21	0	35	5
Montgo.	74	0	00	0	42	5	16	7	00	0
Brecon	65	7	43	0	40	0	18	4	00	0
Radnor	69	0	00	0	36	2	20	7	00	0

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	68	0	35	6	32	2	14	6	19	7
Kent	66	2	00	0	34	8	24	4	31	6
Suffex	62	6	00	0	36	6	24	4	00	0
Suffolk	69	3	39	11	32	10	19	3	26	7
Cambrid.	63	7	00	0	30	7	14	0	29	0
Norfolk	66	8	17	4	30	10	19	11	28	6
Lincoln	69	3	32	0	33	0	15	9	29	4
York	67	5	45	10	33	5	15	4	11	3
Durham	68	5	00	0	00	0	15	5	00	0
Northum.	61	8	46	0	31	9	17	0	20	0
Cumberl.	82	3	52	8	35	4	19	3	00	0
Westmo.	73	2	36	0	39	10	19	7	00	0
Lancast.	70	1	00	0	35	8	21	2	37	7
Chester	66	7	00	0	00	0	18	2	00	0
Flint	60	0	00	0	36	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	79	10	00	0	47	3	17	1	38	5
Anglelea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	70	0	42	0	38	0	29	0	00	0
Merrione	77	4	52	0	44	0	22	8	00	0
Cardigan	64	0	00	0	30	0	12	0	00	0
Pembrok	58	0	00	0	27	11	13	8	00	0
Carmart.	63	3	00	0	34	5	13	10	00	0
Glamorg.	69	0	00	0	34	8	18	9	00	0
Gloucest.	67	2	00	0	35	5	20	4	29	6
Somerfet	64	11	00	0	44	7	29	5	35	0
Monm.	68	9	00	0	36	8	16	8	50	0
Devon	64	10	00	0	30	1	20	8	00	0
Cornwall	64	4	00	0	30	0	16	2	00	0
Dorset	63	8	00	0	32	0	24	7	00	0
Hants	60	11	00	0	33	0	22	1	43	9

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

68 2/44 10/35 6/19 7/35 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66 1/31 4/31 4/20 2/31 8

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	69	11	43	0	34	7	19	8	29	3
2	67	10	39	11	31	2	17	9	27	7
3	66	8	37	4	30	10	19	11	23	6
4	67	9	31	0	31	4	15	1	29	2
5	65	0	46	0	31	9	17	5	35	0
6	78	1	53	9	36	2	19	4	35	0
7	68	6	44	10	35	8	20	9	37	7
8	76	5	17	0	44	0	20	0	38	5

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	63	7	44	10	30	10	14	6	35	0
10	68	8	44	10	34	7	19	2	36	0
11	64	7	44	10	30	0	18	2	35	0
12	61	10	44	10	32	3	23	8	43	9
13	67	7	31	4	30	3	19	5	29	8
14	68	2	31	4	30	10	16	11	33	3
15	74	0	11	4	33	7	25	10	35	3
16	57	10	31	4	32	0	19	4	31	4

PRICES OF FLOUR, Apr. 26.

Fine	50s. to 52s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Hotte Pollard	0s. 0d. to 0s.
Seconds	45s. to 45s.	Fine Pollard	0s. to 24s.	Bran	12s. 6d. to 00s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	0s. to cs.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avordupois, 98s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 18s. to 5l. 6s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 15s. to 5l. 11s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to 4l. 18s.
Earnham Pockets	5l. 12s. to 8l. 8s.	Essex Bags	3l. 15s. 10. 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Mar. 17.

Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Aver. 22s. 7s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 10s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d.	Aver. 1l. 15s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending Apr. 21, 1862, is 39s. 5d. 2 per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Apr. 26. To fink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.	Lamb	7s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.		

TALLOW, Apr. 26, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 0d.

COALS, Mar. 22. Newcastle 34s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 34s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 02s.—Curd, 00s.

[illegible]

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Palace, Fleet-Street.]

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

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Coventry
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Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
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Leeds 1—Lowes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
Sufford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
York 3

MAY, 1802.
CONTAINING

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representation of some curious STONE COFFINS lately discovered at WARE;
ancient COINS, WEIGHTS, &c. &c.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

NICHOLS and SON, at Crown's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
here all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1802.

Meteorolog. Diary for April, 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52° 2'. Long. 0° 11'.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of sky.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card, points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.
					N.	E.	S.	W.	
1	30.0	St	44	40			4		V.L.
2	29.57	S	44	41	1	2			Do.
3	29.4	St	49	48			4		No.
4	29.56	R	48	45.5	3	1			Do.
5	29.58	R	49	47	1	3			Do.
6	29.19	R	48	43	2		3		V.L.
7	30.01	St	46	41.5			4		Do.
8	29.90	S	51	51.5			1		L.
9	29.75	S	53	49.5			4		No.
10	29.73	R	49	45			4		R.B.
11	29.41	R	50	47			4		V.B.
12	29.44	R	43	38.5	1		3		Do.
13	29.67	R	41	38	2		1		Do.
14	29.91	R	39	33	1		3		L.
15	29.73	St	47	50			4		Do.
16	29.67	St	47	47			4		V.L.
17	29.87	R	45	43			1		Do.
18	29.98	R	51	53			4		Do.
19	30.03	R	56	56			1		Do.
20	29.95	St	55	55.5			4		Do.
21	29.95	St	53	50.5			4		No.
22	29.73	S	54	54	2	3			L.
23	29.68	R	49	48			3		Do.
24	29.88	S	44	46	1	2			B.
25	29.63	S	54	53.5			1		V.B.
26	29.65	St	48	47			4		R.B.
27	29.35	R	48	50			4		B.
28	29.54	R	44	41	4				R.St.
29	29.73	R	45	42	4				B.
30	29.91	R	44	43	1	2			R.B.
19.74 47.80 46.37 11 18 61					19.75 54.80 56.00 34 7 19 60				

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1802.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clk Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clk Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1802
Apr. 27	44	46	40	29.60	rain
28	42	53	41	29.80	cloudy
29	44	50	43	30.0	cloudy
1	43	46	42	29.14	cloudy
2	44	49	44	29.12	fair
3	43	58	41	29.02	fair
4	44	57	42	29.95	cloudy
5	44	59	45	29.19	fair
6	44	54	44	29.37	cloudy
7	46	57	45	29.23	fair
8	46	57	45	29.19	fair
9	44	58	51	26.95	fair
10	47	61	42	29.97	fair
11	49	59	40	30.27	fair
12	47	51	52	29.10	fair

Day of Month.	8 o'clk Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clk Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1802
May 12	51	57	50	30.00	cloudy
13	46	53	39	29.91	fair and windy
14	40	49	35	29.88	fair, with rain
15	36	46	41	29.81	show. of sun
16	38	46	38	29.80	show. of sun
17	39	47	35	29.60	show. of sun
18	36	53	44	29.60	fair
19	45	53	43	29.50	rain
20	44	53	45	30.00	cloudy
21	54	72	57	29.10	fair
22	56	73	57	29.09	fair
23	59	60	55	29.10	fair
24	60	65	54	29.11	fair
25	57	63	59	29.12	fair
26	62	73	60	29.20	fair

W. CARY, Optician, No. 18a, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1802.

URBAN,

North of Ireland, April 14.

THE following LETTER and REMARKS have appeared in the newspapers of Belfast and Dublin, where they have excited so much attention, that you will probably think them not unworthy the notice of your Philosophical Readers in Britain, especially as the Remarks are given from a more improved copy, than had there been published.

he Printer of the Belfast News-Letter.

That the Giants Causeway, situated at the Northern extremity of the county of Antrim, is one of the great natural curiosities, not only in Ireland but on the surface of this globe, long been acknowledged. It will, I doubt not, gratify your readers, to communicate to them, some curious remarks on the different opinions of naturalists concerning the formation of the Giants Causeway; with which the author of this letter has been favoured by a gentleman of distinguished talents and abilities, who has long been the wonderful production of nature the object of his diligent investigation, and has discovered properties which had escaped former observation excepting the late ingenious William Hamilton, whose "Letter concerning the Northern Coast of the county of Antrim," 1790, have so merit, as must greatly aggravate concern for his untimely fate. It will also, no doubt, afford great pleasure, both to Philosophers and Men of Letters, to learn, that a very exact description of this great natural curiosity, given in a capital style, has been published by Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Belfast, whose fine picture of the Battle of the Marquis of Hertford was so much admired. In this description of the Giants Causeway, Mr. Robinson has not only done justice to the picturesque and stupendous forms, but has paid particular attention to some of the peculiarities in its structure, deserving the notice of men of science.

To the following remarks I shall prefix extracts from the account or description given by Dr. Hamilton in his Letters, Part II. p. 26:

"The Giants Causeway is generally described as a Mole or Quay, projecting from the base of a steep promontory some hundred feet into the sea, and is formed of perpendicular pillars of basalt, which stand in contact with each other, exhibiting a sort of polygonal pavement, somewhat resembling the appearance of a solid honeycomb. The pillars are irregular prisms, of various denominations, from three to eight sides; but the hexagonal columns are as numerous as all the others put together.

"On a minute inspection, every pillar is found to be separable into several joints, whose articulation is neat and compact, beyond expression; the convex termination of one joint, always meeting a concave socket in the next; besides which, the angles of one frequently shoot over those of the other, so that they are completely locked together, and can never be separated without a fracture of these parts.

"The sides of each column are unequal among themselves, but the contiguous sides of adjoining columns are always of equal dimensions, so as to touch in all their parts.

"But it is not here that our admiration should cease—Whatever the process was by which Nature produced that beautiful and curious arrangement of pillars, so conspicuous about the Giants Causeway—the cause, far from being limited to that spot alone, appears to have extended itself through a large

It was destroyed by a mob of assassins in 1797, with circumstances of uncommon violence. See vol. LXVII, p. 180, since Dr. Hamilton wrote, a few columns have been found of even nine sides.

tract

tract of country, in every direction; inasmuch, that many of the common quarries, for several miles around, seem to be only abortive attempts towards the production of a Giants Causeway*.

I shall now subjoin the promised remarks, which are so original and satisfactory, that every judicious reader will join with the writer of this letter, in hoping that they will be resumed and given to the publick in a more extended form; and, let me add, that the testimony of so accurate a judge, of the correctness of Mr. Robinson's delineation, will raise it high in the opinion of persons of science †.

A. B.
Remarks on the Accounts given by Naturalists of the GIANTS CAUSEWAY.

THE Basaltic Pillars, which in the last thirty years have been discovered in various parts of France and Germany, and the Hebrides, have excited much attention, and occasioned many controversies among modern Naturalists.

The Giants Causeway was the first assemblage of such pillars that attracted notice, and is still admitted by all to be the neatest and most perfect group hitherto discovered; but in point of insignificance, the particular spot called the Giants Causeway is inferior to many others on the same coast. Mr. Pennant probably knew of no other columns in the North of Ireland when he pronounced, that "Basalt Pillars in Staffa far exceed the Irish in grandeur." He was little aware that our Basaltic country, and especially our coast, exhibits many miles of vast perpendicular precipices, lined with Basalt columns, in parallel ranges, with a magnificence unvalued in any other part of the world.

The colonnade at Fairhead, in the coast of Antrim, is proved, in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal for December, 1801, far to exceed Staffa in grandeur; its columns being each 250 feet long; that is, near five times as long as the tallest pillars at Staffa.

Nor is our superiority confined to the grandeur alone; our towering and

extensive precipices, close to the Naturalist the most beautiful arrangement of nature, displaying a variety of the most, of different forms and of a different principle of construction, internal and external; such as is not met with or not noticed in any other part of the world.

As we now along the base of these stupendous *Fuadex*, we enjoy a view more magnificent beyond description, and discover many curious circumstances, which have hitherto escaped the notice of Naturalists; I will mention one.

The Giants Causeway, compared by Dr. Hamilton to a mole or quay, and supposed by Messrs. Desmarest and Bala to be a jet or current of lava running into the sea from the base of a volcanic hill, now appears to be a part of one of the original strata of our globe, placed at its intersection with the plane of the sea. This stratum is forty-four feet thick, and entirely composed of Basalt Pillars of that length: it is inclined to the horizon in a small angle, and, when traced from the Causeway Eastward, ascends obliquely along the face of the precipice. It terminates at the distance of about a mile from the Causeway: its upper surface is now elevated near 230 feet above the surface of the sea; proceeding Eastward it dips and finally immerses at Portmonee, two miles East from the Causeway, forming as its immersion the valleys of two beautiful conical islands.

Magnificent as the colonnades may be supposed, which this stratum displays in so extensive a course across the face of these mighty precipices, they are by no means our finest; the stratum next but one above this is eleven feet thicker, and of course the pillars, of which it also is entirely composed, are fifty-five feet each, and its extent is somewhat greater than the former. The intermediate stratum is composed of another variety of Basalt, prismatic, but not columnar: this is fifty-four feet thick.

The Giants Causeway stratum when

* Appearances of the same kind have occurred 40 miles distant, near Dromore, in a quarry in the Bishop's demesne land, which is beyond the limits marked in Dr. Hamilton's map of the Basalt Country annexed to his letter. The country people here and in the North of England, and even naturalists in Scotland, use the term *White-Sand* as synonymous to Basalt. Porphyry, I presume, is correct.

† This picture is to be disposed of by raffle to one each, of which near ninety have given their names. *Gerardine*, in Westmoreland, and was a man of *Bo* *hup* and his infant son, *sep* *our*

at one point a native of Westmoreland, and was a man of Bo hup and his infant son, sep our

at one point a native of Westmoreland, and was a man of Bo hup and his infant son, sep our

It attains its greatest height is the eighth, counting from the sea; all the lower ones immerse in succession as we approach Portmooir; and where this stratum finely immerses, it has eight over it, four of them columnar, the pillars being of very different lengths, determined by the thickness of the stratum. But in each separate stratum the diameters of the pillars, and the perfection or imperfection of their construction, appear pretty much the same, while the whole mass of the strata are steadily parallel to each other.

When I last summer found at the Giants Causeway an ingenious and rising artist, Mr. Robinson, whom I knew to be highly favoured by my friend the Bishop of Dromore, employed to make a drawing of it, I at first thought I would have directed him to parts of the coast, which would have afforded him subjects of greater beauty as well as novelty. But, upon reflection, I think he has made the best choice, as the name of the *Giants Causeway* will probably excite an attention to the subject and the artist, which more stupendous scenery could not have procured with such as had not seen it. It remains, then, to relate a few particulars belonging to this wonderful production of Nature, and to give a brief statement of the controversies to which it has given rise among modern naturalists.

The Giants Causeway has been often compared to an honeycomb, which it certainly resembles much; but accurate observers find a very striking difference between their component prisms. The powers of the bee seem to be limited; he can construct his cell of no other figure than a regular hexagon, that is, with six sides.

Mathematicians well know that the hexagon is the only regular figure (with more sides than four), of which a number put together completely fill up space.

Yet it appears that in the Giants Causeway, the space is completely filled without any such limitation, figures of every number of sides from three to eight (as Dr. Hamilton observes) being intermixed, yet the space is as accurately filled up as in the honeycomb, and so closely as to hold water when a hollow in the surface suffers it to collect.

The extreme regularity of the Giants Causeway pillars has much embarrassed

Naturalists: some ascribe their regularity to *crystallization*; but the celebrated Mr. Kirwan has shewn that in many particulars these prisms differ from all known crystals.

Some modern Philosophers follow the opinion of a French Naturalist, a M. Deshayes, who supposed the Giants Causeway to be of volcanic origin, and that its regular prisms were formed in the currents of lava as they cooled. To this it has been strongly objected that similar figures have not been found in the currents of any known volcano.

Dr. Hamilton and M. Monnet allege that these prisms were formed in the heart of the volcano, at the bottom of its crater, and that we must wait until the mountain decays before we can discover them.

But they cannot have been formed there, as regular basalt prisms abound on the tops of mountains, and also several ranges of them are found placed alternately one over the other, forming accumulations many strata deep and most regularly disposed, which, had they been in the crater of a volcano must have all melted into one mass; besides, these gentlemen make us wait too long for proof.

Mr. Raspe, observing that the Giants Causeway ran into the sea, and conceiving it to be a current of lava, supposed that some unknown quality in the salt water, together with the sudden cooling, occasioned the material, of which it was composed, to assume regular forms.

But many currents of lava have been found in different parts of the world running into the sea, while prisms, like those at the Giants Cause, have not been observed at any of them.

An attentive examination of our coast shews the weakness of Mr. Raspe's Theory, though warmly adopted by Mr. Dolomieu; for although Basalt Pillars and colonades abound in the faces of our precipices hanging over the sea for twenty miles; yet columnar Basalt comes into contact with the salt-water but in three points; to wit, the two interfections of the Giants Causeway stratum mentioned above, and at Carrickarede, five miles Eastward.

Dr. Hutton, adhering to the igneous system, but giving up the usual mode of producing lava by volcanic eruption, affirms that all *Basalt* (the stone of which the Giants Causeway is formed) is *Loose*, *first fused*, and then consolidated

down in the bowels of the earth, whence it was elevated to its surface, and to the tops of our mountains, by the expansive force of subterranean fire.

Wild as this fashionable theory must appear, and contrary to all probability, it is also unsupported by any species of proof, and contradicted by facts in every part of this country; for instead of the *dydiation and contortion of the strata*, which according to his Theory, he says, we must expect, (Edinburgh Transactions, vol. I. p. 265); and instead of finding them, as he says, we do, "in every possible position, from horizontal becoming vertical, from continuous broken, and separated in every possible direction, from a plane bent and doubled," nothing can exceed the regularity with which the strata are disposed over the whole face of this island country, nor does their steady parallelism seem ever to be disturbed.

Though Basalt has for a long time been pretty generally considered as a volcanic production, yet more accurate modern observers have discovered many circumstances which shew it never could have been in fusion—for instance, All lavas abound with air-holes, while not a single cavity is to be found in any of our Basalts, except what are mentioned below.

All lavas are accompanied by scoria, and a particle of which is to be found on the Giants Causeway, or any where on our coast.

Currents of lava are stated by Sir William Hamilton, Ferber, and Spallanzani, always to vary in their density; their materials being generally arranged according to their specific gravities: thus, at the bottom compact lava, then cellular lava, then scoria, lastly cinders and volcanic ashes. Now if Basalt be of volcanic origin, our strata must be currents of lava, of course should be governed by the same rule: instead of which, every Basalt stratum

here is of uniform density and uniform material from bottom to top.

Marine shells, and their impressions have lately been discovered in some of our Basalts†: this proves they were in fusion, as such substances could not and turn into lime with a moderate heat.

Basalt pillars have also been lately found with cavities filled with fresh water—a fact incompatible with igneous origin.

Sir. Kirwan derives every thing from aqueous solution; and says, that the material of which our Causeway is formed was *split into columns by desiccation*.

Eminent as this great man undoubtedly is, in the chemical and mineralogical branches of Natural History, yet on its subject, his theory seems to be insufficient as those of any of his predecessors; for his system does not account for the delicate articulations of our pillars, by far the most curious circumstance attending them, and not happily exhibited in different points of view in the present picture.

This theory too is incompatible with different ranges or strata of pillars, and on one another with solid rock between them.

But, above all, it is contradicted by our pillars being in close contact with each other, as appears by their surface holding water; whereas, had they been forged by their substance splitting on desiccation, great intervals must have existed between them.

Grant all this, it must appear, that philosophers have not yet discovered the process adopted by Nature, in the construction of this beautiful and mysterious work; but though we cannot penetrate the secret of her operations, it is with pleasure we admire her magnificence, especially when joined in the most continuous neatness; and what are both so abundantly displayed, as in

† Some travellers have thought they observed that they had broke the stones, they would have observed appearances, and that the internal strata were compact. Some stones which have been picked up by sea, make of sea; but these had been of help.

† These had not been discovered when Dr. Ferber was in the country. That such water could not possibly have been in the basalt columns will be shewn below, for some, so as not to admit the minutest interval of kind of rock up, with the most compact part of the whole, or glossy shell, which seems to have been the case.

ed villages of fire and for six of iron; but found that they had been discovered by the cause was in compatible with any such process on our coast have been produced in relation to forming basalt for the basalt.

Hamilton's book was published.

get themselves into a state of contact, and clearly always found in a glass on first formation of

1.] Honourable Testimonials to both the William Pitts. 397

ants Causeway and its vicinity? oils of a journey are amply re- the contemplation of such won- objects; and to those who are tant for such an expedition, Mr. son's fine picture, finished on the and now at Belfast, will give a idea of the Giants Causeway, ts towering promontories, than ing of the kind yet attempted.

W. R.

URBAN, Gloucester, May 10.
RMIT me to communicate an inscription that the late Sir Draper designed for his obelisk Clifton, which he raised to memory of the late Lord Chat-

If you should think it wor- f a place in your valuable Mis- ry, as the production of an nt Latin scholar, it may afford yree of satisfaction to one of constant readers, that he has ibuted thus much, though at d-hand, to a choice collection aterials with which your pub- n is monthly acknowledged to ad. Yours, &c. C. H.

add a fragment of Sir Wm. er's Letter addressed to Wm. on, esq. who occupied the : at Clifton, called Manilla- , in the year 1781.

This war is a most troublesome es even in its most prosperous

I wonder that the purses as well uence of the nation are not totally uted. I profess that my political ave not discernment enough to rer, how a decrease of commerce in increase of enemies can end, n our total ruin, unless a speedy e put to the contest. I see by the s, that 24 millions are wanting for ear, and voted accordingly. It bold stroke—but what *Potius* have ken to furnish the means? I read naval victories; undecisive en- nents are bad omens at sea.

I wish my honest praise of the dead ot be misconstrued into satire t the living. I wish most sin- y, that every line may be appro- d to lord N. at the conclusion of war. His good qualities deserve r success than he has met with; he has more enemies to struggle , and more difficulties to conquer. If you think proper to inscribe the

following written lines on the pillar, they are entirely at your service.

Cetera desunt.

An inscription for an obelisk raised by Sir W. Draper, to the memory of the late Lord Chatham, and sent to W. Gordon, esq. to be inscribed thereon, 1781.

"Viro memorabili, invicto,
qui in dubio rebus trepidisque
petrus laboranti

vincicem se impavidum obstitit,
suoque impetu flexor,
consilii et exempli singularis auctor,
qui gradibus animi et affectus
Britanniae gloriam,
jam prope intermortuam,
resuscitavit, adamque,
qui orbem ferè universam animo complectens,
hostibus ubique prodigatis,
Europam, Asiam, Africam, Americam,
victoris peragravit,
triumphis illustravit,
GUILLMO PITT."

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

YOU will rejoice to hear that Mr. Pitt's birth-day was yesterday commemorated, with great festivity, in Merchant Taylors Hall, Threadneedle-street, by a company seldom equalled for rank and respectability of character.

Among those present were the Dukes of Rutland and Montrose.—Marquisses Cornwallis, Townshend, Buckingham, Exeter, Worcester.—Earls Spencer, Camden, Westmorland, Essex, Cowper, Gower, Euston, Temple.—Lords Romney, Whitworth, Carrington, Grenville, Loftus, Walsingham, Morpeth, Gwydir, Bruce, Hawkebury, Rolle, Hood, Castlereagh, R. Seymour, F. Campbell, W. Gordon, Braybrook, Yarmouth, Woodhouse, Mulgrave, Bayning, Hervey, G. L. Gower, Louvaine, and Villiers.—The Attorney and Solicitor-General.—Admiral Berkeley.—Generals Lenox, Egerton, Gascogne.—Sir R. Peel, W. W. Wynne, R. Buxton, H. Mildmay, R. Vaughan, J. Wrottesley, S. Stewart, Christopher Banes.—Aldermen Curtis, Anderson, Price, Flower, &c.—The doors were opened soon after 4, when the company collected in vast numbers.—The three rooms were occupied as follows:

The large room contained	305
The second room	260
The third room	149

—200

The number who sat down exceeded that for which the dinner had been ordered

ordered—at a Guinea a head—by four. The dinner, which was from the London Tavern, was served up about a quarter past 6, and was of a very superior kind, both in quantity and quality. When "The King" was given as a toast, all the company joined in "God Save the King!" "The Queen,"—"The Prince and Princess of Wales,"—"The Duke of York, and all the rest of the Royal Family," afterwards followed, and were most cordially given. Earl Spencer (who was in the chair), previously to his proposing Mr. Pitt's health, wished to state to the company, that he had that morning received a letter, which he read, the substance of which was, "that Mr. Pitt had received with much pride information of the honour which his Lordship, and those who composed the meeting, intended to confer on him that day; that, however thankful he was for this testimony of their regard, he begged that his lordship would make his best excuses for declining his personal attendance; that the occasion of the meeting would best point out the delicate propriety of his absence; but that no man could recollect with greater pleasure and respect such a very flattering distinction of his friends." Earl Spencer, after reading the letter, shortly observed, that although they all sincerely regretted his absence, yet that none would the less cordially unite with him in drinking—"Mr. Pitt," to whom this country was so much indebted for the preservation of its rights and liberties. The toast, with three times three, was loudly reiterated from all parts of the room, accompanied by universal huzzas, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, in testimony of the most cordial approbation. Dignum augmented the general joy by an Anacreontic Song, written by Mr. George Rose; and, after the tumult of general applause had in some degree abated, Earl Spencer gave "The Wooden Walls of Old England;" which was immediately followed by the glee of "Britain's best Bulwarks are her Wooden Walls." Sir Robert Peel called attention to a proposition he had to submit to the meeting; he should make no apology for the toast he was about to propose, but gave—"The Worthy Chairman." This met with enthusiastic approbation. Lord Spencer remarked, that it was impos-

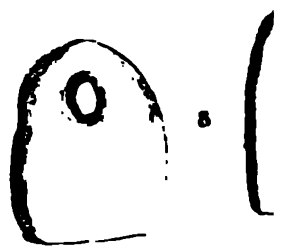
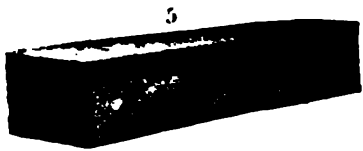
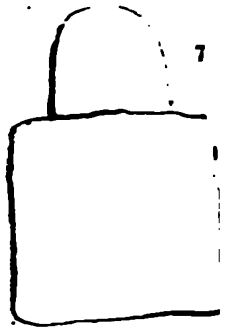
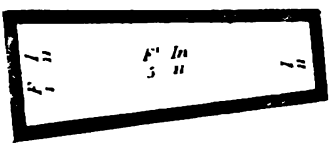
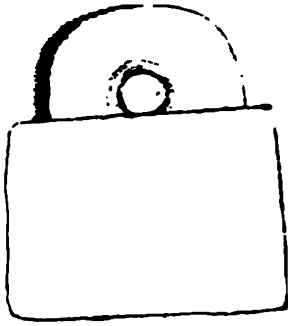
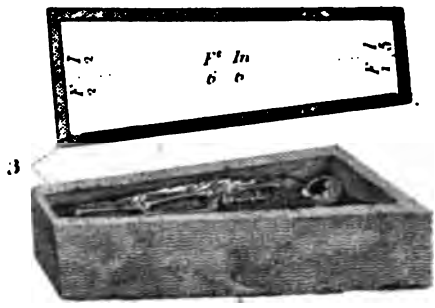
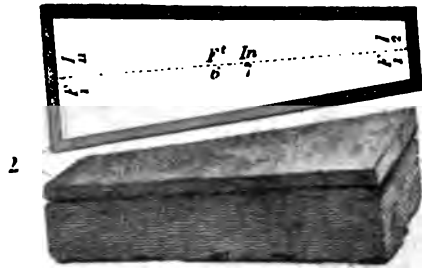
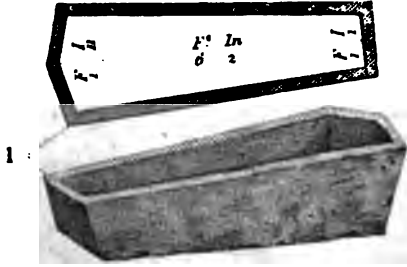
sible for him to feel more gratified than he did at the success of the evening, which had been so happily conferred upon him; he should therefore content himself with thanking the company most cordially, and drinking to "The Health of all present." The glee of "The mighty Conqueror of Hairs," followed the toast of the "Army and Navy of the United Kingdom."—"The Lord Mayor and City of London" was given with universal applause; and the glee of the "New Mariners," was then sung. Earl Spencer then addressed the company—"We have heard with pleasure a very excellent glee respecting "the Stormy Winds," and I now beg leave to give you, "The Pilot that weathered the Storm." The toast produced the most enthusiastic applause, and Mr. Dignum gave an excellent song, which was written by Mr. Canning.

In the course of the evening a variety of other toasts were given; as, "The British Army and its brave Commanders!"—"The Memory of Lord Howe and the First of June, 94!"—"Earl St. Vincent, and the Fourteenth of February!"—"Lord Duncan, and the memorable Battle of Camperdown!"—"Lord Nelson, and the glorious Battle of the Nile!"—"General Abercromby, and the brave Heroes of Egypt!" Then Earl Spencer gave, "The Throne; its Virtues that fill it, and the Councils that preserve it!" This was very loudly applauded. At a quarter before 10, Earl Spencer, looking round how to conclude the evening handsomely, gave in the toast of "The Pilot who weathered the Storm;" and the last song was repeated with still greater enthusiasm. After this Earl Spencer gave "The Merchant Tailors Company," and thanks to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, for the use of their Hall. The health of Mr. George Cornwallis was then proposed, and drank with the most general and enthusiastic acclamation. The company broke up about half after 10. Crisis.

Mr. Unwin, *Stawson, Apr. 20.*
I WISH to know whether *Antich*
 ap has any medicinal virtues;
 if any, what they are; having
 heard of its being used in
 the West Indies, as a
 for the Yellow
 J. TAYLOR.



Cent. May. May. 1862 P. 1



MR. URBAN,

April 2.

IN digging a ditch, Feb. 26, 1802, to plant a hedge to inclose a piece of garden-ground, in the centre of the field of 12 acres called *The Bury*, at the South-West corner of Ware, opposite the mill, and not far from the wall of the priory garden on the other side of the road, the labourers at the depth of three feet came to a stone-coffin, which being opened was found to terminate at the head in an obtuse angle, though covered with a stone more rounded at the head. It was six feet long on the outside to the set-off of the head, the sides of whose angles were each 12 inches long, and the base 1 foot 11 inches, and at the feet 13 inches; the sides 4 inches thick, 19 deep in the clear. A human skeleton was found in it, the bones of which, by order of Mr. Fraser, the curate, were deposited in the church-yard. South of this, at the distance of about 12 inches, was found another, 7 feet 3 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches in the clear, 2 feet 8 inches over at the head, 1 foot 11 within, 14 at feet, 12 inches deep, 17 inches high. The lid of this was broken at the bottom. The head of the skeleton in this was entire, reclined to the left shoulder, the lower jaw fallen, and each jaw contained 15 teeth. The bones were perfect, even of the fingers and toes. The body appeared to have been laid in a wooden case, at least a quantity of fine brown dust, or powder, in *fig. 3*, was taken for it; and a body of lime, or white mortar, adhered to the coffin in some parts, and appeared to bear the marks of a winding-sheet, closely adhering to the shape of the body.

A third coffin, found March 2, at the same distance from the last, was 2 feet 2 inches at the head, 1 foot 5 inches at the feet, 4 inches thick, 12 inches deep, 17 inches high, 7 feet long, or 6 feet 6 inches in the clear. In this was no scull: the thigh bone measured 20 inches, the leg bone 16 inches. The arm and shoulder bones were in *situ*, and the lower vertebrae of the back rather of a large proportion. The same lime and wood dust appeared here.

The two last coffins and lids were straight at the head.

March 3, at the distance of 20 feet due West from these three, which lay in a row from North to South, was
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discovered a fourth, 6 feet 7 inches (5 feet 11 inches clear), by 2 feet 7 inches (1 foot 11 inches clear) at head, and 1 foot 8 inches (clear 11 inches) at feet; the lid overhung 5 inches on the North side. It was 11 inches in the clear at feet, and at head 22 inches, and 5 feet 11 inches long, clear; 1 foot 4 inches deep within, 1 foot 11 inches without, thickness of the lid 6 inches, making together 2 feet 5 inches. No scull in this, but the other large bones, and wood dust, and lime. This coffin appeared long and narrow, not so well squared as the others, and the lid hung over on the right about 4 inches. They were all made of yellowish stone, full of fossils, such as it was observed the handsome church at Ashwell was built of. The lime in the last had more of a yellow tinge than that in the others.

All these coffins lay East and West.

The bones lay in good order, although the ligaments had been completely destroyed. The enamel of the teeth, which had been stolen away, remained in the lower jaw; and some small remains of hair, short and tufty, adhered to the back of the scull; and about the ears the skin appeared in several places dried on it.

In the mould was found one small copper coin of the lower empire, Constantine the Great, or Constantius; head laureate, Reverse, two Victories supporting a shield, on which was the usual inscription, *VOTA PR. OR. VOT. X.* See *fig. 6*.

The name of *Bury* occurs in the deed of conveyance to the Hyde family in the Civil war.

Salmon speaks of fortified ground on the other side, called *Rennestey*, which he refers to the Danes, History of Hertfordshire, p. 243; and a Roman road is supposed to have run near the field in question.

On the hill near Dartford brent, in a gravelly soil, in digging a grave for a horse, was discovered a few years ago, the stone coffin, *fig. 5*, composed of soft stone, clamped with four iron clamps, let in with lead, one on each side, and at the head and feet. When this coffin was opened, Mr. Brand, the owner of the field where it was found, says it contained the bones of a young female, supposed about 10; the teeth were all sound and beautifully white, the hair long. The body had been overlaid with a white cloth.

394 Great Chesterford.—Castle A — Mocha. [May,

which retained the impression of the decayed limbs, and even the features of the face. The coffin measures 6 feet 2 inches in length within, and is 19 inches square; the sides and ends are about 4 inches thick.

In a corn field in Fifield parish, near Ongar in Essex, was found in land-ditching, 1767, 3 feet underground, a large white free-stone chest, 6 feet 4 inches long, 22 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, in which was one human skeleton of the common proportion, the head and feet lying East and West; the lid of the chest, strongly cemented to it, had a kind of ridge in the middle. *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. 1. Introduction, p. xxiv.

In 1785 were found, in digging gravel without the walls of an antient station at Great Chesterford, 2 feet below the surface, several stone coffins, roughly hewn out of a solid stone, 4 inches thick, 6 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide at the head, and 1 foot 6 inches at the feet: the outside, exclusive of the lid, 1 foot 9 inches deep; the inside 1 foot 2 inches deep; the cover 7 inches thick, extending 6 or 7 inches beyond the coffin on each side: the under side hollowed for the better containing a sufficient quantity of the composition which covered the bodies, and resembled plaster of Paris, wherewith they were all incrusted. Of three coffins taken up, two were circular at the head and square at the feet, and one square at the head and circular at the feet. *Mr. Walford, in Sepulchral Monuments, Introduction, vol. II. p. ix.* D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, April 15.*
THE inclosed are sketches of two stones discovered about 20 years ago within the inner circle of Castle Andinas. They are both of fine granite: *fig. 7* weighs 17 pounds and a half; *fig. 8*, three pounds one ounce. If they were weights, perhaps they might have been used for distributing corn amongst the garrison.

For a description of Castle Andinas I refer you to *Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 315, 2d edit. p. 346, 1st edit. 1769. J. R.

•• It is on the highest hill in the hundred of Penrith, in Ludgrange. It consisted of three stone walls, now ruined, the outer one never finished. The diameter 400 feet fr

the pri... feet wide. They were a... le walled circle about 7 yds... and the first walls 2 and... In the centre of the wall... a well almost closed, and at a little distance a narrow pit, its sides walled probably in water also.

Dr. Borlase, in pl. XXVIII. pp. 4, 5, engraved two weights similar to these, but does not say whether found in his own parish or where. The largest weighed 14lb. 10oz. 11dwt. the other 4lb. 1oz. 7dwt. both of the dark coloured Cornish granite. EDIT.

•• Fig. 9. is sent for explanation.

CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNAL KEPT AT MOCHA. (See p. 309.)

MAY 15, 1800. The periodical rains having commenced in the mountains of Abyssinia occasions a moist atmosphere, which obstructs the pores of the skin, and brings on a slight degree of inflammation with that disagreeable sensation which accompanies the prickly heat. It may be considered as an effort of Nature, to throw off the redundant fluids, which, if carried to the bowels, would produce dysentery, or disease of the internal parts.

June 3. Last night we were entertained with music, both vocal and instrumental, during the whole night. I observed the houses on the opposite side of the street well illuminated, and a number of female visitors going in and out. On enquiring into the cause of this festivity, it appears that it is in consequence of the consummation of the nuptials which were celebrated on the 4th of May last (as mentioned before, p. 307). The girl is not more than eleven years of age; but the husband, by dint of perseverance, has removed every obstacle to conjugal happiness, and the young lady is perfectly reconciled. In Egypt it is considered as extremely unlucky if the marriage is not consummated on the first night; and when the girls are very young, as in the present instance, they frequently have recourse to an expedient which to Europeans must appear not only harsh, but even brutal. It does not appear, indeed, that there is much decency among them; as the apartment

and the female... in an allied the... instructions as may

Mocha

cha, June 8. In the evening went by my respects to a son of one of the principal inhabitants, who had lately married, and sat in state to receive congratulations on the occasion. The saloon was erected before the house, capable of containing between two and four hundred persons, and filled with couches, cushions, and carpets, for the accommodation of the guests. It was hung round, as well as the ceiling, with palampons, printed silks, and silks, and interspersed and there with artificial flowers; the whole illuminated in a superb manner. We carried a present of four wax candles, which were received by one of the attendants, who said in Arabic, "*An akt arouz*; I am the servant or slave, of the bridegroom;" and he set the candles to the bridegroom, which he received, and deposited under his throne, where he sat regally, with an elegant turban and a striped silk gown. His age, I am informed, is 17, and the bride is 16. He never saw her face before marriage; but is obliged to rely on the report of his mother or sisters, as personal charms, or other good qualities.

On the 9th appeared a slender weakly lad, who was five or six boys, of the age of ten or eight years, seated along the wall; I suppose either relations or servants. During our stay, which was half an hour, there were not less than 200 wax candles presented, pieces of silk, cloth, and shawls, which were deposited near him. There were four candlesticks placed on a table before the throne, each candlestick holding candles that were red and divided into 12 branches. These were placed, at right angles and in the middle of them, four pots with artificial flowers. Among the principal curiosities was a glass lantern, in which were several ships of war, with all their masts and sails set, in chace. This, I was told, was moved by steam, and was constantly turning round; I believe it was brought from China. The attendants were most of them well dressed, and had a very pretty effect. Some of the Arabs had their hooks, and were smoking. As this is an ancient town to which I am by no means a stranger.

I declined the offer of one, and was fanned during our stay by two persons appointed for that purpose,

and regaled with sherbet and rose-water. On going in, and coming away, we shook hands with the bridegroom, which probably was meant as a compliment to us, as I observed it was not the custom with the Arabs. Every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum, and in a style much beyond my expectation. We are treated with every mark of civility and attention; and, on coming away, conducted to the door. This ceremony lasted five days, which however is unusual, as it seldom exceeds two or three. The palampons, cottons, and silks, employed for scenery, are sent to the banyans to be glazed and folded, and are afterwards deposited in the *godouens* (warehouses) for sale among other presents. They likewise receive bottles of rose-water, so that the expence is probably very trifling to the merchant, father of the bridegroom.

June 25. Being the anniversary of the death of Sheick Siendal, whose remains are deposited in the South mosque, which has been illuminated for three nights past, and a numerous body of people have been paying their respects to the manes of the saint, and presenting oblations at the shrine; on the morning of the 26th the lights were extinguished, and they walked through the different streets in procession, with an immense wax candle upwards of six feet long burning, and singing a hymn. This festival is called *Zaim*.

July 10. A man from Cape Afab, a native of that country, states, that on the South side of the Cape there are remains of houses, and other appearances, which indicate that a considerable town stood there formerly. It is at the distance of half a mile. You have six and eight fathoms water at a mile from the shore. There are four wells of excellent water near the beach; the most remote not more than three furlongs. The beach is good, and a boat may lay in safety to load with water. The inhabitants of the district are Musselmans; and if you wish to get water or refreshments, a trifling present to Sheick Ibrahim will insure you a friendly reception. The Sheick resides at Auba, a place at a small distance from the Cape. The informant is called Mahomed Sahine.

(To be continued.)

THE PROJECTOR, No V.

"Maxima pars hominum morbo jactator eodem."
HOR.

IT has been usual with my predecessors, before they have been known to the publick so long as I have had that honour, to give a very flattering account of their progress with the town, the excellent effects their Projects have produced, and the great multitude of correspondents who are panting for early notice. In all these respects, however, they had advantages which I cannot possess. Some of them appeared weekly, some twice or thrice a week, and some daily: they could thus provide places for temporary subjects without inconvenience, and attend to the importunities of their correspondents with quicker dispatch than the author of the PROJECTOR, who, by the constitution of his vehicle, is necessarily confined to twelve, or at most thirteen, lucubrations in a year. For this reason, although it would be rude in any one to doubt that I have been favoured with an unusual flow of correspondence, and that Mr. Urban's knocker has been for some months kept in a state of perpetual motion, I must advertise my good friends that a very early notice of their hints cannot be taken, unless in cases of peculiar urgency; and that those who do not consult times and seasons in their communications, must be content to wait their regular turns. I therefore inform GULIUS, that his paper on "The Festivities of Christmas" cannot have a place for half a year to come, and that the "Philosophical Remarks on the gloomy Month of November" are necessarily postponed until the conclusion of the Dog-days. I would also intimate to AGRICOLA, that his observations on the excellence of the harvest are premature; and although it be extremely rude to make a lady wait, I cannot give any opinion of the affair between LUCINDA and COLONEL SCAPEGRACE in less than nine months from the date of her letter.

As to Poetry, since it does not belong to my department (although Poets from their want of success may aspire to rank with Projectors), I shall in general consign every thing of that kind to the care and criticism of my esteemed friend Mr. Urban: but in the mean time, if it be not taking the pen out of his hand, I would briefly suggest to pass in general the attention I have

just now recommended "to times and seasons." Winter pieces do not fit with the months of June and July, and Odes to the Sun sometimes smell a little too much of the lamp. I am a great friend to *impromptus*, when they are not too much laboured; but I forbid all *extempores* that are copied from old authors. As to lines on the Spring, the Harvest, and the Autumn; whereas author's first object is in consult his genius for a choice of apt similes, metaphors, and other decorations, I would not have him wholly regardless of that useful instrument the thermometer. Indeed, I have a project in my head of composing a table of poetry, somewhat on the plan of our calendars, including objects fixed and moveable, and all those grand topics which may be considered as red-letter days with the votaries of the Muses, in order that young beginners may not mistake "the lesson of the day," and display their talents on burning skies and sultry heats, at a time when their readers are obliged to be cased in fleecy hoars. Such a table, I am persuaded, would prevent those early springs and premature winters which render the climate of Parnassus so extremely variable; nor, I hope, will the proposed restrictions be thought too rigorous, as there are many other subjects which are proper at all times, and "keep good in all weathers." Verses, for example, to a lady's eyebrow, her tipper, her lap dog, or her parrot, may do in winter as well as in summer; and lines on Priscilla "stepping into a coach," or "reading a book," or "frowning," or "smiling," or "buying a straw bonnet," will suit any variety of weather. But I forget that I am advising those who are not within my jurisdiction; and I should not have said so much, if it had not been to introduce the above Project, which, if well executed, will be, I humbly flatter myself, one of the first improvements of this ingenious age. And now I proceed to the most immediate subject of this paper.

Looking over one of Mr. Urban's late Magazines, I was amused by a Latin epistle on a young man, of whom it is there said "*obit secundum artem*," or, in our vulgar English, he "died of the Doctor." This little incident furnished me with many reflections on the blessing of Health, of which, it appears, some take so much care as to pass to the very trifles they wish to avoid.

avoid; and it led me also to consider a subject which I doubt not my readers will think very seasonable at the approach of summer.

Of those who are in the pursuit of happiness, a considerable number seem to be divided in opinion; some inclining to health, and some to wealth, as the prime source of felicity. They seem guided in this matter by the jingle of the words, and, as in a few other cases, more by rhyme than reason; for surely nothing but the preference of sound to sense would ever incline any person to suppose a necessary connexion between two objects that have nothing in common, except the abuse to which they are liable. The majority, however, are inclined to think that health is really of more consequence than riches; and I am therefore surprized at the complaint brought by certain persons, that "mankind are careless of this invaluable blessing." Wherever I look around me, I see so many proofs of a contrary disposition, that I must attribute the imputation of this neglect to the prejudices of that part of the faculty who determine that no man can be healthy "without taking something." Or, perhaps, it may arise from a superficial observation of the conduct of a considerable part of mankind, who not only take wonderful care of their health, but have ingeniously contrived to make health and luxury go hand in hand, or, as some think, to create a new kind of health, with which no pleasure shall be incompatible.

But, from whatever source this notion may have arisen, it is certainly not confirmed by facts. On the other hand, the most remarkable proof of general attention to health may be demonstrated at this very time. It is well known that in the course of the present, and more particularly of the next month, the plague makes its appearance in the metropolis, and exerts its ravages to such an extent, that the roads are covered with families and individuals flying from it, some fifty, sixty, or seventy miles to the seacoast, where it has no power. People neglectful of health would not take a step which is notoriously known to be very expensive and inconvenient. Of what nature this plague is, physicians either are, or affect to be, ignorant. Perhaps the London faculty may not think it worth while to study a disorder for which they have no opportunity of

prescribing. It is certainly, however, in one respect different from all other disorders, inasmuch as it rages during the finest, and what we account the most healthy weather, and on the other hand is checked by a rainy or cold season, or that kind of weather in which it is impossible to enjoy either air or exercise. About the time specified, the symptoms make their first appearance; they generally attack persons in the most perfect health, the young, robust, and beautiful, in the shape of coughs, colds, tendencies to asthma, consumption, want of appetite, and listlessness. The patients despair of life if they are not speedily removed, and it would appear as if Nature dictated this remedy, for they often become furious and unmanageable, if it be delayed. Another distinctive characteristic of this plague is perhaps more singular than that already noticed, namely, that it most infects those families that are in prosperous circumstances, and may consequently command every comfort in life. When very violent, or of long continuance, however, it does not always leave them so; but still it is pretty accurately ascertained that the poor and the labouring sort know nothing of it. Nor is it very common among industrious shopkeepers, parochial clergy, authors, or other handicraftsmen.

The cause of this plague, like all others, is evidently in the air of the metropolis; and this as evidently indicates the care to be a speedy removal to some more hospitable and healthy spot, several of which, fortunately for the lives of his Majesty's subjects, have been discovered on the coasts of Kent and Sussex; and what makes it yet more certain that it is the air of London, and that only, which creates the disorder, is, that it is never cured even in these temples of Hygeia until they be crowded almost to suffocation; a circumstance which, it is well known, would be reckoned fatal in the metropolis.

It is a disorder of the most cruel nature, sparing neither age nor sex. The fair part of the creation are particularly liable to catch it; and they impart it to their parents, who are naturally inclined to listen to the complaints of their tender offspring, and remove them from the pestilential air that threatens to bereave them of every comfort. Where the remedy is not

tested,

lected, I have known the disorder end in confirmed poutings, lowness of spirits, alarming fits of crying, and total loss of temper. On the contrary, all the symptoms have abated, as if by the influence of a charm, on the sight of a post-chaise, or a cabin not much bigger than a post chaise.

Another proof that the disease is in the air of the metropolis, I just now recollect, as it was communicated to me by an eminent sea-doctor; and that is, the patients, when removed to their favourite place of destination, never make any change in diet, dress, or other circumstances of living, except what some would think for the worse, such as later hours, and fewer conveniences of lodging and accommodation, than when at home. But so great are the improvements made in appetite, that the patient can very soon eat any thing placed before him, and loses much of that fastidious taste about diet and wines, which is so common in London. This, no doubt, may sometimes produce a degree of scarcity and its usual attendant, dearth; but this is never, as in the metropolis, a subject of complaint, because every one is convinced that too high a price cannot be paid for health; and in this opinion the inhabitants of the place have the good sense to concur.

I have been the more particular in collecting these circumstances relative to this plague, because a strange prejudice has gone abroad, that London has never been infected with the plague since the year 1665. What could give rise to such a notion, I shall not stop to enquire; but that it is without foundation must be obvious to every sympathising mind who considers the matter of fact. That it is not quite so fatal now as at the period above cited may be granted. The vast number of 68,000 is given in the Bills of Mortality for 1665; but from pretty accurate information, upon the average of the last ten years (much of it a time of war too), I reckon that not less than 20,000 are carried off annually by this plague; and surely this is not an inconsiderable number. It is truly melancholy at this season to call at the houses of our departed friends, and ask for father, mother, son, or daughter, and to hear nothing but the doleful answer, "They are all gone, Sir!"

With regard to the termination of the disease, it is various in various

years, because, as already observed, it depends on the weather. It begins to disappear when the cold and rain come on, and decreases in proportion to their severity and duration. Some cases of it, however, have occurred even in the winter, when the patients are sent to the Sussex coast; but these I take to be rare, and confined chiefly to persons of high fashion, who live buddled together in *rouls*, and are very poorly provided with cloathing fitted for the season. By-the-bye, I am astonished that, among all our charitable institutions, nothing has been done for this class of people except the Pic Nic, which somewhat resembles one of the *stap* establishments; but this, perhaps, may be the subject of a future Project.

To return to the plague. As soon as it begins to decrease, and the metropolis, from the addition of wind, rain, cold, and smook, becomes fit to breathe in, the patients return home, some with considerable precipitation in consequence of increased strength, and some to greatly improved in health, that no further aid is necessary towards complete recovery than what may be furnished from the stores of Apothecaries' hall. Such, likewise, is the efficacy of this locomotive cure, that several patients, who were obliged to be carried in postchaises, have returned home the whole way on foot, to the great astonishment of all beholders; and I have been told that a few of the more active and lively sort have actually run the first five or six miles without ever stopping, or wishing to be stopped.

At what time this plague first appeared, may be a fit subject for historical enquiry. It certainly did not immediately succeed the old plague, for there was an interval of at least sixty years or more, during which we have no account how it was possible for people to exist in London. Within the last 30 years, however, it has been gaining ground, and has now put on the regular appearances I have enumerated. Before I quit the subject, I cannot help mentioning that some speculative persons have endeavoured to account for its attacking people in good circumstances in this way, that "they only can afford it." This is a very strange opinion; and I give it as I received it, without pretending to unravel its hidden mystery. One may stand a joint, or afford to throw away money, or afford to be idle, or afford to neglect business.

finest, at least there is no grammatical impropriety in such expressions; but to afford a disease, to cheapen an illness, or pay handsomely for a plague, are paradoxes far above my limited comprehension.

By the history of this disorder, I have now vindicated the age from the imputation of carelessness in the article of health; but justice compels me to say, that there are exceptions, persons who give a kind of preference to indisposition, and who, though it may appear a quibble, are never so well as when they are not well at all. Undoubtedly, in many cases, diseases have their uses. To some they supply a very fertile source of conversation, and of this they will often engross as much as the news of the day. I have known a rheumatism on the shoulder take more time in description than a battle on the Rhine; and some of the best speeches in parliament have been cut short by the detail of a tooth-ache. Foreign affairs are often obliged to give way to inward complaints; and a colic, well told, has not unfrequently diverted the horrors of intestine war. Elderly ladies are extremely partial to certain disorders, and never visit without a body-full of aches and spasms for the entertainment and instruction of the company. To politicians the annals of the cabinet may be valuable, but they are nothing in competition with the histories of the bedchamber. Whoever pays his court to an *anæsthet* of pain, must expect to be *closeted* for an hour or two; and I have a maiden aunt, whom for certain reasons I think proper to visit, who is very picturesque in the description of sickness. In her young days she had a tolerable knack at a bad cold; but her *forte* at present is the rheumatism, in which she is perhaps rather prolix, but, by frequent repetition, eminently perspicuous. I never leave the good old lady without a deep conviction on my mind of the efficacy of *Daffy*, and the infallibility of *guaiacum*.

There is another class, who cherish disorders by way of excuse for certain omissions; and here the range is considerably extensive, as it takes in all public speakers. Singers generally are attached to colds; and some clergymen, I know not why, are said to be liable once a week to sore throats. Nor are diseases of less importance to tradesmen, some of whom are so ill that they cannot keep an appointment, and others

so feeble that they cannot write a draft. I shall not dwell longer on these cases, however, as I am not quite certain that they are within the reach of the faculty. All I shall add is, that, if a disorder of this kind be not very painful, it is, in the opinion of the world, a VERY BAD SYMPTOM.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

(Continued from p. 231.)

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

IF to have a partiality for my native land before all other regions, if to believe that my countrymen excel in every art as well as foreigners, if to conceive our antient structures surpass those of all other kingdoms, be the sign of a narrowed education and a want of mind sufficient to take in universal perceptions (as, some are pleased to give out, mark the character of a true English Antiquary); then let me ever live in such fond illusions, more gratifying to me who am proud of such my errors, than all those fancied acquirements which are derived from exotic philosophic principles, exotic science, and exotic ideas of true taste, supposed to be found no where but in the overthrown palaces and temples of heathens and idolaters. Proceed I on with Durham's state.

Longitudinal section, taken from East to West. In this continued scene of wonder, all we see is, as it was left in the beginning of the 16th century, for us now to marvel at, and Time to own his power here is but little known. A thousand years has told the lengthened tale how well St. Cuthbert's fame has stood, startling the up-lifted arm of innovating taste! Pause awhile we men who come before the publick for their applause or censure—who of us can say, we well deserve? Vain as we are to their imperial decrees, we must submit. Humbling myself for one, I thus proceed. The greater part of the display shews a variety of single and clustered columns supporting semi-circular arches on three stories, in the Southern aisle, and the galleries above: crowned by a succession of groins, each peculiarly enriched with their appropriate ornaments. The grand arches supporting the centre tower well may be termed an ennobled work. Envy alone sickening at the sight, might with deceptious eyes strive to decry some imperfection; but sure her venom must re-power

infuse itself into her own gorge: "consummate excellence" would crush her to an empty sound. We who are blest with optic's national taste also to give into the pleasure of beholding the work of the chapel of the Nine Altars, the last arches of the choir, the great centre tower, and the tracery in the several windows, all in the Pointed arch style. A happy union this of the Saxon and the Pointed-arch modes, not trenching one on the other's order or decorum, but brought together in that concordant system which futurity is so willing to admit of in that honourable Society, under whose influence I have in my power thus to bring St. Cuthbert's memory once more into general notice, by constant references to his mortal glories in the publication of that Cathedral which hails him patron. The course of the section is across the chapel of the Nine Altars, along the Feretory (whose pavement line rises some feet above the pavement of the foregoing chapel, and runs on throughout the whole church) through the high altar screen, along the choir, the avenue of ditto, across the transept, along the nave, through the West wall of the fabric, then into the Galilee, through its West wall, the descending clefts, and then is lost in the river beneath. Adjoining the high altar screen are the priests stalls: (continuing on to the West) we then note the open screen and door into the side aisle, Bishop Hatfield's tomb and throne, the stalls, the great clock, tombs of Ralph and John Nevill, the grand doorways entering into the aisle of the nave from the North cloister, and the magnificent font and canopy. In the Galilee is the tomb whereon stood the shrine of St. Bede.

It is now we have under impartial determination, whether the Galilee and its contiguous parts act as imaginative or real supporters to the main building; the eye and judgement in this section cannot be deceived. Therefore would it be politic, safe, or practical (beauty or historical connexion entirely out of the question) to take down the chapel, for the indifferent purpose of making a new walk on this space? Would the church, whose every column and other perpendicular lines have all a tendency towards the West, possibly remain secure after having lost a portion thereof the Galilee, which for so many ages has been as it were incorporated into its very vitals? Why cut

from an aged trunk gives life to the still of its wide extending mighty oak, the priest must fall, when the sanctifiedness, is laid at its roots. Can we then see its honours wither, and not vent a sigh?

The windows in this section, as well as those on the other side of the church, according to the Durham history there minutely detailed, were full of painted glass, religious as well as historical; very small traces of which are now to be found. It is true, much of the glass taken from the East front is stored up in a workshop till that part is re-built, for re-insertion therein; and a hope is entertained more care will be bestowed in their disposition than is usual on such occasions in our churches, where it is no uncommon thing to find (as such paintings, either of whole length figures, or otherwise, consist of many pieces of glass headed together) the upper half of a bishop joined to the lower extremities of a dwarf, the legs of St. Christopher propping up the gates of Purgatory, St. George fighting with St. Nicholas's tub, St. Catharine's wheel turned into a pilgrim's staff, Edward the Confessor's ring changed into St. Harbottle's tower, monks, nuns, knights, and dragons, changing heads, hands, arms, feet, and claws; shields set topsyturvy, legends disposed for reading, as when lay their prayers, backwards; upward and downward, all in one shapeless-messy of modern ecclesiastical inattention.

The reader may recollect the hints given of the accumulated treasures of chapels, altars, paintings, disposed along the nave between column and column, the stupendous Patriarch in the choir, the high altar furniture; St. Cuthbert's shrine in his Feretory, the nine Altars in the chapel of that name; then let him figure in his thoughts how such decorations must have added to the lines of the building as we now behold them. No admiration is adequate to such a display; imagination alone must colour the gorgeous scene, must follow the effort of ineffable ecstasy. Ancient Gemme skill, I own thy power. How transporting!

Doorway in the
entering into the
lunus with

with chimes
Cathedral of
in the midst of
edifices

sociation of architraves, on which are ornamented diagonals, frets, wreathed bands, and a sort of entwined branches, pleasing for their disposition, and giving an uncommon embellishment. Doorway next the nave, entering from the North cloister likewise. Great part of the columns in this design are united after a method not generally to be met with; their shafts are overlaid with diagonal and diamond shapes, flowers, &c. On the extreme architrave of the arch are at certain intervals rich pateræ, the other architraves being filled with diagonals only. Doorway next the nave entering from the North porch. The shafts of the columns; some are plain, and others highly ornamented, as are the several architraves which spring from their capitals. The style of these doorways is Saxon; they are of large dimensions, just proportions, and their sculptures are of the most elaborate kind.

Tomb of Earl Neville and his lady. Little is left of the knight but the body; the lady is more entire, and the sides of the tomb are deprived of the small statues that once were placed thereon. Tomb of John Neville (his son) and his lady. No more than the bodies of these statues are preserved: the small statues, shields of arms, compartments, and niches, on the sides of the tomb, are in tolerable order, save each of these statues has lost its head. These mutilations, they say, were perpetrated by the Scots taken at the battle of Dunbar (Oliver Cromwell commanding in person), who after that overthrow were confined in this cathedral as prisoners of war. This their rage was no doubt out of revenge for the defeat of their ancestors by the two heroes whose memorials we are describing. Tomb and throne of Bishop Hatfield. The contour of the design witnesses the splendour of the age he lived in, more especially considered as connected with the arts. The several arches, mouldings, compartments, pinnacles, ornaments, arms, and colouring, gildings, &c. run in the same degree of consummate excellence as we of late witnessed in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster; where also we witnessed* their havock, and their remnants thrown out into the streets, or collected by some for pious preservation or professional mockery. The

first story of this object forms the tomb where under an arch lays the statue of the Bishop: in the return of the arch, near the head of the statue, are the vestiges of some paintings of angels bearing up the soul of Hatfield, no doubt intended as an allegorical representation how well so noble and holy a man deserved a heavenly throne. The surrounding ornaments are enriched brackets for statues, diamonded compartments, and shields of arms without number. The head of this tomb serves as the platform for the throne above, ascended to by flights of steps on either hand (those on the right destroyed.) The seat for the bishop of the see is in the centre; and there are two seats on each side for his chief officers of state. These seats are backed by compartments, buttresses, and canopies, giving the compleat finishing in this memorial of mortal and sepulchral magnificence. The whole is so judiciously united, so exquisitely wrought, and remaining so perfect, that till now Hatfield's name never seemed to have been forgot, or held other than the revered shepherd of his fold, and the saviour of his country*. Among the many specimens left us of the religious decorations of Edward the Third's reign, I have often noticed that their reversed fronts give a varied design to the principal one; the masses of each bore alike, it is confessed, but in their subdivisions changing still into new forms and new devices. If we view this tomb and throne of the great Hatfield from the choir, all is perfection; if from the South aisle of the choir, delectable variety beams on our sight, thus ever by such scientific transformations avoiding that dull repetition of common-place objects which pervade the decorations of other styles of architecture†.

The High-altar screen. The same expanse of genius revealed in the foregoing design is conspicuous in this also; which, among the few subjects left us

* See his acts in the lives of the bishop* of this see.

† I have just received intelligence that this tomb and throne have been covered over with a flame-coloured mixture; this I should rejoice exceedingly to hear contradicted: for if true, we have to regret at least the loss of those emblematings which so brilliantly told some of the chief glories of Durham's history.

* See vol. LXX. p. 736.

of this nature, is evidently in my opinion the most superior work, and most worthy of the cause that gave it existence. St. Alban's and Winchester's high altar screens, from their affinity may continue to maintain the rivalry of excellence; the high altar screen of Christchurch, Hampshire, in comparative embellishments, stands without a competitor, as doth that of York. Salisbury's and Lichfield's high-altar screens are no more; Durham's endures still, I am inclined to believe. Other high altar-screens of the like consequence I cannot call to remembrance any, therefore let us pay more regard to this unrepaid relief of Antiquity by attending to the beauties of its elevation. The first tier is of solid work, save the doors at each extremity of the design entering into the serotory behind; made out by buttresses, compartments, and subpedestals. The second tier continues up the buttresses, between which are pedestals and perforated niches of every degree of proportion and embellishment to accommodate the infinity of statues once placed in every part of this screen; the whole performance ending with pinnacles completing the design in high and appropriate state. On the East front of this screen, its appearance, like the foregoing subject, takes another turn in the secondary parts, again to astonish, and again to charm. There are not any of the statues left in the niches; and we, as on other occasions, refer our readers to the Durham history for their enumeration.

J. C.

*(To be continued.)*Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, April 9.*

THE original letters, of which I send you copies underneath, having been presented to me by a descendant of the gentleman to whom they are addressed by the noble writer, the son of the celebrated historian Lord Clarendon, I could not dispose of them more to my own satisfaction than by communicating them to you for insertion in your valuable Miscellany, in which I shall be happy to see them at your convenience.

E. W.

London, 7th 29, 1688.

1. "GOOD DOCTOR,

"This morning at Whitehall my Lord Dartmouth spoke to me to let you know that if you would come to town you should go to see with him; I suppose you hear of the rumour

an invasion & threatens us, and that my Lord Dartmouth commands the fleet to meet the invaders; he is much to have you with him. I would be most glad to be instrumentall towards doing you good. I have fair promises for preferment for you with good hopes of speed. Whether you will think this expedition for your advantage you can best judge; I will not advise, at least not this way. If you think fit to come to town on Monday or Tuesday, you may consider of it; and I shall be glad to see you (if you come) before you see any body else. I am, with great truth, your very affectionate servant.

CLARENDON.

"For the Rev. Dr. Haleswood, at Oriel College, in Oxford."

London, Jan. 10, 1688.

2. "GOOD DOCTOR,

"I have received yours of the 6th; you need make no excuses for writing to me on your own behalf; and truth is, there is nothing to be said to justify your not being provided for, my want of interest; if that grows; first instance that appears of it will be your finding yourself in a good situation; for fixing you in which I will lose no opportunity within my power. As to what you mention that several arguments are like to be empty by resigning some of the bishopps, all I can say is, that there will be no likelihood of any such vacancies till there be first a settlement of the government; and I pray God some people do not too much credit who are as idle to the Church as those we hope we are rid of. In good earnest, I am not without melancholy apprehensions of that kind, for I do not like some things I see, but hope they are only effects of my spleenick vapours. And send the approaching Convention consist of men of moderation and temper, otherwise we shall run into confusion before we are aware; a very little time will make great discoveries. I am very glad your election for the University is so well over; you could not have chosen two better men. I am really, good Doctor, your very affectionate servant.

CLARENDON.

"For the Rev. Dr. Haleswood, in Oriel College at Oxford."

Feb. 9, 1688-9.

3. "GOOD DOCTOR,

"I am very glad to hear of your thanks for your election for the University."

CL

unt y. and give me of the affairs
verity College; I hope they
this time chosen a new master,

have been too long without a
it least with such an one as
1. I am soe farr from being
you see, that I thanke God I
perfect health, and have not
the least ill since I saw you:
may be, I may be sayd to be
one sence, that is, by my be-
eterodox opinions in the House
s, which may possibly cause me
rockt on the head. You can-
hear of the great things we are
as changing the government,
ing the succession, and making
ghip elective. I have noe sto-
mention the particulars, but
e things I cannot comply; I
forgett the oaths I have taken,
were administered unto me by
nd full authority, and from
by the religion I professe, no
power on earth can absolve
went in to the P. of O. upon
laration, in which he pretends
re and settle us, and not to alter
down foundations; and beyond
re himself made the ground of
ning I cannot carry my selfe.
will be done! He knows what he
and that will be best; but in
iane probability we are but in
gining of our troubles. For
ent I shall gain ease, for it will
needfull ere long for such as I
ole the House of Peers, soe that
have time to be in the country,
mind more innocent entertain-
and to thinke of a better life
r, for which a man of my age
to prepare. I shall be much
deafed when I have been able
something for you, in which I
cannot long miscarry. I am,
truth, good Doctor, your very
ate servant, CLARENDON,
r the Rev. Dr. Haslewood,
Oriell College in Oxford."

IAN ARCHITECTURE. No. X.
URMAN, *Portico, April 2.*
s the opinion of a very ingeni-
author, that all our ideas (and
rse our knowledge) are derived
inspiration and reflection. Now
most people have the use of
nfs, the number is not so very
nt duly reflect on what they
hear: hence it is that many
eir days in an undisturbed con-

tinent under the imposition of the
grossest errors, which are familiarized
by habit, and deceive unsuspected for
want of reflection on their opposite
truths. But to apply this observation
to the business of Architecture: it is
conceived, that were the design of a
Grecian temple replete with false sym-
metries and errors in the disposition,
but neatly delineated and judiciously
shaded, to be introduced to the notice
of a promiscuous assembly unac-
quainted with the rules of this art,
though it might pass with such (being
habituated to the sight of these irregu-
lar forms) without criticism or censure;
yet, were they immediately presented
with another design of a temple of the
same character, most regularly disposed
in all its parts, its ornaments all appro-
priate, its symmetries exact, exempt
from every abuse and error, and equally
well set off by lights and shades, they
would be instantly struck with its beau-
ty, decide in its favour, and look back
on the former design with marked
disapprobation. Before then the modes
of disposition are farther unfolded, it
may be conducive to the general design
of these letters to expose some of the
more glaring abuses that have been in-
troduced into the Grecian architecture
by the unskilful both of this and every
age since the æra of the Grecian
flates. The renowned buildings of
ancient Greece are, no doubt, the cri-
terion of true taste and propriety in ar-
chitecture; and although the means,
by which the Athenians and other
Grecians brought this art to such an
admirable perfection, are open to this
and every age since their time; yet a
greater proportion of practitioners ex-
celled in theirs, than in the Roman æra
or in ours, not because Nature was
more partial to their age, but because
they neglected not the talents she be-
stowed. The encouragements held out
at Athens could not fail to discover men
of real genius, and were sure to stimu-
late them to exertion, and at the same
time abash unequalled pretenders. When
a person of the most distinguished rank
and fortune amongst them was proud
to discover in his son the seeds of archi-
tectural genius; when a proficiency
approaching to excellence in that no-
ble art was the surest road to honours
and preferment; their public buildings
could but be executed in the highest
taste and perfection, since none but
men of tried abilities, natural genius,
and

and refined judgement, concurred for the honour of conducting them. The glorious renown of their structures at length excited emulation in the Romans: but true genius was not equally fought amongst them; the rigidity of their morals held out some time against attempts at magnificence; and Cossutius, born a Roman, went to Athens to display his talents. Thus at Rome this art was not, on its first introduction, encouraged by persons of distinction and merit; but gradually brought in by some more affluent but less respected characters, who boldly broke down the barrier of parsimonious laws, exciting the surprise as well as the censure of the publick. No wonder then that Architecture, so discountenanced at first, and patronized only by characters that were deemed extravagant, became not so respectable a profession at Rome as it had been at Athens. Men of enterprising temper, rather than of natural genius, took the lead; and though Rome swarmed with Architects in the Augustan age, yet not those of most skill but those of most interest were employed in conducting their public works, as Vitruvius lamented, and the accurate Desgoziers has evinced, in whose collection of antique remains at Rome, there are flights and abuses of the Grecian style equalled only by some of the extravagancies of our days. And as a bad cause is lamely supported on the authority of precedents equally bad, so neither is it an apology for obvious deformities, that something like them may be found among the antique remains.

With all freedom then, Mr. Urban, are now assigned a few at present of the many abuses introduced into the Grecian architecture; and first, that of engaging columns in a wall, as in the temple of *Isotima Viridis*, and numberless modern structures, the practice is highly censurable and the effect indecorous. Columns certainly are intended for supports, instead of walls; and their beautiful aspect, when regularly finished and duly disposed, arrests the attention and admiration of every beholder; and which constituted the majestic excellence of the ancient Grecian temples, wherein their use was evident, and that usefulness rendered delightful by those first imitators of Nature. But what an imputation is it on the judgement and taste of those Architects who could so barbarously pervert

both their use and form as to involve half their form in a wall, so that they appear as if once entire, but now insulted by intruding lumber, devouring half their stately form! Pilasters, called *antæ* by Vitruvius, should be used on such occasions. Another very prevalent abuse is the substituting, in place of Grecian capitals and entablatures, certain whimsical compositions of cast putty: our metropolis abounds with these productions of ill-guided fancies; to the disgrace of the present age; and though most of these innovations, like the fashions of the day, will soon be scouted with merited contempt, yet the mischief their introduction has already occasioned is irreparable, by the ruin of a set of ingenious carvers, of whom several about 40 or 50 years ago went to America; others wandered from place to place seeking employment in vain; and a few, at the point of starving, dug their own graves as it were, by turning woodcutters for these putty callers. And admitting that this invention may answer some purposes, such as for moldings where the pattern in short length is repeated, and certain leaves where the reliefs are not bold, yet where we are acquainted with the striking beauty of foliage sculpture, must know that it can never be attained to in cast work, and must lament the loss of that noble art: but more on this subject hereafter.

A third abuse is, the blending of fragments of Grecian architecture with others of the Gothic in one design, and erecting, on diminished scales, Grecian columns, arches, and entablatures, by way of relieving domestic buildings. The mode of the Pursuits of Architecture last mentioned, very severely censures this practice. The count is unnatural and indecorous. The gentleman, however, is clearly influenced in his inventive by his popular notions in favour of the Gothic style, if it were disguised by Grecian affectations; but, without intending to run into any controversy with this author, it there is no accounting for this, it is conceived that all who are enamoured of the Grecian architecture, will see in better terms than squandering money. PHILANTHROPE, from No. X. of the Spectator, Quin-

tor has presented the public with his strictures on Philo-technon's attempt to settle the controversy that has for some time found place in your impartial Miscellany, concerning the temple of the Ephesian Diana, and in conclusion takes leave of the subject. Philo-technon, however, begs leave to pursue that gentleman with a word or two as he quits the field: he has not, as he seems to imagine, left Philo-technon lifeless behind him; he has breath enough still to utter, and life enough to prove, that Observer's last effort is deficient, and extremely so, both in point of candour as well as accuracy. He uncandidly charges Viator Minor* with what belongs to Mr. Windham and Falconer, as to the correction of Pliny's 127 columns; passes by unnoticed Philo-technon's corroboration of the truth of that correction in the ordination of the ichnographic plan for the Ephesian Diana perfectly conformable to the documents of Vitruvius, the drawing of which design Philo-technon will put into your hands, Mr. Urban, to make what use you please of it. The next charge against this gentleman is, the uncandid use he makes of a trifling topographic inaccuracy in Philo-technon's first letter on this subject of the Ephesian Diana †, which, however, no more affects the merits of the controversy than the error exactly parallel, which Observer himself falls into by calling the Diana mentioned in chap. II. book III. a temple at Rome instead of *Magnesia*, as asserted by Vitruvius in chap. I. ib. where, speaking of the pseudodiptere, he says, "hujus exemplar Romæ non est, sed Magnesiæ Hermogenis Alabandici & Apollinis à Mnesie facta," and just after in chap. II. alludes to both these temples as instances of the diastyle; "tanquam est," he says, "Apollinis & Dianæ ædis," without redundantly repeating where. Now what has this fellowship of trifling error to do with the controversy about the number of columns in the Ephesian Diana? Observer well knows that both Vitruvius *passim*, as well as Pliny in Chap. XIV. book XXXVI. say that Ctesiphon was the architect of the Ephesian Diana, cited by Vitruvius, in his days, as an example of a diptere in Octastyle, or eight columns in front. Now, Mr. Urban, where is the good sense and accuracy in the insinuation of Obser-

vator, that by the conflagration of the roof and interior timber work, columns of above eight feet diameter charged with marble epistyles of so enormous a size as to put Metagenes's brain to the rack to invent a machine to convey them, as his father Ctesiphon had before done to convey the shafts of the columns, all to be so calcined by one night's fire as to become useless, and render a new set of still larger and more numerous columns necessary! Again, if this had been the case, and that the new temple had been either decastyle or dodecastyle, i. e. with ten or twelve columns in front, was not Vitruvius as likely to know this circumstance as Observer, and would he have referred Augustus to it as an instance of an octastyle diptere? Philo-technon also takes the liberty to say, he well knows the meaning of Vitruvius on the eustyle; and has to inform Observer that Vitruvius, in the passage alluded to, is teaching us to recover a diameter, and not to take account of the crepidines and angular projectures of extreme bases before the module is obtained. But let Observer candidly say, would he himself, or can he imagine that Pliny did, take that method to ascertain the dimensions of the front of a finished temple? Again, Vitruvius nowhere leaves the widening of the central intercolumns to the discretion of the architect, as asserted by Observer; therefore such a practice, except in the eustyle, is *unprecedented, unskilful*, and (for the purpose already mentioned in Philo-technon's letter) *unnecessary*. Moreover, Observer knows, or ought to know before he wrote on the subject of Grecian temples, that there are to be no columns in the cell, but only in the pronaos of periptere and diptere temples; and Viator's plan vol. LXXI. p. 121, is therefore properly called *whimsical*, for the novel unprecedented crowd of internal columns, as well as for its dodecastyle aspect. As to his pertinacious repetition of a supposed unfraternal coincidence of Pliny's dimensions with a dodecastyle, he knows it has been fairly confuted by Philo-technon's former letter; he knows it depends for support on the 60 feet for height of column, which would make the commensurate height of pediment in the lowest pitch that can be imagined, enormously out of proportion. But to supersede this and other arguments urged by Philo-technon, with whatever Observer may say, perhaps

* See vol. LXXI. p. 496.

† Ibid. p. 136.

some readers may think not so very groundless; what answer can Observer make to Pliny's assertion at the end of Chap. XXIII. Book XXXVI. where he expressly says, the Ephesian Diana had its columns one third of the breadth of the temple for their height, which at 220 feet is just 73 feet 4 inches? This height, which is nearly that in Philo-technon's ordination, producing 8 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches minus for a diameter, at once destroys all his unfractional coincidence, and allows his dodecatyle little more than one diameter for the intercolumniata; and whoever understands the first principles of Grecian Architecture well knows this to be absolutely inadmissible.

The impartial reader comparing this postscript with Observer's first letter, vol. I. XXI. p. 691, and Philo-technon's answer, *ibid.* p. 1083, may judge which of the two has the best claim to solidity of argument, founded assertions, and perspicuity in calculations.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

MR. URBAN, May 6.

I ENCLOSE you a letter from your late respectable correspondent, which you will not hesitate to insert. R. G.

"DEAR SIR, Sept. 17, 1791.

"The Frontispiece to Capt. Francis Grose's *Treatise on our English Arms* is so extremely curious in the line of Antiquity, that it undoubtedly merits one's best attention and contemplation. It is well engraved, but the subject-matter of it is so peculiarly interesting, being given to us under the title or appellation of *Scipio's receiving the keys of Carthage*, that as it cannot but very powerfully arrest the notice of the classical antiquary, while it ambulates under this idea; it is in this respect that I propose to make it an object of examination and enquiry.

"The original (which formerly was in Dr. Mead's collection) belonged to the late Gustavus Brander, esq. who bought it of Gen. Gausel; and, after Mr. Brander's death, was sold in London amongst his other *civiles*; but who was the purchaser, or present possessor of this valuable remnant, is to me unknown."

"Now, sir, in my opinion the shield in question is nothing less than what it is pretended to be, as shall be verified, and as I hope to conviction, by the following observations.

"It was purchased by Mr. Tytton; and was again sold March 13, 1822. *ibid.*

"The figure sitting in a superb chair has the hand inverted, or with the back upward, and therefore cannot in reason be supposed to be receiving any thing, but only a token of approbation.

"2dly, The thing tendered, whatever it be, is not offered to the sitting figure, or the general (for such we must conceive him to be on Mr. Grose's supposition), but to the female figure, which stands upright, and certainly is designed for the effigies of *Fame*, the wings and the trumpet evidently denoting that imaginary being. And you will please to observe, Sir, in confirmation of this, that both the eyes of the goddess and those of the person offering are turned towards one another.

"3dly, The offering figure is plainly a female in a rich robe, with a diadem and a string of pearls about her head; circumstances which by no means accord with any thing that passed at Carthage that we read of, or besuing a conquered suppliant. But, perhaps, it may be alledged here that cities, or the *genii* of cities, are often represented by female figures on coins and elsewhere; but to this I reply, that the figure in question cannot be a *Goddess*, but must necessarily be intended for a real human person, the principal magistrate of the place, since it is accompanied by a group of mere mortal inhabitants, or citizens.

"I observe, lastly, that what the majestic figure offers to *Fame* cannot possibly be a key, the extraneous of it being such as to resemble a cross more than a key, and incompatible with turning round in a lock.

"Such are my objections to the hypothesis of this excellent print's having a reference to Scipio and Carthage. But then you will ask, what is it that this fine piece of ancient sculpture represents? It is always easier, Sir, to demolish than to build; and therefore I can only answer in regard to this point, first, that the appearance of the cross in the lady's hand (for such it is, and not a key) incontrovertibly brings down the story on the shield, whatever it may be, to the times of Christianity; and then that it seems to be no more than a religious procession of some kind, the occasion of which is unknown, and must be left to the happy discovery of those who are better versed in story than myself.

"This shield, sir, no doubt is cal-

"Observe also the cross in the hand of one of the citizens.

abb

would be more so could
with certainty to what age
specific event the sculpture
* Yours, &c. S. PEGGE."

AN, *May 8.*
having advanced an opi-
(p. 291) that our Gipsies
from the same stock as the
iddoos, it becomes me to
bome parity of character, sub-
the rovers of those deno-
To discover the origin of
eople, we must draw com-
ween those we would scru-
others who are better
nd the points particularly
compare are, religion, laws,
persons, dress, food, man-
yments, and amusements;
am not penning a formal
I shall only touch on
defaultorily as each occurs

man has in a very modest
mitted it to the publick to
ther he has not evinced an
altitude between the Enro-
es and the Indian Suders.
own part, I think he has
n a certain degree; but it
me that a stronger similarity
ble between the Gipsies and
is; it is possible for a triple
e to prevail, and for the
e Suders, and the Buddoos,
a character *common* to the
l likewise *peculiar* to the
is possible also for them in
s to vary from one another
; since variations of charac-
tive arisen from the wide dif-
their locality; and not only

but of the harsher linea-
nerations also. Thus, not-
ng English Gipsies may still
feræ naturæ among men,
hares and the partridges are
forel-law to be *feræ naturæ*
r and feather, yet they are
inimently marked with rapa-
Buddoos who range in the
n sands of Arabia, nor with
y that distinguishes the Tzi-
lurk in the sombreous recesses
ia and the countries conti-
dur wastes are smaller, our
inner, our country richer,
olice better. Hence the few

most probable that the design of
represents some adventure in
EDIT.

necessaries that Gipsies want are more
easily procurable here than in any of
the parts alluded to; and the detection
of delinquents being also more certain
here, these vagrants have not either
the pressing inducement or the lawless
temerity to go such desperate lengths in
England as they do in some other
places. Here they obtain the means of
supplying their necessities more by their
subtlety than by violence, and seldom
aim at the perpetration of capital of-
fences, preferring rather to take advan-
tage of the carelessness, credulity, and
superstition, of the people whose way
they fall in, and thereby converting
the ignorance and weakness of others
to their own benefit. This subtlety,
and their pretensions to prophesying,
closely correspond with two principal
characteristics of both the ancient and
modern Arabs; as does also their ex-
traordinary fondness for horses, in
which animals they would carry on a
traffick here as they do in Germany,
if they could persuade our people to
have any dealings with them. Some
hordes of them on the European Con-
tinent employing themselves in search-
ing for gold ore; an occupation that
seems to bear connexion with the cir-
cumstance of the ancient Arabs col-
lecting gold in Arabia, which they
supplied other nations with in such
quantities that they exhausted the
sources of it in their country, for none
is discoverable in Arabia now. A
happy deficiency for the present na-
tives; as it secures them from the feru-
tizing, persevering, and avaricious
trespasses and innovations that they
would otherwise be subject to: experi-
ence from mercantile strangers for the
sake of it. The Gipsies, or Gitanos,
are very numerous in Spain; and there
are some who live by plunder, and
others by selling wine in miserable hov-
els by the road-sides, the banditti and
the viotners probably holding a very
good understanding with each other.
In England, the Gipsies pick up some-
thing by vermin-catching, tinkering,
and razor-grinding. They pretend that
they make hay near London, and that
they pick hops in Kent, Worcester-
shire, and Surrey; but most likely
they frequent London in the begin-
ning of summer, because more people
are then lounging in the streets; and
perhaps they are attracted to the hop-
counties towards the autumn by the
general festivity that prevails in pick-
ing-

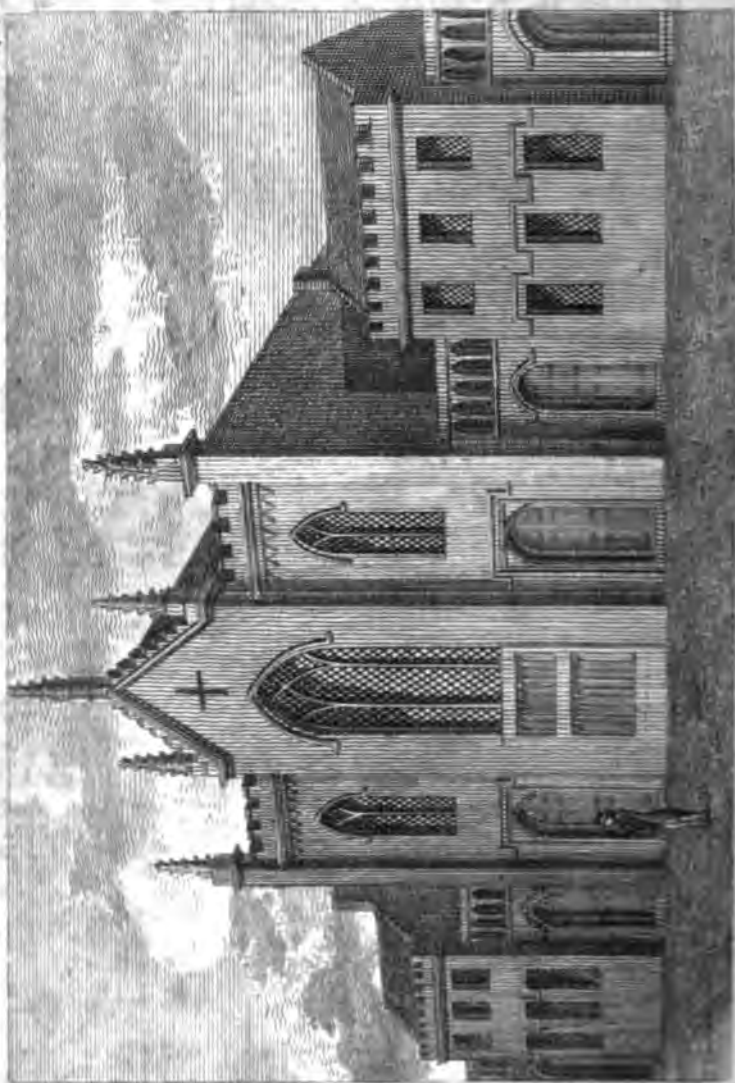
ing-time, when opportunity is afforded them of wheedling the male hoppers by blandishments, and the female ones by flattering prophecies, out of their earnings. Indeed, they are very watchful of all public occasions for practising their subtleties; for they are constant attendants on most fairs, races, and other annual meetings of the mixed and jovial kind. Like the wild Arabs, their custom is, to live in distinct hordes; and each horde seems to observe some regularity in its motions, encamping on certain spots at stated periods of the year; except when some active justice, or some resolute farmer, determinedly perseveres in driving them before the law. The post they have held longest is Norwood, an estate belonging to the see of Canterbury, situate in Surrey, but bordering on Kent; and it is probably the one they chose for head-quarters when they first appeared in Britain.

Being on a visit in the year 1790 to a friend at Dulwich, curiosity induced me to visit Norwood; but I did not find so many Gipsies there as I expected, nor so many trees as might from the name of the spot have been supposed to exist on it; the inhabitants having been diminished by the exertions of the neighbouring magistrates, and the shelter by the labours of the Archbishop's wood-cutters. However, I saw an aged sybil named Sarah Skemp, who from age and infirmity was unable to go otherwise than upon all-fours. Her prominent and large sinews, bones, and muscles, were all perceptible beneath her rigid hide, which hide resembled in hue the smoke-dyed blanket that partly covered her. If she had occupied a mummy-case in a museum, she might have passed for a mummy; and as it was, I could almost have imagined her one, if I had not seen her crawl, and heard her jabber. Nine growing curs, ugly as the montiers depicted in the representations of St. Anthony's temptation, formed her body-guard, and prowled around her; and a tame jackdaw hopped upon her finger at command, that probably was called to assist her in divination, if I would have listened to a prediction of my fate; but, as I was perfectly satisfied with my fortune at the time, I did not suppose that I could be made acquainted with any thing more agreeable than what I was then in possession of, and there-

fore I "contented myself with a piece of silver" which she offered to receive for the proffered reward. In truth, I thought the satisfaction of having assisted such a miserable object a more than sufficient recompence for my half-crown. This very antient Hecate was attended by another, whom she called daughter; and though this daughter had apparently seen fourscore years, a clumsy necklace of glass and tin-foil hung beneath the foldings of her dewlap, that exceeded in glitter the honorary collars of SS. The small-pox had deprived her of one eye, and her face bore in lines and colour resemblance to a rotten medlar. Notwithstanding the difference of names (which Gipsies often vary without licence from the Heraldic college) I have reason to think that this Sarah Skemp was the same woman who was for many years carried about upon an ass, and died aged 108, in 1799, under an hedge in Bedfordshire, in which county she was interred at Arley under the name of *Anne Day*. The circumstance of its being common for fortune-tellers to retain jackdaws in their service is not altogether unworthy of observation, as it reminds one of the connexion formed by Eastern nations between birds and divination, and seems to exhibit a trivial trait of the Arabian character symbolically in the Christian religion, and hypocritically in the Mahometan, the fast, innocent, beauteous turtle has been made the imagined agent for divine inspiration. Unable to conceive any corporal operation of the Holy Ghost, the Christians have selected the dove for the emblem of it; and Mahomet, the Ishmaelite prophet, pretended to receive the inspiration of the Deity from a dove that he had trained to sit on his shoulder, and apparently to whisper in his ear. For the hyperbolical confutations with Satan, the dark, dirty, impudent jackdaw, has been generally employed as the intermediate being for mystic communication between man and the devil, and it is supposed to have a natural disposition to craftiness and thieving, bearing the most bad character among birds as the fox has among beasts. Gipsies are long-lived in general, and very prolific. Like the female Arabs, the women trouble out their children with very little inconvenience; for our climate and the customs of Arabia do not alter their



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THE NEW GOTHIC CHAPEL, NEAR TAVISTOCK SQUARE.

kes mention in his Essays of mothers themselves plunging its into the rivers of France s born; and the Rev. Mr. his History of Selborne, no- ustance of a Gipsy lying-in ground during an heavy au- in, with no other covering antket spread over hazle-rod once myself saw a Gipsy e condition, and with no bet- modulation, in the midst of snow; and I never heard of y requiring the professional her apothecary, surgeon, or or begging for any medi-
A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

IBAN, April 25.
ENT your readers with a g of the new Gothic chapel, l of Tavillock square. This s of brick, finished in a very nanner, and has really the e of a dark stone building. lows, battlements, and mi- ments, are all chaste imita- f extremely well executed. is supported by clustered col- id the intersected arches are rived. The communion-ta- he North end, and the read- nd pulpit face it at the South. Heries and the pavement are ed with pews, and I am in- will accommodate about 1000 There are vaults for inter- eath.
PANCRAS.

IBAN, May 17.
D you a few corrections of ift and present volumes. XXI. p. 381, after the Rev. rd, dele principal of St. Mary was not such.
t. Sir Ralph Abercromby's nission was that of cornet in giment of Dragoon-guards, 23d of March 1736; he must horn somewhat prior to the
The arms enquired after are Beauchamp.
It was not the late Sir Laim- kwell, bart. who purchased t; but his grandfather, Sir , for F. Broughton, read Fran- tion, eqg.
t. Sir William Lee, bart. had tenant-colonel of the 16th t. MAG. May, 1802.

Light-dragoons; but was at his death lieutenant-colonel of the 25th regiment of Light-dragoons, stationed in India.

P. 801, for Richard Cowley, read Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis of Wellesley. Before Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, dele Sir.

P. 864. Marquis of Downshire was in service in the time of the American war. Is not this a mistake?

P. 891. The title of Viscount Wex- man became extinct in March 1800; that of Viscount Tracey in April 1797.

P. 990, col. 2, line 20, for Netbed- dale, read Nithsdale.

P. 998. It is believed Lord Dunlany married in 1797.

P. 1054. The family of Arthington is doubtless of great antiquity and respectability; but it is far more prob- able that they assumed their name from Arthington in Yorkshire, than that they brought that Saxon name with them out of Normandy. Their ancestor might attend the Conqueror, but not by the name of Arthington. That name does not appear on the roll.

Vol. LXXII. p. 49, for Sir Asheton Curzon, bart. read Sir Nathaniel.

P. 112. Anthony, first Viscount Montagu, had by his first wife one son, from whom all the late Viscounts descended; by his second wife he (ac- cording to the Peerage) had only three sons, of whom Thomas, the second, died unmarried; from George, the eldest, descended those of Wickham, in Kent, of which branch it does not appear there are any survivors; and from Henry, the youngest, those of Kiddington in Oxfordshire, baronets, now extinct. Since the death of Mark Anthony, the 9th viscount, in 1797, no claimant of the title has appeared; and though it is asserted some noble fa- milies of Ireland are descended from the first viscount by a younger son Ri- chard, not mentioned in the English peerage, yet it may be doubted if this can be authenticated, as they have hi- therto neglected to assert any preten- sions to the title.

It appears most probable that Wil- liam, 9th earl of Meuth, killed in a duel in 1797, was succeeded by his brother John, and not by his cousin Edward.

The baronetage of Jocelyn is not extinct, but became absorbed in the title of Earl of Roden on the death of Sir Conyers, in May, 1778.

P. 189. How could Lord Mendip be purchaser of Pope's villa, if his wife purchased it before marriage, and he succeeded to it in her right?

P. 224. B. Poria's account of the Viscounts Montagu is extremely erroneous; Collins, in his *Peerage*, as far as brought down, gives the account above.

The baronetage of Peshall is generally spoken of as fallacious; but, if it be so, the deception has not been made by halves, for, in the last edition of the *Baronetage*, it is set forth as speciously as any title in that work. The alteration of the name to Peshall is indeed not easily accounted for, as the title was granted to a Perthall, and the family name appears antiently to have been so written. There are three or four others, whose pretensions to English baronetages require explanation.

Yours, &c. D. L. M.

MR. URBAN, *April 17.*

ENCLOSED is a list of the priors, &c. of several religious houses in the diocese of London, which are not given in Mr. Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Magistri.

Ric. Sutton resigned 1396.

1396. William Wakering.

Fr. Joh. occurs 1437.

Tho. Crewkar occurs 1509.

Robert Belay, who died 1516.

1516. Ric. Smith, LL.D.

1524. Alex. Colyn.

1528. Edw. Staple.

1532. Joh. Brereton, LL.D.

Elving Spittle. Priors.

Joh. Dalby occurs 1407.

1427. Hen. Hoddesdon.

1438. Joh. Bell.

Joh. Wannel, who occurs 1509, 1529, and 1532.

1532. Ric. Pottyn.

St. Mary Bethlem. Priors.

Will. Haljaby resigned 1388.

1388. Joh. Mildenhale.

Roger occurs in 1407 as cited to convocation.

John occurs in 1437 as cited to convocation.

Thomas Hadley resigned 1472.

1472. Will. Sutton.

1484. Ric. Cressal, who occurs 1509.

Thomas Bell occurs 1529 as cited to convocation.

St. Mary Graces.

William occurs 1407 as cited to convocation. William also occurs 1437

as cited to convocation. Henry occurs in 1529 as cited to convocation.

If any of your correspondents can add to these imperfect lists, through the medium of your valuable *Miscellany*, the favour will be thankfully accepted.

Yours, &c.

E. H.

MR. URBAN, *Weymouth, April 21.*

I SENT you last summer a drawing of my paternal dwelling, the old parsonage-house of *St. Peter's*, at Sandwich, of which you gave a small engraving in your vol. LXXI. and also did me the favour to insert four lines which accompanied it in memory of the former rector, together with a short introduction containing a few thoughts on the *fruits of childhood*; which, after a very long absence, I have since accomplished my purpose of visiting, and that in the most abiding and interesting circumstances which a serious contemplative mind can conceive. I had with me a dear and only son, a youth about 15 years of age, possessing most assuredly a heart impressed by nature with those essential qualities which constitute an amiable character, and, in my fond imagination, all the sweet hilarity and endearing attractions of that happiest period of life, when the world is seen in the fairest point of view, and every object beheld with admiration.

"O youth! enchanting stage, possibly blest!"

Not all the force of manhood's active might,
Nor all the just respect to age allied,
Not science, shall inspire that dear delight
Which gay delusion gave the tender mind."

SWANSTON.

On our arrival at Sandwich, I had the pleasure to introduce my son to both the present incumbents of my father's livings, who were also his immediate successors, and who, I am persuaded, to truly regard his memory, that, although they most deservedly stand high in the esteem of society, I cannot offer a more just and acceptable tribute to their virtues or to his, or give a stronger testimony of my affection and respect for either, than to say, that I consider them as having worship filled for many years the station which he held before them in the world, and that I earnestly wish it may yet be many more ere they respectively have to their successors an example of im-

portant

portant duties so distinguished and approved. We were conducted by these good friends to all the most interesting scenes of my early days; many of which, after a period of 36 years, I found of course to considerably changed in their appearance as scarcely to be known or recollected. *The face of the country* indeed remained the same, and forcibly impressed the consideration, that no length of time but that which the Creator has appointed, nor any powers less than He alone possesses, can change a single feature of the earth, while even the most durable of the works of man, the venerable structures of antiquity, are modernized or fallen into ruins, and our common habitations, if left for a few years, are either so altered or decayed as to be known no more. This, as I expected to find, is precisely the case with regard to the alteration of that of which I sent you the drawing above-mentioned: and it was with difficulty I discovered some very imperfect traces of my former dwelling. My dear boy was to embark the following day for the East Indies; and at the grave of my deceased parents I gave him my last solemn benediction, and also addressed some lines to him, of which I send you a copy, to commemorate the eve of his departure to that distant country, to which I alluded in those I wrote at Breamore, in Hampshire, under a drawing of the cottage I inhabited there on the day of his birth. Both these little compositions were produced by the fond and tender feelings of the heart, and written from the impression of the moment. If you think them sufficiently correct to be inserted in the poetical part of your Publication*, they will, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers, particularly while the subject of the latter is fresh in their memory. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, May 17,
THE extraordinary cold weather that prevails has doubtless raised the curiosity of many of your readers to enquire if the like has ever been. I am credibly informed by an old man, that, about 50 years ago, or upwards, he remembers snow falling on the 29th of May, and that it lay on the ground all day; in some parts half way up his leg! This must have been where it drifted. Another informs me that, upwards of 50 years ago (he was then

a lad, and lived at Botton,) the pavement was so slippery with the frost and snow, about the middle of May, old stile, that many caught hold of one another's arms to prevent their falling. I have heard my father say he remembered that one year, when a boy, he could not find an oak-apple or a leaf of the oak to put in his hat on oak-apple day. I am inclined to think this must have been the same year; but as my collection of journals is only for 27 years past, I hope some of your many readers will take the trouble of looking back to the time alluded to.

In the year 1776, May 25, a white frost last night, ice as thick as a half-crown.

1779, June 2. Thermometer 27 at 8 A.M.; and on the 4th, 36 at 4½ A.M.; a white frost. The month of May, after the 5th, was remarkably mild.

In the year 1780 my Journal is imperfect.

1783, May 7, Therm. 36, and snow fell in large flakes.

1785, May 17, much snow fell at Nunriding, in Northumberland.

1787, May 1. Therm. 22, ice as thick as a half-crown.

Though seeking for the coldest weather in May, I cannot help putting down the height of the thermometer on the 1st of May, 1788, in contrast to the 1st of May, 1787, 81½ at 8 P.M.

1791. On the night of the 6th of May, therm. 20.

1792, May 12, a sharp white frost, which hurt the buds of the oak and ash.

1793, May 31, French-beans much hurt by the frost.

1795, May 27. An account of a great fall of snow in the Northern counties.

1796, May 6. Vines much hurt by the cold winds.—27. The hills of Derbyshire covered with snow.

1799, May 25. Therm. 20 at 9 A.M. Through the whole of the Journal I can find nothing to equal the severity of this present May. On the night of the 13th, the thermometer was 21; on the 14th, 20; on the 15th, 21; on the 16th and 17th, 20.

Mr. URBAN, May 7.
I AM pleased—doubly pleased—I with your friend Carter; and, though he uses his whip dexterously, he does it at the same time so good-naturedly, that, instead of smart, it produces smiles. I am happy to come under his lash; and please myself, that

* See them in pp. 445, 446. EDIT.

my intentions have been so fortunate, even at the expence of a good flogging.

'I am loth to have the last word of him, and by no means would wish to press him back with any of his dreams of vast glories, his visionary triumphs, or his baseless pride of antique lore; but there was surely room to question the credentials whereby he filed himself "An Architect." In the full sense of the word, it must embrace a knowledge of *measure* and *value*, of which he cannot boast an intimacy. But enough: I only wished to have been with him under the walls of Tintern, and to have given him that cordial shake his comical nature deserved.

"CATCH UP."

MR. URBAN,

May 14.

AN admirer of our antient English architecture, who feels not a little obliged to your correspondent "An Architect," for the entertainment he has received from his observations on architectural innovations, will esteem it a favour if he will explain what is meant by the terms "mullion and tracery," which so frequently occur in the description of our beautiful antique buildings in this country. M. B.

MR. URBAN,

April 2.

I SUSPECT that the inscription on the gravestone lately discovered in Brampton church (or rather in Brampton chapel, for such I conceive it to be) p. 297, has not been accurately copied by the gentleman who communicated it to Mr. Goodwin; and am inclined to believe that, if he will take the trouble of looking at it again, he will find the surname of the deceased to have been CAUS instead of CAVE, there having, some centuries ago, been a family of the former name resident in Brampton, who were the lords of one of the manors in that township, called *Caus*, or *Caus Hall* manor, till the extinction of the family in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV.

As your correspondent expresses a wish to receive further information on the subject of this gravestone, I shall trespass on your goodnature and the patience of your readers, for the purpose of giving him extracts from several antient charters, now in my possession, relating to the family to which I am of opinion it belonged. Ralph de Bramton occurs as one of the witnesses to a grant (without date, but ap-

parently made early in the reign of Henry III.) of lands in that town from Hugh, son of Hugh de Linacre, to the monks and friars of Scamptingham; his son, Thomas de Bramton, appears to have been knighted, and to have been a witness to a grant, without date, of a rent of 6s. issuing out of lands in Bramton, from William, the son of Lambert de Linacre, to Hugh de Pecco. This Thomas appears to be the same as the same name to have granted a rent of 14d. issuing out of lands in Bramton to John, the son of Peter de Bramington; his seal, affixed to this grant, has the following circumscription: "I. S. TOME. FIL. RA-

DVLFI. DE. BRA." Walter, also son of Thomas de Bramton, by deed, without date, granted lands in the town of Wigley (within the sake or liberty of Brampton,) to Roger, the son of William de Wigley, which lands are mentioned to have been formerly held by Hugh, son of Richard de Wigley, of Thomas, the son of Ralph de Bramton, the grantor's father. And by another deed, without date, wherein he is styled *Walter Caus*, son and heir of Thomas de Bramton, for the health of his soul, and all his ancestors and successors, he granted to the abbot and convent of Beauchief, common of pasture within the sake of Brampton for all their cattle servants and covevants on their grange at Harwood (History of Beauchief, p. 145) I find a Robert le Caus, of Brampton, who probably was the son of Walter, witness to a deed without date; and Roger le Caus, whom I suppose to have been the son of Robert, witness to two deeds, one dated 17 Edward II. and the other 10 Edward III. John Caus, a son of Robert, occurs as a witness to a deed in 6 Henry IV.; and Thomas Caus as witness to two deeds, one dated 7th and the other 13th of Henry VI. Thomas Caus, last mentioned, appears to have died without issue, for in 4 Edward IV. John Ash of Chelmsford, and Isabel his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Caus, of Bramton, deceased, to Thomas Fitzjames, esq. lord of Wotton (an adjoining manor) one fifth part of the lands, &c. in Bramton, which had been her father's, for the term of 20 years, at the annual rent of 10s. and in the 11th Henry VII. Nicholas Be-

and Jane his wife, another of his heirs and coheirs of Thomas lentised her fifth share of her lands, &c. in Brampton, to Elyre, of Plumley, for 10 years, at a rent of 20s. 8d. In the 12th, four fifths of the manor of appeared to have belonged to Earl of Shrewsbury, and the 13th fifth to John Ath, who was a descendant of John and Ash beforementioned; and (as been informed) the whole of the belonged to the late Godfrey esq. of Sutton on le Dale, in the of Derby, at the time of his death, and is now the property of Mr. Kinnerley, esq. I have not the name of *And le Capis* in his deeds. I have seen of the same, however, probable that there is some of the persons beforementioned, but it is past my skill to affirm which of them. I think, however, from the form of the letters, and several appearances, the grave-question may be ascribed to the of Edward I. or Edward II. and, in days of yore, been several families of note resident in them, who were owners of small lands in that township, such as the of Linacre, Somersalls of Ash, &c. but I have not met with the name of *Care*, and am persuaded the copy of the indenture, inserted in p. 207, is incorrect. D. O.

URBAN, May 3. In analysis of my essay on the income tax, p. 329, a great misfortune in printing 62,000,000 000,000, which is the result 16,000,000 are deducted from 100. In wishing to see this corrected, I at the same time of your valuable Repository the next reflections on the balance of which may be considered as contrary to my preceding reasoning on that subject.

In 22 of my Essay on the Income I have said that a nation perceiving it could turn an agricultural of 112,000,000 into an income 600,000, or 140,000,000, would very anxious were it to procure conveniences from abroad with a loss of 100,000l. or 200,000l. millions in Europe now by commercial ideas, this will

appear such a heterodox doctrine, that an illustration, or rather a Euclidian demonstration of its truth may not be improper. I must first premise, that a nation possessing 72,000,000 of acres cannot expect to prosper as it ought to prosper, if it is careless in the cultivation of those acres. But if it is exceedingly attentive to draw the greatest produce from its lands, it need not vex and torment itself though it should lose 100,000l. a year by its foreign commerce, as the blessings of life may still be enjoyed in the greatest abundance by its mass of people, till that mass becomes too great for its lands to feed.

I have stated the income of Great Britain from agriculture at 112,000,000. Let us now suppose another nation, having likewise an agricultural income of 112,000,000, as fond of British produce and manufactures as the Britons are fond of the other's wines, fruits, silks, teas, sugars, spices, &c. and that the two nations traffic most amicably together to the amount of many millions a year; but that, in calling up the annual balance, Great Britain finds she has lost 100,000l. What, now, is this loss when compared to her income above-mentioned? Precisely a *one-thousand-one-hundred-and-twentieth* part. She, therefore, would no more be prejudiced by it than a landed gentleman of a neat income of 1120l. would be deeply injured, who had the misfortune annually to have his pocket picked of one guinea. Might not such a gentleman, under such an annual loss, and his heirs in perpetuity, hold up their heads, and maintain the same number of servants, and keep the same table and stile of expence, as if they were not to lose this annual guinea? Instead of two nations trafficking with each other, let it be two landed gentlemen of 1120l. each, *per annum*, exchanging annually with each other corn for cattle, and that one of the gentlemen at the end of the year, upon calling up his balance, find that it is against him to the value of two bushels of wheat. Such a loss, out of such a revenue, could not be so felt as to give any just cause of alarm were it to be perpetual; but still less so, on the supposition that the balance might some years be on one side and some years on the other.

This balance of trade has been the apple of discord to the nations of Europe for these two centuries; and has not

not only drawn them into bloody quarrels, but has turned them aside from the pursuit of their true interests, and greatly retarded their prosperity. I shall at present chiefly advert to the narrow views and misleading doctrines of a few of the English writers out of many that might be quoted. We have "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade" (published 150 years ago) and often referred to; but no England's treasure by cultivating her fertile territory. We have "Britannia Languens" from some objects of foreign commerce not having been properly attended to; but no Britannia Languens from the millions of wastes and commons. We have, in 1791, "The unhappiness of England as to its Trade by Sea and Land," but not the unhappiness of England as to its uncultivated and ill-cultivated fields. About 1740, Joseph Gee alarmed the nation by an enumeration of "England's Losses by the Balance of Trade," amounting, according to him, to 3 or 600,000*l.* annually. Now, allowing his mercantile statements to be just, might an enlightened statesman have remarked to him, you would have done a much more essential service to the nation if you had shown England's annual losses by her not encouraging the plough, which are ten times as much as you state her losses by the balance of trade to be. If you think it is a sad thing that Britain should annually lose 3 or 600,000*l.* upon the balance of foreign trade, would it not be a much more sad thing that she should annually lose 10, or even 20,000,000 by neglecting the proper cultivation of her territory? And you, Mr. Gee, by your essay, are perhaps very instrumental in making her lose these many millions annually, by drawing the public attention from an important concern to a less important concern. On this point Mr. Gee was blind; for he tells us, *that trade is the chief source of wealth and power in England.* And about five years afterwards we have the same doctrine from Lord Chesterfield, who, in his speech to the parliament of Ireland, said, "trade has always been the best support of all nations, and the principal cause of the wealth." Sir Matthew Decker, in 1750, gave another alarm to the nation, by his "Essay on the Causes of the decline of the foreign Trade of Britain." See, in which, with an intermixture of errors, are many excel-

lent remarks on the authority of commercial writers, who consider properly all trades, the trade of the husbandman with the parent Earth; which, while other trades are thought profitable that yield but, or even 20 per cent yields very frequently 1,000, and sometimes 10,000 per cent, as in the case of France, who sowed and reaped an hundred fold; and in China, where 100 fold, or 10,000 per cent, is produced from the soil sometimes twice in one year. Another instance of the prevalence of delusion on this subject was afforded but a few years ago by an anonymous writer, who expressed himself as follows: "If America is to be, as it probably will be, our granary, its inhabitants may be well content to allow us to be their button-makers and ribband-weavers." If this sentence had been dictated by Dr. Franklin, I should not have wondered.

To the above specimen of misleading doctrines in English writers in regard to commerce, I shall add the reflections of a late French writer on the admission of Mr. Colbert. That minister owed a great celebrity by the many manufactures and establishments he introduced into France; but unhappily, from his predilection for commerce, he persuaded some edicts that cramped and discouraged agriculture, the consequence of which was, that the territorial income of that kingdom (as computed about the middle of the last century) was 80,000,000 sterling less annually than it had been in the time of Duke of Sully. The writer from this observation says, *Tout Colbert* *qui* *croit*, *all* *Colbert* *as* *he* *was*, *he* *was* *not* *a* *good* *minister* *for* *France.*

The misleading and pernicious doctrines of commercial writers having infected all the states of Europe; a demonstration that the balance of commerce is not essential to their prosperity, and that a too great solicitude about it has even dwarfed their prosperity, may, I hope, have the effect of making friendship and mutual good-will succeed to that shopkeeper jealousy and rivalry, by which they have been actuated for these two centuries past.

When we consider the mutual rivalries, the mutual jealousies, the mutual enmities, and the mutual hatreds, which have

Britain will have least occasion for, if she carefully cultivates her territory, and establishes an income tax upon a constitutional footing, that is, upon the produce of her lands alone. A cheap market will make her the favourite, not of one nation only, but of all nations.

Allow me to add a few words in regard to the political importance of AN INCOME TAX, *NOT THE INCOME TAX*, which last I have shewn in my essay called loudly to be either amended or repealed. I have stated, that the territorial income and the national income are nearly synonymous terms; and on the supposition of no balance of trade, and no produce from fisheries, they would be exactly synonymous terms. This territorial, or agricultural income I have estimated for Great Britain at 112,000,000, which I am persuaded will be found an undervaluation. Let us add one fourth more, or 28,000,000 for Ireland, and we shall have for the United Kingdom an annual national income of 140,000,000 as a capital for taxation, or rather, as the only capital for taxation. It has been well observed by the ingenious Mr. Hall of Edinburgh, a practical farmer to a great extent and of long experience, that, exclusive of our commons, wastes, and forests, the lands already in cultivation, if skilfully cultivated, would produce double of what they at present produce. Such cultivation then would raise the territorial or taxable capital of the United Kingdom from 140,000,000 to 280,000,000; and one shilling in the pound upon this capital would produce annually 14,000,000, a supply more than sufficient for all the expenses of Government, putting war and peace together, without running in debt, and without either excises or Customs. This system of taxation would render the united nations of Great Britain and Ireland the cheapest nation in Europe, and consequently our foreign commerce would flourish without a single parliamentary regulation concerning it.

In urging the great political importance of an income or territorial tax, I have one of the greatest men in Europe on my side. Bonaparte, in his speech to the Osipine deputies at Lyons, says, "You have no army; but you have wherewith to create an army: you have population, and fertile lands. *the dew not the sun does*

population and Change-alley, in the Stock Exchange.

JOHN GRAY.

MR. URBAN,

May 7!

HERE is at this time at the Forge-house of Althe, near Oxtoun, Hants, a squirrel, which has for the last six weeks been suckled by a cat, and nursed with as much appearance of affection by its foster-mother as if it was her own offspring. What makes this the more extraordinary is, that the squirrel was not put to the cat till she had suckled a kitten of her own at least a fortnight. The little stranger was then put into the basket with the kitten; and from that moment the mother-cat caressed both with equal fondness. The squirrel frequently goes away for several hours, and pursues its natural instinct, by running up trees in the garden, &c. It has actually built itself an habitation at the top of a fir-tree, from which it descends two or three times a day, to suck its milk, and play with the kitten. If you give the squirrel a nut or an almond, it will leave the cat, and eat the food you present to it, while the cat stands by with great patience, and, when the squirrel has finished its repast, will lie down and let it suck till it is tired; it then runs away till it is again in want of food, which is again supplied by its unwearied charitable nurse. Had the kitten been taken from its mother, and the squirrel substituted in its place, we might have imagined that the cat permitted it to suck to relieve herself from uneasiness which the milk occasioned; but, as this is not the case, I know not how to account for her kindness to an animal, not only of a different sort, but of a species which it is (I apprehend) her nature to destroy, except we allow that, whilst cats in general are cruel and deceitful, some amongst them are benevolent and generous. If we wish to indulge our speculations upon this subject, it would lead us far into the disputed question upon the nature of brutes. I will, therefore, only observe, that, as at present "we see through a glass darkly," we must wait with patience till that time shall come when we may hope all the wonders of the creation will be laid open to our astonished view, and we shall exclaim with tenfold energy, "How excellent are thy works, O Lord! in wisdom hast thou made them all!"

A CORRESPONDENT SIGNATURE.

THE

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL
INNOVATION. No. XLVIII.
CALDECOTT CASTLE.

AC-CUSTOMED) to behold defensive structures placed on eminences, I in the present instance found this castle raised on a low marshy ground, at no more than a mile distance from the Bristol channel. All its former importance must, therefore, have resulted from the grandeur of its design alone, unaided in regard to scenic effect, by hanging woods, romantic rocks, or distant mountains, appearances which so distinguish other the like works. The lines of this castle at present are nearly reduced to the encircling walls, wherein is presented one large court. It is worthy of remark that I found three distinct entrances, one in the principal front, one in a round, and one in a square tower on the other fronts. The principal, or grand entrance, is a noble elevation, and regular in all its parts; the gateway capacious, the windows of a desirable size, the entablature and open-work battlements appropriate, and the sides of the erection flanked with lofty square towers, which upon the whole well disposes us to conceive the dignity of the other arrangements of the several buildings when in their pride of perfect order and full occupation. On the right of this entrance is a range of five windows of the largest dimensions, and which no doubt point out that they made a part of the great hall of the castle. It is common, in these kind of structures, to witness the walls composed of rough, irregular courses of masonry, excepting the cornices, the jaws of doors, windows, cornices, &c. which we always find perfectly wrought; yet, in the example before us, the finishing of every particular has been alike attended to. The courses are of large and equal-sized stones, truly squared and nicely jointed, whose faces are so smooth (that is, where the destroying mallet has not been employed), and so un-honeycombed, that they are well enabled to helve the affections of those adulators of Grecian artists, that such men alone knew how to give uniformity to their labours, or durability to their constructions. However our modern professionals stick up such ideal beauties, merit over our induced and art in this respect, yet I consider that now only their own prepossession

favour of Continental architecture, and but little of research for perfection in modes of building in such an unshewn way and deserted spot, as *St. James's*, who come forth in honour of our ancient brethren, CALDECOTT CASTLE.

As I entered the Castle I could not but conclude that barely any traces of defence in withstanding other sieges, weighed with the reticence of his design; decorations imply a hospitable invitation, magnificence and all the train of glorious circumstances out his plans for the accommodation and splendour of the brave, like the fair, in an age when whole minds are not warped by love of security, think had as enlightened manners, and as barbarous propensities, so marked the first period. It is well.

I passed under the arched gateway; nothing of alarm for, as heretofore, from arches in fallen order, over my head, no, light giant groins, pleasing recess and other properties, present their several inducements to do their desert justice. Hand were doors, entering dated chambers, where I traits of chimney-pieces, doors, &c. corroborated in feelings of this Castle's opulence, judging from this entrance. Within the castle a waste, a mere archite for the sake of such an epoch in aid of refutation, posing lacking fire from every, on, on. In the rest at the several angles of the counteracted many things ing from my experience was confirmed. What bringing into action the furs? Who cries, "displayed on some pile?" Silence, man who is inclined to be not, but and as heart, some what

the tale. For its succeeding good have advanced my testimony, and conclude. No warnings hang and its lonely remains. "Sacrilege" is cemented on sacred walls. Plunder is no "crime" to path despoilers in catallized mounds; they are left unheeded to the prey of every hand lured by mortal interest, or debased chance.—*Adieu to Castle, farewell!*

CARTER.

Among the few Roman buildings in the country that have withstood the ravages of Time, or mortal despoilers, escaping an universal extirpation, military station appears to be the most considerable; the lines of the de exterior form are very visible, of an oblong figure, and measure rather more than a mile in circumference. On the East side are parts of a general wall, with a moiety of gateway entering into the area. West side shows alike some wall, and corresponding particle of a gateway. The North side of the station had but small traces of the wall; on the South side it is rather entire, and flanked with projecting octangular towers rising to a height not less than 20 feet. From facings of the masonry, and the breaches in the wall at several points, much information is derived of the mode made use of in construction; and as a proof of extraordinary qualities of the materials in their combination, a large part of the wall on this side, 12 feet in height and 22 feet in length, fallen from its position, and now lying in one body, as though it were the result of a huge rock rent in twain by the convulsive shock in Nature. Towards the South East angle of the area the remnants of a tessellated pavement, which, from its exposed situation, is open to the inclemency of the elements, and the pilferings of curious persons. I could not make out much of its first-intended form, or any particular shape, except a Guillochi or like. This is the only sample of building to be met with within the station (excepting the modern village houses, &c.), whatever may in time to be discovered under the present level of the ground. To those amateur architects who are engaged in such explorations, and who no doubt may carry on their exertions here, I submit this address to attend them in their several efforts.

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forts: let them pay more attention in their copies to what is really existing of such remains, than to futile suppositions in setting forth by demonstration that such and such embellishments once filled up this and that hiatus; and, instead of giving remnants which meet their notice and come under their sketching, an ideal restoration (through the assistance of professional artists, eminent in drawing the human figure, ornaments, &c.) present to the world faithful facsimiles of subjects which they, as miners in antique lore, so pretend to admire and imitate.

JOHN CARTER, whom I trust it is no error in me to think well of, and who among the few that have independence enough to advance forward as his friends, I think it expedient to declare, that in his Thirteenth Number of the "Antient Architecture of England," just published, he has attempted to introduce many of the views, plans, elevations, and their details, of those structures treated on in this my progress through a part of Monmouthshire. How well he has executed them, his subscribers will be the best qualified to decide.

It now becomes a necessary tribute to pay to those gentlemen, who have taken a share in the publication of "An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire," to say that it was by their united endeavours my desire was instigated to follow in their track of fame, to gather up some gleanings in the fields of picturesque and literary cultivation, which may not wholly be without their use: and it also remains with me to hope that some kind occasion may once more wait me to this prolific region, where Antiquities are so inexhaustible, to gather more memoranda of ancient edifices, and imbibe more sensations of delight in beholding their aspects, and giving way to contemplate on their former uses and their former masters.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, May 6.
PERMIT me to communicate to your readers a brief account of that deservedly famous coin, the ryal, or gold penny of Henry III.; which piece, though not so curious as the half florin (mentioned by Mr. Sharp, and now in another collection), well merits the attention of antiquaries.

Two

418 Gold Penny of Henry III.—*Epitaph by Mrs. Cowley.* [May,

Two only of these pennies are known, and they were both in the collection of the late Mr. Tyssen. One was deposited in the British Museum, and the other is in a private collection. Some years ago it was generally supposed that king Edward III. was the first sovereign that coined gold in England after the Conquest: but there is no doubt of these coins being genuine, and original. Any person, curious in numismatic matters, will find a particular description of these most curious coins at the beginning of the introduction to Snelling's Account of the Gold Coinage of England; to which also is prefixed a *most correct* engraving of it, from the specimen in Mr. Hodfoll's collection, which whole collection was purchased by Mr. Tyssen. E. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

I BEG to remark, in addition to the account of Exe bridge, inserted in p. 105, that it appears by Dunsford's History of Tiverton to have been built by one Walter Tyrrel, a mercer, about the year 1568. Whilst I am mentioning Tiverton, permit me to observe, that the author of the history of that town has been scrupulously exact in copying the epitaphs on those tombs which are raised to the memory of his relatives; whilst an inscription from the pen of a much-admired and justly-esteemed dramatic writer, to the memory of her daughter, is shamefully mutilated. I cannot, therefore, refrain from troubling Mr. Urban with a correct copy, which I took a few years since.

"MARY ELIZABETH COWLEY,
To perpetuate thy memory a lit le longer,
this fragile stone is raised to thee
by thy mother,
whose thought is ever on thee;
whose spirit rests upon thy grave.
On the same marble the records the lines,
[which
thy lips used so gracefully to pour out; the
[records
them, because they were prophetic of thy
[resting
place; and because poetry, so dear to thee,
[may be
breath'd over thy dust, by the voices which
[truth'd thee
when that dust was life.

'Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, when ev'ry spot could
please,
In all my wand'rings round this world of
care, [there,
In all my griefs, and God has given my

I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
Amidst your humble shades to lay me down.
Her hopes were not in vain; she died in
[Tiverton, suddenly, under the age of fifteen,
whilst on a visit to her grandmother, [then her
return from France, and as she was pre-
[paring for a
voyage to her father in the East Indies,
1789."

As I am on the subject of monumental inscriptions, I have also sent one from Axminster church, designed to commemorate the memory of Bernard Prince, father of the laborious author of "The Worthies of Devon."

"In

memoriam

dilectissimi patris

Bernardi Prince, gentis,

Super de Abby, et Maria Crocker,
uxoris ejus 1722, de Lyncom, uxoris;
Et Janz Drake, uxoris ejus 1688, ex laps
sternuntur notis; hoc monumentum po-
situm ergo Joh'es Prince, A. M. olim
Vicarius de Tivert. nunc de
Berry Portney, del Bernardi
et Maria filius, me-
moriam posuit
1759."

As my queries relative to the St. Hill family of Bradninch, inserted in vol. LXXI. p. 618, have not been fully noticed, possibly my references to the MSS. in the Harleian collection may be incorrect; but should that be the case I must lay the blame on "The Topographer," from which work I gleaned my information.

Yours, &c. ADAM HENRIE.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.

HAVING been favoured by a friend with the two original letters I here send for your perusal. I doubt not but you will consider the literary anecdote which they relate as worthy the attention of your readers.

1. "To THOMAS CHURWELL, esq. at Dellden-hall, near Newport, in Kent."

"Chesham, August 26, 1778."

"WORTHY SIR,"

"It is not without great regret that I am in some measure constrained to give you this trouble, but trust your goodness will forgive my assiduity, and take it in good part, when you consider that, having
Mr. Ames's English Print-
ing, with all un-
proven s
you, sir,

to a republic
English Print-
ings and be-
ing me; and
as to be-
delp

ie with the hope of what af-
is in your power towards re-
he same as compleat as possible,
spect to the works of Caxton ;
it, in justice to my subscribers,
satisfaction to my own mind,
it to press without exerting
most endeavours to procure such
rial help and embellishment.
agreeable to you, I will wait on
Debden-hall, in order to make
tracts as may be necessary, or
rued by your directions in any
ethod you may deem proper
purpose. No doubt but the li-
orld in general will think them-
reably obliged to you for such a
munication, but none more so
r, your most faithful, and obe-
mble servant, W. M. HERBERT.”
Debden Hall, Aug. 29, 1779.

“SIR,
accident in my family has pre-
my writing to you some time
o inform you that I have re-
from Holland the very disa-
intelligence that all my fine
have met the unfortunate ac-
f being burned, and *totally* de-
as I understand, by the neg-
a servant, during the master's
throwing down from a shelf
bottle of *aquafortis* into the
ere the books were, and neg-
heim in his fright, so that much
ilchief was done in the room.
fortunate mischief deprives me
ing you ; which, otherwise,
have done with the greatest
in the world. I am, sir, your
slient humble servant,

“TRENCH CHISWELL.
Iust beg the favour of you to
own as a subscriber to your

URBAN, *Nenagh, May 17.*
account of a tour to Killarney,
a letter to a friend, by Cap-
d, esq. are the following par-
of the hermit who took up his
t, some years ago, in the abbey
inian, as mentioned in your
olume, pp. 15, 309. R—

r viewing every thing curious in
ns and shrubbery at Mucrusa, the
Edward Herbert, esq. we walked
y founded in 1440, and dedicated
ian ; it is still in pretty good re-
sleeple excepted. A large stone
considerably embellished with
t, exhibits a curious piece of an-

cient architecture. There are 22 cells
round a cloyster of 30 feet square, in the
middle of which stands a very large and
lusty yew-tree, whose wide-spreading
branches nearly cover the whole of this
venerable pile ; this we found to be a place
of common sepulture, for both within the
walls, as well as in the ground adjoining,
the dead are now promiscuously mingled,
without the least attention to rank or pre-
cedence. Amongst several other monu-
mental inscriptions, some of which have
only *their names and year spent by th' unletter'd*
mouse, we noticed one to the memory of
Daniel Kerry, who, we understood, had
been a famous freehunter, the Robin Hood
of these parts. Ascending about 20 stone
steps, we were shewn a place call'd Capt.
Drake's hermitage, where a person of that
name a few years since took up his abode.
He taught the children of credulity to be-
lieve that he was brought here by a vow of
eternal seclusion from the world ; a decla-
ration that readily claimed (what it was in-
tended to claim) admiration at his fortitude,
and pity for his fate. To the astonished
crowds whom curiosity brought to the
abbey, this voluntary exile from the haunts
of men was generally seen at the window
of his hermitage ; but the farce did not last
long, for an inquisitive wight, at once
faithless and meddling, put an end to the
imposition by a report founded on positive
proof. After watching him narrowly for
some time, he found that, instead of Drake's
being a nocturnal inhabitant of the abbey
of St. Finian, he stole privately every even-
ing to the town of Killarney, and from
thence returned to his cell, much more
under the influence of jolly Bacchus, than
even that of his own tutelary *Fabula* *.”

MR. URBAN, *May 6.*
IT occurred to me lately, in reading
some pieces of history, that it would
by no means be an unprofitable em-
ployment of a vacant hour to collect
together an account of the *death of con-
querors*. The thought is novel and
curious, and may produce useful im-
pressions. For it appears that there is
something singular in the destiny of
this sort of people ; and that, by the
just judgment of Providence, they who
are called *heroes*, the renowned distur-
bers and destroyers of man, are not to
die the common death of all men, sur-
rounded by weeping relations and
friends ; but are to perish by a *miserable*,
and in most cases by a *violent* death. It
seems that there is a retaliating law in
regard to heroes and conquerors ; a
most important observation worthy of

* The goddess of lies.

being attended to, and clearly supported by the voice of History: "As thy sword hath made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women." Here, however, we must distinguish the valiant soldier fighting *pro aris et focis*, and the hero who, greedy of empire and of fame, exceeds his limits, and like a destructive torrent pours desolation and misery on surrounding nations. I must be understood as speaking of wicked conquerors, and not of those who, in resisting attacks, or in lawful enterprizes, fall with honour in the field of battle.

I will introduce a few instances within my present recollection, to confirm the above remark. But there are many among your correspondents, fir, of better memory than mine, and better furnished with historical books than I am; and I will express a wish that some of them will take the trouble to enlarge the list. The first personage that I shall name must be he that, from our childhood, we have been used to consider as the greatest among the great ones, Alexander Magnus, the conqueror of Greece and of Asia. What desolations did this hero accomplish in the earth! But after committing the most shocking cruelties, after the slaughter of an infinite multitude of innocent wretches, he perished at an early age, as some say through excessive drinking, but others affirm that he was *poisoned* for the same reason that his younger brother Charles of Sweden was shot, even to give rest and quietness to the world. While he was lingering under a desperate disease, Egypt, and Asia, and India, and Scythia, and the several nations of Greece, might take up a proverb against him, and, in the words of an ancient writer, exclaiming say, "There is no healing of the bruise: thy wound is grievous: all that hear the bruit of thee shall clasp their hands over thee: for upon whom hath not thy wickedness spilt blood continually?" Nahum.

His father, Philip, also, a minor conqueror, died by the hand of an assassin. But the vengeance of heaven seems to have followed the whole race, root and branch. His brothers and sisters, his own sons and daughters, his father, mother, and Alexander himself, all came to a violent end.

Before his days lived Cyrus the Persian, no less ambitious of empire, but not quite so fortunate in all his exploits. When he had subdued Asia

and Media, he made an attempt on the *Messagetae*, a people who had never molested him; and among them he was slain in battle. "I die by the sword," said the great god of the *Messagetae*, "and Tomyris their queen, 'that as thou art insatiable of blood, thou shalt have thy fill of it.' The story is well known, that she caused his head to be cut off, and to be thrown into a vessel filled with human blood."

His son Cambyses, the conqueror of Egypt, when he had profaned their temples and their idols, died from a wound in his thigh, inflicted by the accidental fall of his own dagger, with which he had killed the god Apis. The Egyptians say, his miserable end was a judgment upon him, in consequence of his impiety towards the gods. But in it we rather see the inevitable fate of conquerors.

Julius Cæsar could boast that he had slain a million of men. But he perished at last in the middle of the frons house, like a fool, by the hand of his friend Brutus. He had been warned of his danger, but it was not possible to escape it; and in him we further see another proof of the Divine assertion: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall he shed."

The next hero that I shall notice is one that ought in justice to be considered as the most heroic of all the heroes; for, with feeble means, he continued to occasion more calamities, and to slaughter more men than any of them all. Only 500 Spaniards formed the army of the great Hernando Cortes, the conqueror of the Apollon of Mexico. Who, then, among the heroes shall be compared to the mighty Cortes? His coat of arms bears the heads of eight kings in a chain; they might as truly be represented upon the block, for of so many was he the murderer, after that he had first racked them with cruel torments. Montezuma has told us of this man, and of the wretched Indians who were up against him, and they curse him with bitter cries. The very heart itself must bleed in reading the account of the conquest of Mexico. It is a lamentable and a humiliating consideration, that our nature is capable of such atrocities.

But it is to be beheld the horrors of a more acute

tion to barbarism, being under the influence, must not he had been able

Death of Conquerors.—Secretary Johnstone's House. 427

Rift. Bernal Diaz relates, he had tortured (for the dilis wealth) and put to death in the lastling, from that day me a stranger to repose, and be given up to the power of

He could not remain a lone, and much leis in the

He was haunted in his

Deep itself brought no re- disturbed mind. If he said, shall comfort me, my conch uy complaint; then he was ith dreams, and terrified sions. Once, being perfect- id, he got up, and advanced relieving it in the dark to the long staircase, and there he and tumbled down to the nd was dreadfully wounded l. He died upon his bed g before exhibited the fate of s.

him, in the order of time, incised Pizarro, conspicuous is fellows. This hero is re- the conqueror of Peru, and ter of its king. At the mention ne, I feel that I am arrived soil bound, the highest pin- quire. Nor earth, nor hell, another more bloody and n. This wretch was killed n Spaniards in a tumult, and into his own place.

These things happened unto nsamples. They may restrain nd ambition of conquerors; confirm unto us this impor- , "Verily there is a God that the earth." H R.

May 15.
TARY Johnstone, enquired in vol. LXX. p. 231, built at Twickenham, lately occu- Mr. Pococke (son of Sir and now by Mr. Gosling,

ing to the Earl of Strafford's is. Sir George Pococke, knight of

It was built by Mr. Secretary in the reign of Queen Anne, af- L of the country-seats in Lon- is a handsome building of brick; nt has been spoiled by removing ce, and throwing out a bow otion to the upper story. Re- tration, there was a handsome of Portland stone, with a win- it suitably ornamented. The y into the house is in the centre aded to it, or a passage to an agon room at the end, which

was built on purpose for the reception and entertainment of her late Majesty Queen Caroline. These additional buildings make one very long wing, which has an awkward appearance, for want of somewhat to an- swer it on the other side for the sake of uni- formity. This passage to the octagon is made use of as a music room, in which is a handsome organ. The gardens are ex- tensive, and kept in good order.

"After the death of Mr. Secretary Johnstone, this house, &c. was purchased by George Pitt, esq. formerly governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, and known by the name of Diamond Pitt. It came afterwards, by marriage of this gen- tleman's daughter, to Lord Brownlow Bertie, brother to the Duke of Ancaster. Soon after the death of Lady Bertie, it was pur- chased by Sir George Pococke *."

Mrs. Davies, sister of the first Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who had pur- chased Lord Rochester's reversionary interest, lent it in 1694 to the Princess of Denmark, change of air being thought necessary for her son, and refused 100 guineas for the month's use of it; made over her lease to James Johnstone, who in 1702 obtained of the Queen Dowager a lease of 21 years, from 1720, and again in 1737 of 13 years, from 1774. He improved the House considerably, and built the octagon room for Queen Caroline, when he en- tertained her there. After his death, it was purchased by George-Morton Pitt, esq. whose daughter and heir had mar- ried Sir George Pococke, K. B. to whom the lease was renewed 1765, for so long a term as should make up 50 years from that time †. Governor Pitt's name, it is believed, was only George, not Morton; nor does the marriage of his daughter with Lord Bertie appear in Lodge's Peerage of Ire- land, vol. II. p. 124, or the pedigree of Pitt in Hutchins's Dorset, vol. I. p. 68, second Edition. P. Q.

Mr. URRAN, May 25.

THE following Observations on the condition of those unfortunate men, who, after suffering the punish- ment due to their crimes, are again re- stored to society, seem naturally to de- mand insertion in your benevolent and widely-extended Miscellany.

Notwithstanding the great number of charitable institutions which this age of

* "The late Lady Pococke was a grand- daughter to Governor Pitt."—Ironside's Twickenham, p. 50.

† Lysons's Engravings, vol. II. p. 161. benevolence

benevolence has raised and matured, for almost every description of our forlorn and distressed fellow creatures, there remains one to be adopted, both for the public safety and for the reformation of the worst members of the community, namely, those who have undergone the punishment due to their crimes.

Already are the children of criminal parents rescued from the path of vice and infancy by the Philanthropic Society; but where is there an asylum for the wretched authors of their being, when let loose upon the public? for the prisoner just liberated from the bar at the Old Bailey? for him who has been released from a prison, where he had been months, or years, confined? for him who has suffered the punishment (if it can be called such) which the law inflicts on-board the hulks? or for him who has returned from transportation?

Many of these have, no doubt, a secret and anxious wish to return to the paths of sobriety and industry, to become useful members of society, and to relinquish a life of apprehension, despair, and intamy, sometimes ending in an ignominious death: but where is the farmer, manufacturer, artist, or housekeeper, to be found, who will be hardy enough to receive into their houses, or places of trust, these insulated outcasts of mankind?

Deprived of friends, without money, and unworthy of credit, a prey to evil habits, strengthened by intercourse with others more profligate and depraved than themselves, pillage and plunder are their only alternatives: to acquire which, they may, when refused, be induced through despair to commit murder.

What satisfaction would it not give a feeling mind to have contributed to the reclaiming one such set of society? what pleasure, to see useful talents and ingenuity turn, from planning the ruin of individuals, to cultivate the peaceful arts, and benefit society; ennobling the slave by their becoming fathers of industrious families, who must, if left to themselves, have terminated their few years of existence at the gallows!

These true observations must frequently have occurred to others far better qualified to investigate the subject, and propose a mode of relief, than the writer can pretend to be: but as a work begun is in the way to be finished,

he is anxious to see so important a subject brought forward and patronised by those exemplary characters, who have so often given proof of their liberal minds and feeling hearts in the cause of humanity.

It is, therefore, recommended, that a meeting of such gentlemen as approve of an attempt of this kind should forthwith take place, by advertising in the public papers; when the arguments for and against such an establishment may be fully canvassed, and, if adopted, the assistance of individuals, of corporate bodies, and, if absolutely necessary, of the legislature, solicited.

Mr. Kirby, the man of all others particularly fitted to judge on this subject, not only approves, but recommends the above suggestions: he says "that those, who from want or temptation have in an ungarded moment been led to criminal acts, would many of them be glad to forsake their wicked pursuits by taking refuge in such an institution: but that those who are nursed up in vice are scarcely to be reclaimed." Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 28.

THAT the stage was at some periods, not very remote, considered as a school of morality, we have the testimony of many respectable authors; and that the sacred mysteries of our religion used to be prophaneely represented upon it at others, is beyond all doubt; but I think it would shock the feelings of many, even in these licentious times, to have a collection openly proposed, and a brief read in any place, of public worship, for the establishment or renovation of our playhouses.

That such, however, was the fact in the licentious days of Charles II. I transmit to you a very curious and authentic proof, copied by permission of the rector from the church register of Symondsbury, Dorsetshire.

"1673, April 27. Collected by brief for the Theatre Royal in London being bought, the sum of two shillings."

It is authentically signed by the vicar, curate and churchwardens; and extending as you see to a private village in Dorsetshire, there is every reason to believe it was general throughout the kingdom. We are all but too apt to encourage the thought, that the times we live in are improved, more polished, than former times; and are evident proof to the contrary.

s they seem as if they could never
een outdone. But, I believe, the
worthy and respectable rector of
idbury could not be prevailed
by any mandate, to publish in
rich a requisition that might but
o afford encouragement to vice
mmorality, so repugnant to the
tenor of his own blameless and
lary conduct.

in *bel* to all the country dear,
for *found* *achieve*, *kindness*, and *good*
cheer;

from towns he runs his godly race,
ought to change or with'd to change
his place."

correspondent enquires, vol.
p. 931, when Mrs. Smith, of
park, died, &c. to which, not
observed any satisfactory answer
I am willing to afford all the
ation in my power, and believe
about the spring of the year 1795.
ouse and estate at Prior-park im-
ely defended, as another corre-
nt answers, p. 1097, to Lord de
lt, since created Viscount Un-
i, who had married, to his se-
sive, Mary, daughter of —

esq., brother to the celebrated
Allen, who built Prior-park.
Smith and her brother, Capt.
, were, I believe, sisters' chil-
but she was a favourite niece,
ad under the direction of Mr.
and possessing from infancy
brilliant and attractive talents,
secured his admiration and par-

She was at one time so much
I and looked up to at Bath, that
ole room would rise involunta-
on a ball-night at her entrance;
e was generally admired for the
follies of her wit, having the
f expressing with ease and grace
er idea presented itself. In
she was a woman of very super-
ents, which remained with her
liff. Her marriage with his
in after the Bishop's death, it it
be entirely defended, perhaps
ome solace and comfort to her
ays, from the attention and re-
ever experienced from him;
ere were not wanting examples
to keep her in countenance.

ories are upon record of her
pleasantry. Some years after
len's death, when masquerades
o be the rage, a masked ball
nounced at Prior park. The
gas then full of resident visitors;

but the Bishop declared he could no^t
with propriety consent upon that occa-
sion to sanction the motley group with
his presence; at length being strongly
urged by his lady, who pleaded that
their enjoyment was incomplete unless
they could prevail upon him to join
the party, and saying "he knew it
was a part of his *duty* to become all
things to all men;" and that, without
submitting to put on a mask, she would
so disguise him that he could not be
known. His Lordship *rather reluc-*
antly consented that she should do what
she pleased; when, having ordered a
postchaise to be ready in the stable-
yard, at some distance from the house,
and equipping him privately meantime
in the wig and cloaths of a general of-
ficer who was one of his guests, she caused
a report to be spread, that a gentleman
from India was expected; and a car-
riage soon after drawing up to the
door she returned to the ball-room after
a short absence, followed by a tall vete-
ran-like officer, whom she presented *grace-*
fully to the company, saying, "Gentlemen
and ladies, give me leave to introduce
to you *Brigadier-general Moses*." It was
some time before the joke was discov-
ered, which caused much diversion
through the evening.

Cowley rectory, *some time since* en-
quired after by another correspondent,
is yet held by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, who
in no respect resembles his unfortunate
brother. The patronage is vested in
Edmund Hilliard, esq. who possesses
considerable estates in that neighbour-
hood, and is equally known and re-
spected as a most able, upright, and
intelligent magistrate, and a valuable
member of society in every relation of
life. I am, sir, your constant reader
and steady friend, INVESTIGATOR.

♦♦ We are properly thankful to this
kind Correspondent for his several hints;
but must entreat him to give some little
credit to experience dearly bought by the
hard labour of many revolving years.—
That our Obituary, however, is, as he
supposes, "a *LUCRATIVE* article of com-
merce," we *POSITIVELY* and *UNEQUE-*
VOCALLY *DENY*; it being our invari-
able practice to refuse pecuniary compliments,
though they have frequently been offered.

Mr. URBAN. *May 18.*
PERMIT me to make a remark or
two on a certain institution, which
is now in force at each of our univer-
sities, and which has always appeared to
me to be of a very extraordinary na-
ture.

58. *Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Aëtus Sacerus Sannazarius, Petrus Bembo, Hieronymus Fracastorius, Marcus Antonius Flaminicus, and the Analdini: Translated from their Practical Works; and Notes and Observations concerning other literary Characters of the 14th and 15th Centuries.* By R. B. G. v. l. Part Grenwell, Curate of De. in the Lincath re.

EVERY endeavour to illuminate the innermost comprehended between the dawn of learning after a long night of ignorance and barbarism, and the time which attended its meridian splendour, deserves the applause of persons of science and curiosity. "The authentic particulars of the lives and literary exertions" of the writers here treated of, "are principally to be drawn in detached and scanty portions, from volumes of rare occurrences, and which he concealed in situations not always easy of access. If, from the materials which have occurred to the author in his researches, he should appear to have selected too sparingly, his plea is, that he preferred this extreme to that of entering into a minuteness of detail, which might probably fatigue, rather than interest the reader." (p. 17.) Many interesting particulars of *Politianus*, and his exertions in the cause of literature, have been interperfed in Mr. Roscoe's *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, which are omitted here, and others slightly touched on, to preserve connexion. He was born 1454; taught Greek and Latin at Florence; had his patron Lorenzo's sons for his pupils, and Pius of Mirandula, for his intimate friend. The platonic philosopher, Marsilius Ficinus, completed this literary triumvirate. His *Miscellanea* were published at Florence, 1489, and received with great applause, and compared to the "Noctes Atticæ" of Aulus Gellius. His translation of *Herodian* followed. His Greek epigrams were mostly written when he was very young; his Latin ones were occasionally intended for public recitation, and published at the instance of some of his pupils; but his poetical translation of *Flower*, mentioned by Ficinus, in a letter to Lorenzo, does not exist. His labours on the *Pandect of Justinian*, his collations and corrections of classical authors, and the less voluminous pieces contained in his works, are lasting monuments of his erudition and industry. He offered his literary services to Mathias Corvinus, king of

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Hungary, and to John II. king of Portugal. The universal reputation his pen was held in, and his contests with contemporary literati, the deformity of his person, and the irascibility of his sarcastic and pleasant temper, are next recorded. He died, 1494, of grief, occasioned by the misfortunes of the Medicæan family, having previously collected and arranged his letters for the press, at the desire of Pietro de Medici. They were published 1512. "His numerous correspondents form a constellation of learned men, whose histories are ultimately connected with that of the revival of literature, and deserve more minute research than has perhaps hitherto been bestowed on them." (p. 70.) Of Pomponius Lætus, however, and of two learned ladies, a short account is given in a note. The best judgment on his writings, and literary merits, Mr. G. ascribes to Bp. Atterbury, the anonymous editor of "Selecta Poemata Italorum," 1681, since discovered, and enlarged, by Pope, who omitted an excellent Preface, which Mr. Nichols has since preserved in "Atterbury's Miscellanies," vol. IV. p. 5. Mr. G. has treated his readers with translations of six poems by Politianus. *Sannazarius* was born at Naples, 1458; and passed the earlier part of his life at, or near, Cerretto, the birth place of Jovianus Pontanus, a contemporary poet, and his intimate friend, who contrived by his ingratitude to lose the favour of the house of Arragon, whom Sannazarius by his loyalty maintained, to his own rapid advancement, and received a present of his favourite village *Mergillana*, the demolition of part of which, by Philibert de Nassau, Prince of Orange, general of the Emperor's forces, hastened his end, 1530, aged 72. His poem, "*de partu virginis*," which cost him 20 years polishing, contains many brilliant and highly finished passages; but is an odd mixture of Gentilism with Christianity. His Elegies, for delicacy and tenderness, may rank with those of Tibullus. His Piscatory Eclogues are said to have contributed most of all to the establishment of his reputation. His *Arcadie* is the most celebrated of his Italian compositions.—"Among the Italians, who cultivated polite literature, and the Muses, about the end of the 15th, and commencement of the 16th century, *Pietro Bembo* holds a conspicuous place. He was born 1470, at Venice; and

and at eight years old, accompanied his father, an accomplished scholar and distinguished statesman, on an embassy to Florence, to Lorenzo de' Medici, where he was qualified in the Italian language, as in the Latin at home. He accompanied him on an embassy to Rome when he was 18; and after his father's return, he went to Messina, to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Greek. Under Constantine Lascaris, who came with the rest of his countrymen from Constantinople, and published a Greek grammar, the second edition of which was the first essay of the Aldine press, 1495, as Bembo's observations on *Dion* were the first fruit of that press in *literis rotundis*. After reluctantly coming forward in the active service of his country as a pleader, he found his hopes disappointed by a rival candidate, and turned his thoughts to the church. His father being appointed *Viceroy* of Ferrara, he followed him thither, and assumed all the splendour of a court; wrote his *Asolani*, treating of love in a rural and philosophical view, and considered as a perfect model of style and composition. He quitted his family for the court of Urbino, where he wrote his *Ritzi*, and various Latin compositions. He went thence to Rome, and was appointed, at the age of 48, secretary to Pope Leo X. who being "excessively addicted to pleasurable and luxurious gratifications, the court of Rome, naturally falling in with the habits of its chief, is represented, during his pontificate, as the seat of voluptuousness. The moral conduct of Bembo appears at this time to have been most exceptionable. He formed a connexion with a beautiful youth, who was considered at once in the character of his mistress and his nurse; and three sons and a daughter were the fruits of this amour." (p. 134.) "The golden age of Leo was divested of its innocence, as well as of its simplicity." (p. 140.) "The Letters which Bembo wrote in the Latin language, in the name of Leo X. are arranged in 12 books, with the rest of his Epistles. During his residence at Rome, he formed a collection of antiquities; and in his Museum are reckoned two beautiful and highly-embellished MSS. of Virgil and Terence, supposed to have survived the ravages of time upwards of 1000 years; and the autograph of Petrarca's Italian poems, used

by Aldus, in his edition 1501. He fled, for health, to Padua, where wrote his "Prose," or an essay in Italian language, and continued after the death of Leo, during the reign of Hadrian VI. and Clement VI. 1529, he was employed to write history of Venice, in 12 books; as are told, he professedly chose the *Æ* of Caesar for his model. Paul III. Leo X. as mistaken by Mr. Ro conferred on him the rank of Cav. 1530. He died 1547, aged 76, buried on his side, in a tomb through a small portern, which bore on a slow fever. A statue was set to him at Padua, by his friend Qu.

Fracastorius was born at Verona 1584; studied at Padua; superintended an academy at Friuli; and fell the profession of physic, which greatly improved, and practised with success. The astronomical, critical philosophical treatises of *Fracastorius* are enlivened with occasional poetry. He passed great part of his time in a villa, 15 miles from Verona, where died of an apoplexy, at dinner. Perhaps the productions of no modern poet have been more commended by the learned than his. But his poetical reputation is principally fixed on his *Symphylia*. He ascribed his disease to an impure atmosphere; points out the remedy in a fountain.

Luminus was born at Inola, 1498; a respectable poet, and distinguished himself as a writer, both in verse and prose; a correspondent both the preceding writers; and inclined to the doctrine of Luther associate and guest of cardinal. Afflicted with an almost continual order of the stomach, he died, at 1550, aged 57.

The *Agallhei*, three brothers, *renymus*, *John Baptista*, and *Carlo* born at Oderzo, in the Venetian territories, flourished in the early part of the 16th century as poets, and distinguished themselves as men of letters. The first practised physic, and died aged 68; the second was secretary to the cardinal at the council of Trent, and died at Rome, aged 47; the third a few Latin Poems, and died in prime of life.

59. *The History of Guildford, the Town of Surrey; containing its ancient and present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from public Records and other Authentic*

Account of the Country twelve Miles from

anonymously compiled is not
merely giving a particular
this considerable town, and

*in, preached at the Ottingen Chapel,
Nov. 10, 1801, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1801. By the Rev. John
P. D. Bishop of Balaclava, and
Sturley, in the County of Derby.*

we already reviewed some
other productions of Dr. G.
III. p. 92; LXIV. p. 1116;
C77; LXVIII. p. 518.) In
the text of which is Psalm
18, he very properly im-
consideration of the events
befallen a Sovereign, who
is over the persons than the
his subjects, and is more
than their ruler."

31 *Constructer; an Illustration
Natural of what has appeared in
cal World; suggested in Consequence
lection of Events, which was pro-
a late French semi-official Publica-
e Moniteur; concluding with some
tions respecting Negotiation. By
of the Theory of Chets.*

he following candidate for at-
ome of my long periods and
as may, perhaps, be thought
but I have aimed at freedom
icity. P. Pratt." "The word
m, which appeared unwarily
composition in the *Moni-*
June, 1801, was one of the
ornate words for the interest
ench, which could have been
d; "leading the mind to a
ive view of the 'unhinging of
by the Republic, in a way
"destroy the balance of in-
rich formerly subtilised, and
politician, who is solicitous
a repose to the belligerent, as
be slightly interrupted, and
ndependence of those States,
ve not yet been conquered,
nxious to re-establish."—"I
be a little farther this parallel
a subject of future inquiry,
bject of national history; or
ave the reader to pursue it,
ating, that breaking of bones,
ing of marrow, is a similar
lemolishing fortifications, and
contributions; and that licking

the skin and besmearing it with saliva,
in imitation of the ancient style, when
orators knew no affectation, metapho-
rically represents the peaceful from the
inflame professions of friendship." The
design of this Tract, under a sin-
gular title, is to warn Britain how she
relaxes, placed as she is on the vantage
ground of justice, and to convince her
that "a retention of the colonial con-
quests made from France, and the pow-
ers which have subserved to her, is ne-
cessary to counterbalance, and will but
imperfectly remedy, the danger accru-
ing to the independence of Europe;
from the enormous requisitions of the
Republic." (p. 12.)

62. *The Influence attributed to Philosophers,
Freemasons, and to the Illuminati, on the
Revolution of France, by J. J. Moanier;
translated from the MS. and Corrections, under
the Inspection of the Author. By J. Wal-
ker, A. M. late of St. John's College,
Cambridge.*

THE translator dates his preface
from *Dresden*, in vindication of the
British Constitution, and the liberty
enjoyed by all who have the happiness
to live under it. He says, Barruel's
book is reprinted in Germany as ha-
ving made great impression in England;
whereas, had any respectable man
among the literati of that country
taken up the pen, and shewn how
much he had abused their confidence,
the dispute would soon have been ended;
but when the English found nothing
but injurious reflections against Barruel
and themselves, their government and
constitution, and its conduct in the war,
and an almost general defence of the
French, it was natural to suppose these
men the wicked or interested partizans
of the Revolution. Very few of the Ger-
man literati have true notions of liberty,
or of the nature and spirit of the British
Constitution; and they misrepresen-
ted both it and Mr. Pitt. On the contrary,
Robison's "Proofs of a Conspiracy,"
is a very different work. The author
is evidently a friend of rational liberty,
a man of learning, and a philosopher;
yet he has been most unaccountably
treated and abused, both at home and
abroad. M. Moanier is universally
known in Europe; and his talents,
virtues, and moderation, universally ac-
knowledgeed. In the turbulent scenes of
the Revolution, few men who have taken
an active part retire from public notice
with unsullied purity; but if ever there

was a man who could challenge this honour to himself, I believe it to be him; and if there exists a man capable of giving an impartial and candid history of the dreadful convulsions of his country, it is he. In the beginning of the Revolution, he took a very active part; and though his exertions, first to render his country free, and thus to preserve it from falling into anarchy, were unsuccessful, all impartial men have mentioned his labours with their fullest approbation. His conduct has been much misrepresented; but his numerous works are the best answer and amplest proof of his integrity and care, and of the justice and impartiality of his principles. It can scarcely now be doubted, that had the King, and all those members of the assembly who were really well disposed, had the vigour to follow his advice and example, which they fully approved, France would have soon been delivered from the influence of those sanguinary monsters, whose triumph has been so fatal to that country, and to Europe." (p. xii-xviii) M. Mounier's object is, to shew, that the Revolution, and all the crimes which it has produced, are not to be attributed to modern Philosophers, Freemasons, and the Illuminati. True Philosophers have conferred many benefits and improvements on France, but not completely so. The fall of the ancient government was preceded by a slow and gradual diminution of the authority of the monarch. The higher courts of justice were become the rivals of the throne, after having been the instruments of its power; they had succeeded in forming themselves into independent bodies, in reserving to themselves the choice of their members, as well as the investigation of the charges brought against them. The edicts published by the prince did not become laws but by their approbation. They obeyed these laws only so far as they thought proper. They made laws without waiting for the King's approbation. They punished such of his agents as refused to acknowledge their supremacy. They could, without danger, violate all the forms which protected innocence, when they were deciding for their own interest, against persons who exposed themselves to their hatred, by confessing the legitimacy of their powers. They had acquired general popularity by resisting the new taxes; and the royal authority had in

proportionally diminished its popularity, under Louis XVI. by the management of the revenues, and the operation of taxes, and the morals of the princes, and the worst part of his courtiers. He resolved to put an end to the power of the courts of justice; but it was in order to save a guilty person, and the public opinion was in their favour. Louis XVI. yielding to the intreaties of those about him, was so imprudent as to re-establish them. With the purest intentions, he had so firmness in the execution of his plan. The virtuous Truget was sacrificed to the clamours of parliaments and privileged individuals. Necker, who wished the legislature might no longer have in compound with its parliaments, and laboured to restore economy, was deprived of his mission, notwithstanding the general esteem which he enjoyed. The Assembly of the Notables, composed as the best manner to reduce the interests of the crown, was hostile, and by no means concealed its dissensions. Calonne was disaffected, and Bernier succeeded; but could not force them to sanction new taxes. The States General were called; but they were about to become depositaries of the whole public revenues, and consequently masters of the main springs of authority. The whole nation demanded that they should be perpetual, and share the legislative authority with the King, and that the minister should be responsible. If the Prince had conducted himself with firmness and prudence, the anarchy might have escaped destruction; but ministers undertook to reduce the King to unlimited power, and they lost the clergy, nobility, metropolis, and majority of the towns, and even a great number of the country, declare against them. The French had for a long time been lovers of liberty, without a knowledge of it. As a proof of the Revolution was not the result of a conspiracy, nobody in France thought, in 1787, of the means of changing the government; nor did the matter, in the hands of Baron Holbach, meet with such views; nor the economists, who placed a single tax on land; nor the friends of the blacks; nor those who extolled the principles of the British Constitution; nor Rousseau, who said "the English are slaves; and the Americans are more so." Nor have any of these men ever been considered as conspirators. Voltaire, who had a great deal to say for liberty.

[illegible]

but he probably saw too many obstacles notwithstanding the king's goodness of heart, who was deceived by false reports, and was too indecisive in his resolutions. He then abandoned the National Assembly to the floods of its ascending elements. He had too much confidence in his own talents, credit, and popularity, an ephemeral advantage which he hoped to maximize, and considered as the certain means of entering every form. When the troubles increased, he knew no other means but that of appealing to the confidence of the demagogues, on which he vainly endeavored to excite a storm; he always advised yielding to them in the moment of danger" (pp. 84, 87.)

"The want of plan, of which the whole council of Louis XVI. might be accused, is one of the principal causes of the misfortune of France, and that of which the least is said. By a variety of contrivances menaces the royal authority was lost. By flattery the hopes of every party, by forewearing and abandoning them by turns, the administration rendered vain all the efforts of those who wished to reform, and encouraged those who wished their ruin." (p. 89) "The consequences of this weakness, and the excesses of an armed mob, are well represented. "Let those, who may feel in different parts of Europe for sudden and violent changes in their institutions, well consider that, in the midst of luxury, corruption, and dissipation, nothing can preserve them from the evils France has suffered." (p. 107) "We have seen among the partisans of absolute monarchy persons formerly known for their attachment to the opinions of the most celebrated philosophers of the age, as we have found in the number of the constitution, persons who till that time had appeared zealous for the establishment, religion and subordination to the authority of the monarch. But it may be said in general, of those who have distinguished themselves by a love of liberty, feigned or sincere, that their errors or their crimes have been, as might be expected, in the inverse ratio of their knowledge. What sort of philosophers were Robespierre, Pétion, and some other fanatics, who from the first days of the National Assembly incited the people to every excess, and brought forth the defenders of robbery and of murder? What sort of philosophers were those tyrants filled in a committee, and deliver-

livings over every day to their executioners a great number of innocent victims, destroying all means of education, sending indiscriminately to the scaffold old men, women, and children, sparing neither talents nor learning, youth nor beauty? Will it be said, that in this fierce delirium they exaggerated certain errors of some modern philosophers? Yes, as the authors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew exaggerated the errors of some theologians. But what ought we to conclude from hence, unless that the most dreadful calamities which can befall a people in a political revolution is to see power usurped by wretches without experience, and void of any principles of morality and religion, who appropriate to themselves in the different systems, as venomous reptiles in the juice of vegetables, whatever can be turned into poison." (pp. 111, 112.)

Whatever M. Mounier collects in vindication of *philosophers* from having had any share in the French revolution, he cannot conceal the true character of the *Jacobins*, a set of men who, in 1790, "wished to prepare France for great changes, formed in the metropolis a society in order to deliberate on public affairs, and assembled in a convent of religious persons denominated *Jacobins*. This name was conferred on them by derision: they gloried in it; and this denomination was extended to all the societies of the same kind established in the provinces. They were composed of enthusiasts, a great number of ignorant persons easily misled, and of many covetous and cruel men, who disguised their ambition under the appearance of an ardent zeal for the general happiness. The members of these societies corrupted and bribed the populace of the cities, whom it was so easy to render ferocious. Become the chiefs of a numerous troop of brigands, they struck all the citizens with terror, and subjugated the legislative assembly. They caused those to be put to death without pity who opposed their opinions, those whose riches they wished to seize, those who disapproved of their fury, those even who refused to approve of them, their own associates, in order to punish them for having stopped in the career of their crimes from latitude or remorse, or in order to diminish the number of their rivals. In the eyes of these tyrants all the qualities which command respect, all the

advantages which produce influence, become motives of profane ambition, merely because the persons who possessed them did not belong to it. . . . and might one day obtain the affections of the people." (p. 120.) Yet, M. Mounier distinguishes *Jacobinism* from *democracy*.

He proceeds in a second part to vindicate Freemasons from the charge of being accessory to the Revolution. All that he says about the origin of Freemasonry serves but to set it in a most ridiculous light; but this will nevertheless show that a sect, where mystery and secrecy are indispensable requisites, may not be perverted to the worst of purposes; nor will it be easy to vindicate empires of various nations from a charge of gross violation of decency. We shall leave his readers to reconcile his assertions, p. 139, that "it is, more especially in the present century, that quacks or fools, shunning the light of science, and maintaining that they alone enjoy it, have sheltered themselves in the shade of Freemasonry, in order to deceive some dupes and ignorant persons by their impostures and their lies," with his persuasion, p. 149, "that secret societies are dangerous," and with the tenets specified by him as professed in various lodges; or that the Duke of Orleans was at the head of open enemies from their conduct of looking at their head a man of illustrious rank notwithstanding their pretended zeal for equality. M. Mounier, however, is at some pains to vindicate from the charge of being revolutionary *Freemasons* Railli, Barneve, Desfontaines, & Abbé Maury, and himself; and declares solemnly, that "he has never been either Freemason or Martinist; it is enough for him to obey the laws, and to acknowledge the superiors which they give him. He has by no means any intent of increasing the number of those to whose will he should be bound to conform. He is fond of enjoying all the independence which the public order can guarantee to individuals, and he will not expose it to the fumes of a grand master, of a *superintending brother*, or of a *terrible brother*. He detests oaths which are not indispensable, and every thing which requires without necessity the liberty of speaking as he thinks. . . . at once all this amounts to . . . what the name of Freemason may not have been, or was not, abused to revolutionary purposes? or can it . . . illuminate did not

base it? M. Mounier himself disavows this (pp. 175, 176); his account of them authorize him to say that *they* were not a democracy? "When its members joined the rank of *Epope*, they told, what Rousseau has maintained, that the distinction of property in the future — the greatest misfortune, that it has multiplied the number of men, and rendered them independent. It was said that *they* were the most enlightened and best of human beings. Civil society, the authority of all governments, reluctant to one's country, were regarded as the fatal result of our passions, and of our love of riches. The idea of the ancient patriarchs was held as worthy of being the object of all our regrets, and the future of this sort of life the end of all exertions. With this extravagance they united a hope which it left for them to flatter themselves that they should be able without effort to destroy all the barriers divide mankind, and to cause all nations to disappear. The by which it was intended to reach the Golden age were doubtless the means if the Golden age were possible. They wished to teach men to conquer their passions; to render them patient, indulgent; to free them from all wants which nature might give; to instruct them, not in sciences, but in that of their Instruction and the general feeling it was said, will render them *of living without princes and magistrates*. The power of men was compared with that of a child, which ends with the age of his children. It was necessary to render themselves terrible to the people as soon as they should be numerous; *but they ought to avoid all innovations, and precipitate no perhaps thousands of years might pass in order to attain their object*, however, would have been more happiness prepared for them by rendering them more and more perfect by a pure morality, such as had been taught. The founders of the Illuminati, in their degeneracy of age, made a sport of religious opinions, they imitated the sacerdotal ceremonies, and pretended to believe that the only Christianity pursued was said there were still two

superior degrees, those of the *Magi* and of the *Men Kings*, whose system it has been impossible to discover. Abbé Barruel supposes that in those degrees Atheism was taught; but such an accusation ought never to be brought forward without the most evident proofs." (pp. 182, 183). From such deep and arid systems every bad principle may be fairly presumed. The state of the Illuminati is allowed to have been a complete inquisitorial bondage; every member a spy upon another; cyphers and secret writing, receipts of *aqua tophana*, and for procuring abortion, and for taking off impressions of seals, were found among the papers seized in Bavaria. With these proofs, did there "exist no right to punish the Illuminati on account of their opinions?" (p. 190.) And is it not enough that M. Mounier acknowledges that "Weisshaupt ought to have considered, that if government had not the right to disturb the liberty of private opinion, they who form assemblies, and take upon them to teach any doctrine, have no right to withdraw themselves from the inspection of the magistrates?" (p. 192.) — "By what right did he and his confidants wish to force a people to follow blindly their decisions? By what right did they pretend to seize on all employments; to concentrate the power in the hands of a party, whose existence even was unknown to the greatest part of their fellow citizens; and thus to ravish from the public opinion its influence, and from the depositories of the sovereign authority the liberty of their choice? If a people cannot be instructed but by such means, let them rather remain in ignorance than be exposed to the ambition or to the caprices of intriguers. Exertions ought certainly to be made to instruct the people in useful knowledge, but it is perhaps better that prejudices should retard the progress of knowledge; than that it should be in the power of the learned to make the people adopt without restraint all the reveries produced by the desire of acquiring a name." (p. 195.) Enough is said in the following pages of the Morality of Weisshaupt, Rousseau, and Bardet, to hold up their systems to detestation. Falshood is so much their profession, that they are not to be believed when they speak truth; and those who could disguise the names of men could under like disguise conceal the names of towns.

63. *Sermons on interesting Subjects.* By David Rivers

WE presume these are the Sermons announced to be published by subscription, vol. LXXIX. p. 601. If they have answered the author's expectation, we rejoice with him that he found near 200 friends to take off his hands eight sermons at 7s. The subjects are: 1, Public Worship, Psalm cxviii. 8; 2, Divine Goodness vindicated, in the Affliction of the Righteous, and Prosperity of the Wicked, Psalm lxxviii. 13, 14; 3, the Gospel a Law of Liberty, James i. 25*; 4, due Regulation of the Passion of Grief, Eccl. iii. 4; 5, the Benefits arising from Industry, and the pernicious Effects of Idleness, Prov. xii. 27; 6, the pacific tendency of the Gospel, Luke ix. 56; 7, on the last Judgment, 1 Cor. xv. 52; 8, on the Atonement of Christ, Dan. ix. 24: all but the last preached at Highgate Church, and are inscribed to the Princes of Wales. Mr. R. is preparing for the press, in six octavo volumes, "Select Discourses by the most celebrated French Divines, translated from the French, with biographical Notes."

64. *Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. William Grimshaw, B. A. Minister of Haworth, in the West Riding of the County of York; with occasional Reflections.* by John Newton, Rector of St. Mary Woodnoth; in Six Letters to the Rev. Henry Follet, Minister of Long Acre Chapel.

MR. G. was a clergyman of unbounded zeal, unwearied in his labours, and in preaching "instant in season and out of season." In his two circuits of alternate preaching he preached in what he called his idle week 12 or 14 sermons, in his working or busy week 24 or 30. No wonder his neighbours called him a Methodist, or that the stories here told of him entitle him to the character of the ape of Whitfield and Wesley. From some of his actions we should be tempted to pronounce him a wag or arch fellow: but we cannot look on his glorious vision from the third heaven as any thing

* This sermon was printed by itself in 1798, see vol. LXVIII. p. 532; where may be found some particulars of his works. See also LXX. 759. Mr. R. told some home truths of his former associates, distorted, and was deterred by them; and we fear has not benefited by the change. See his "Observations on the political Conduct of the Dissenters."

more than the effect of another and fasting in a September day.

65. *Practical Occurrences, or, a Dispensary, containing the Plan to provide for the sick with Remarks on the Epistolary of Horace, and an Investigation of the Cause of the present extraordinary Extension of the M'benite Distemper in the Country.* By a Physician.

NOW we have got more, we have every thing. But though a raptured multitude, in their first

ports, may insensibly forget their wails and groans, we are very afraid they may find themselves an enemy to Boudgarte himself. The writer concurs with us in his opinion of the disadvantages which attended the sup-establishment good intentions of the subject which cannot be doubted, but the effects of them in bettering the condition of the poor may be called in question. The time lost in procuring the milk—be on an average about three hours. A chair-woman of the most laborious and worn occupations in the town, for the author had last year procured a soup-ticket, came after a few moments in, observing, that the loss by waste of more than the soup worth to her. But this is not the grievance in our opinion, as we know the price of offal meat has raised above the purchase of the dining tables, who are also a relief of soup-bodies. The charges the consumption of fuel in the use of tea. The advantage of their farinaceous food boiled into baked might easily be shown by its to their poor neighbours; and were practicable to afford in the villages the proper quantity of (which we very much fear the) of small farms; and the neglect including every yard of waste land, cruelly lessen; there cannot be a that the poor would recover the tent taste, and feed on a more wholesome and a cheaper diet. Grain milk boiled together form the chief

* We have always considered the men (to Dryden, Swift, and Johnson, the word) as better provided for than labourers in the metropolis. Some whole work otherwise, we supply them plenty of bread and their employment is by no means certain or partial. But,

ent that can be given by the antity of those substitutes. ections to the poor to dress l so as to make it palatable shing would be highly bene-

vine Origin of Prophecy illustrated edel, in a Course of Sermons preach- e the University of Oxford, in the 01, at the Lecture founded by John n, M.A. Canon of Salisbury. By e George Richards, M.A. Vicar pton, and Rector of Lillingstone Oxfordshire, and late Fellow of dlege.

he first sermon, infidelity is have been "adopted as a pow- rument of ambition. It has lly been proposed to the people tions, as one of the principal ; which they may arrive at an e of liberty, which is really able, and of happiness, which unattainable; and in its later has received a temporary addi- authority and importance from dour of success, and the sword civil magistrate." (p. 3.) A ural evidence in proof of di- elation not only may be rea- expected, but appears to be in- ly requisite. To that evidence, evelopment of the secrets of hich Omnipotence alone resee, the reader's attention is in the following discourses. changes of equally high im- are passing dreadfully before , we are roused to more en- ceptions of the revolutions of times. The wonderful scenes ave of late been presented to of the Christian world are par- favourable to the enforcement rguments from prophecy; and render it more peculiarly in- t upon us to place it in that nk among the evidences of nity, which from its impressiv e is justly entitled to; but from or a considerable length of time rs to have been undeservedly l." (p. 11.) The Apostles em- the argument from prophecy the erroneous hopes of the ho were the depositaries of the e writings; and the first apo- ged it against the Pagan oracles.

Reformation it was applied the monstrous doctrines of the . *MAG. May, 1802.*

Church of Rome, and carried to such an unwarrantable excess as to furnish our adversaries with an answer, by representing our religion as depending even for its existence on the sole support of prophecy. Bp. Sherlock supposed that the predictions of the Old Testament were chiefly intended to support the faith and religion of the old world, forgetting that the testimony of Jesus was the spirit, end, and scope, of prophecy; and Dr. Paley seems not to have given a sufficiently high rank to this evidence of Christianity. "We may justly contend that it would be difficult to shew in what respect a series of prophecies, all of which are acknowledged to be accomplished, is inferior in its effects on our mind to a series of miracles, all of which are acknowledged to have been performed." (p. 19.) We must first arrive at a firm conviction of the reality of a preternatural foreknowledge in the prophets. (p. 22.) "The superficial observer too often entangles himself with perplexities in consequence of minute research into the inferior parts of the subject, before he has discovered the fundamental principle on which the certainty of the evidence depends." (p. 23.) "The obscurity and unintelligible nature of some parts of some prophecies cannot weaken the force of those which may be clearly understood." (p. 23.) We must not discredit prophecy by the means used in its delivery. We must not deny the reality of an omnipotent agency because we approve not the manner in which it has been exhibited. All inferior objections are rendered nugatory and ineffectual by a clear and decisive proof, that, as far as the peculiar circumstances of the dispensation required, the events foretold have all actually concurred, and that the prophecies and their predictions were distinguished by numerous peculiarities, which bore the visible marks of a preternatural and overruling influence. The sceptical writers of the present age prejudiced the minds of their readers against the proofs of revealed religion, by fraudulent endeavours to establish, through metaphysical subtilties, fallacious general principles, subversive of all particular testimony. The investigation of the respective evidences has been carefully avoided, while strenuous though ineffectual attempts have been made to prove the uselessness of a revelation, the

the univocal produce of imposture, the fallible nature of human testimony, the absolute invalidity even of the strongest force of evidence, the influence of our own personal inexperience of supernatural effects, together with the improbability, and even impossibility, either of a miraculous action, or of a knowledge of futurity.*" (p. 29.)

Mr. R. does not in the present discussion include the predictions more particularly delivered in all of the divine admonitions in Judea, which received an almost immediate completion, but confines himself to that ascription of prophecy which implies a knowledge of futurity exceeding the reach of any created understanding. (p. 31—35.)

He directs to the discovery of the most striking characters by which prophecy is distinguished from the conjectured, which is a matter of impossibility, that either chance or human ability could so invariably produce, between the predictions which were uttered and the events in which they were fulfilled, though in fact, and in the reality of their divine origin does not perhaps become actually more certain, yet it is rendered, by a knowledge of these distinguishing marks, more striking and more forcible in producing conviction in the mind. (p. 38.) Mr. R. endeavours to prove, that the events foretold were frequently *remote*, were described with *obscureness*, were sometimes novel, and were very *numerous* (Sermon II.); that, in the age of the respective prophets by whom they were predicted, they could have appeared often *improbable*, and sometimes the exact reverse of what might have been reasonably expected. (Sermon III. IV.); that, in numerous instances, the subjects of the predictions were peculiarly *unfavourable* to the probability of the prophets, and the contrary to those which it is reasonable to suppose *improbable* would have been predicted. (Sermon V.); that there is a *progression of consistency* in all the parts of prophecy, constituting *an entire consistency*, which, which it is equally impossible that the prophets could have imagined that they had not been really fulfilled; that the general subject of the prophecies is *unchangeable*, and *eternal* (Sermon VI.); and that they are fully and entirely accomplished by the acknowledged fulfilment of their fulfilment; and,

lastly, from the *means* which they employed and the *end* which they pursued, from the *circumstances attending the origin and termination of sacred prophecy*, and from the *perfect situation* of a considerable portion of mankind, affording a *sensible demonstration* of the presence of the ancient prophets, a strong presumption may be derived in favour of their pretensions to a divine revelation." (p. 39—41.) Mr. R. professes not to urge the force of evidence from prophecy as a testimony of the Christian religion. To detect the fallacy of the objections of infidels to sacred prophecy at large, and to shew the certainty of a miraculous presence in the prophets, is the sole object which it will be his endeavour to attain. (p. 41.)

In the second discourse, the preacher dwells on the extent and minuteness of ancient inspired prophets.

In the third discourse, these arguments are applied to Egypt, Nineveh, Babylon, Rome pagan and papal.

In the fourth, to the dispersion of the Jews.

In Sermon V. is shewn how unfavourable the predictions were to the designs of impostors.

In Sermon VI. the consistency and propriety of the prophetic writings are discussed.

Sermon VII. shews that the general conduct of the prophets is inexplicable on human principles.

In Sermon VIII. and last are investigated the particular parts of this miraculous communication between the great Creator and his humble creature by the agency of inspired ministers in its opening and final close, worthy of the high and holy character implied in such consideration. "The nature of a prophecy, in the peculiar circumstances now under consideration, is directly opposite to that of a miracle. Time, which diminishes the almost irresistible efficacy of the one, gives additional strength and authority to the other. A prediction, at the moment in which it is delivered, receives credit in proportion to the faith of the listener; but the event in which a prediction is completed is calculated to impart conviction on all the side who can ascertain its reality by personal observation, and can compare it with the previous description of the prophet." (p. 342.) We are sure to find, among proofs of the existence of this Revelation,

* See Voltaire's Philosophy of History, art. *Oracles*.

to Samuel Brett, who gave to the pretended Jewish tribes of the plains of Ageda, so proved in the second edition of *Israël Hebraïca*. (p. 330.) They are better accounted for LXIII. p. 498. "A striking truth of prophecy will be in the interior provinces of Africa, inhabitants of that quarter of the world, flocking at this day under the denunciation against their progenitor, and exhibiting the character of servitude which is in the writings of Moses, 5, 26, 27. The inhabitants of the northern coasts of Africa, in spite of civilization has in some availed, still remain in that foreign subjection to which originally condemned by the while all the barbarous people at extensive quarter of the in the shores of the Mediterranean, the extreme promontories project into the Southern Ocean, the eye an awful picture of nature in its basest and most degraded." (p. 331.) The rise and fall of the Mahometan apostasy is traced; and its decline may be amidst the violent convulsions now agitate the kingdoms of "The prevalence of such and important characters of the state of mankind is at once and unparalleled. The facts it is illustrated and confirmed, and within our personal observation submitted to the evidence of senses. They are indeed tokens of a miracle, and are adapted to produce the same conviction of the interference of supernatural power as would result from a visible sustenance of the regular order of the universe. 339.) "There is not a theology more capable of pleasure in the prosecution which we have been invited in the course of these lectures. It carries us back into past ages, and is in the most important transactions which are recorded in the history of the human race. By the ability which it affords of the vision of the Supreme Being in the midst of the world, it is calculated to excite the mind with astonishment and sacred delight. And when, in these powerful consider-

ations, we reflect that it is one of the most effectual means of bringing the creature to a more perfect knowledge of the Creator, and strengthening the confidence of mankind in divine revelation, we need not hesitate to pronounce it the most interesting and most momentous which can occupy the attention of a being endued like man with reason, and formed for immortal life." (p. 343.)

67. *An Enquiry concerning the Influence of Tithes upon Agriculture, whether in the Hands of the Clergy or the Laity. Together with some Thoughts respecting their Commutation. To which are added, Remarks upon the Animadversions of Mr. Arthur Young and his Correspondents, relative to the Subject of Tithes, as well as those of the County Agricultural Surveyors employed under the Direction of the Board of Agriculture. By the Reverend John Howlett, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex.*

THE nation at large are much indebted to this writer for his attention to agriculture and population, and the effects of enclosure, poor-rates, and tithes, on both. We cannot enter at large into his present arguments, but must refer our readers to his pamphlet, either as a fair apology for tithes, or a defence of them against the secretary and surveyors of a Board sanctioned by many of our bishops.

68. *An Essay tending to shew that the Prophecies now accomplishing are an Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion. Published in Pursuance of the Will of the late Rev. Mr. John Halle, of Elworth, Cheshire, as having gained the Annual Prize in 1801, instituted by him in the University of Cambridge. By John Brd Sumner, Undergraduate Fellow of King's College.*

"CHRISTIAN knowledge is no less widely extensive in its influence and operations than Christian piety." "There is a religious as well as a political use of history; the former not less indispensable to the reflecting Christian, than the latter has ever been considered to the statesman and philosopher; and on this head in particular it must be allowed that our knowledge is as far increased above the standard of former ages, by the completions of prophecies, as our morals have been, by the promulgation of the Gospel. History, in a political view, declares the necessity, and points out the means, of human exertion; but religious history informs us, that all human exertion is subser-

vient to the will of God, and only acts under the direction of his wisdom." (p. 2.) Some prophecies glide on with the lapse of time towards their fulfillment, as the unsettled and warlike life of the Arabs, the servile and dependant state of Egypt, and the present dispersion of the Jews; and, may we not add, the slavery of the descendants of Ham and Canaan? Particular epochs are distinguished by the accomplishment of some remarkable prediction, such as the Babylonish captivity, of our Saviour's appearance, and of the destruction of Jerusalem. The changes which have taken place during the last twenty years, both in the moral and political world, strongly predispose us to enquire whether the age in which we live is not marked by the interposition of Providence, and performing a peculiar part assigned to it.

"If then it appears that prophecy in general was intended to evidence the truth of the Christian religion, and that there are particular prophecies now actually receiving their fulfillment in the world, the conclusion will naturally follow, that these prophecies are an evidence of the truth of the Christian religion." (p. 5.) "How must our ideas of the divine wisdom be exalted by reflecting that as the opposers of Christianity in its first progress have, by their writings, furnished us in this age with testimonies of the antiquity and authenticity of the Gospel, so those very men, who either in former times, by the establishment of a false religion, or in the present, by a contempt of all religion, without appearing to cast a shadow over its lustre, do, on the contrary, afford new light, and evidence of its truth, by accomplishing the prophecy in which their apostacy is foretold." (p. 7.)

"Let us stop a moment to consider the immediate subject of that more particular communication of the divine councils, emphatically called 'the Revelation.' It discloses to us the rise and progress, the struggles and conflicts, the success and final triumph of the Christian Church*. We see it encompassed with difficulties and danger, labouring to resist the oppressors of

its infancy, the Roman empire at length rising victorious over efforts of persecutors, and lifting imperial throne. The new springs from its own bosom; the papal apostacy is probably the most terrible trial destined to the church, it is more frequently and explicitly declared, than any prophecy. But at last, when the great is fallen, is fallen, come the habitation of death, triumph of the true religion, award of those who endured to is magnificently described, there shall be no more death, no mourning nor crying. The only corded by St. John, which is immediately connected with Christ is the establishment of Mahomet and the Turkish power; but as the most successful scheme, at the same time the most adroit spirit and doctrine, that has Christianity since its first promise we cannot be surprised at its place among revelations extended to foretell the fate of religion. For the mercy of God consented with offering to man very from his fallen state, is designed to satisfy his insatiable thirst for the church in its afflictions with a continued providential care." (p. 8.)

"The miracles which our wrought, and the prophecies which declared his coming, were the testimonies to which he himself when his divinity was called in question." (p. 10.) "Taking it as a historical principle, that prophecy in general was intended to evidence the truth of the Christian religion, I begin the enquiry, what are the prophecies now accomplishing in the world. And, passing over those which are only receiving their fulfillment, I confine myself to those which concern the two events, of which the present period will be distinguished to the end of time, the plorable contempt of all religious authority which has taken place in France, and been disseminated through many of the most civilized nations of the world, the precipitate decline, and fall state, of the papal power. All of these events was greatly accelerated, if not wholly occasioned, by

* Consistently with this design, the temporal affairs of Rome, and Rome alone, are introduced, as that city was the head of the Christian, and after of Antichristian power."

mer, the order is naturally suggested to us in which they are to be considered." (pp. 11, 12.) "The apostacy of a great and flourishing Christian nation did not happen without the prescience, nor consequently without the permission, of a superintending power, being long ago revealed to St. Paul, and by him declared to Christians of succeeding ages, as forming a necessary part of the divine purpose; though the apostacy of the Roman church was only alluded to by him, but fully declared by St. John in his Revelation. The apostacy of France was foretold by St. Paul*, by the peculiar tenets agreeing with the several parts of that apostacy; 1. a rejection of the Christian faith; 2. a rejection of all established moral principles; and 3. a natural spirit of fierce pride and rapacious violence; which Mr. Sumner shews to exist in the French revolution. A denial of a Saviour, and a future state and resurrection, leading to a denial of God, to disobedience to parents, want of natural affection, and a deprecation of the honourable state of marriage, and, a last consequence of infidelity, the production of a ferocious spirit.

"It would be an easy, though it might now seem an invidious, task, to revive the recollection of those states which have struggled in vain and bled for independence; of the decreased population; the prosperity destroyed; the accumulated weight of misery, which, 'when the last account between heaven and earth is to be made,' will bear witness against the rapacious violence of the French Revolution." (p. 24.)

"The prophecy of the vials is from its conciseness so ambiguous, and has received such a variety of interpretations, that I hesitate to rest an argument upon it. But it has been generally agreed, to refer the fourth vial which is poured out upon the Sun to France; the Sun being the emblem of that country in her monarchical state. It is well known, that the year 1794

was fixed by Fleming* for the expiration of this vial to be attended with the dissolution of the French monarchy; and let the nations of Europe, I might almost say of the inhabited world, bear witness, whether power was at that time given to France to scorch men with power; and let the general state of religion and morals upon the Continent bear testimony, whether the nations scorched with this great heat have blasphemed the name of God, and repented not to give him glory. We may at least conclude from hence, that to suppose the present period a subject of prophecy is not a new and undigested opinion; and it is also remarkable, that St. John agrees with St. Paul in predicting violence and infidelity as its peculiar characteristic. In addition to this corroborating prophecy, we may derive presumptive evidence of the time alluded to by St. Paul, from the awful words which introduce his subject: *This know, that in the last days perilous times shall come.* To what event this expression of the last days bears relation, it is not for me to determine. It is sufficient to remark, that we are now approaching very near to that period, when, according to a very early tradition of Jews and Christians, and even of Heathens, great changes and revolutions are expected both in the natural and moral world; and there remains, according to the words of the Apostle, a Sabbath, or holy rest, to the people of God. If therefore, from the correspondence of these collected proofs, the present age may reasonably be presumed to be that last age intended by St. Paul; and, if the present age has almost literally verified his prophecy, descriptive of *unholy, incontinent, high-minded men*, there seems to be sufficient grounds of probability for dating the account of his prophecy at the æra of the French Revolution. As the causes of that great event were gradual in their operation, and, like the combustible materials of the natural world, lay long concealed in the bowels of the earth, before the time appointed for their ex-

* 2 Tim. iii. I have been surprised not to find this prophecy particularly applied to the present time. St. Paul's *man of sin*, and St. John's *beast with two horns*, having been so applied by Mr. Jones and Mr. Kelly; but I cannot help agreeing with Mr. Zouch, that the received interpretation of these prophecies (especially of the *man of sin*), referring them to the papal power, and two monastic orders, is liable to fewer objections.

* Though I am convinced that Fleming expected the power of France to decline with her monarchy, the coincidence of the date which he drew from the comparison of other prophecies is remarkable. His "Apocalyptic Key" was first published in 1701.

plation; so the effects of it ended not in the momentary convulsion of the surrounding kingdom, but have still continued to require vigilance and watchfulness, though with declining violence and vigour. *They shall proceed no farther*, says the Apostle, *for their following shall be manifest unto all men.*" "Infidelity is an evil of short duration. It is in no shape formed for perpetuity. Sudden in its rise, and impetuous in its progress, it resembles a mountain torrent, which is loud, filthy, and desolating, but, being fed by no perennial spring, is soon drained off, and disappears*." "The decline, indeed, of those errors which advanced slowly to the vigour of their maturity, must be proportionably gradual, but still the decline is already visible. "The present condition of the French Republic no longer exhibits those appalling scenes of internal commotion, devastation, and death, which were displayed at the early period of the Revolution†." The existence of God is no longer openly and with unblushing front denied; his worship is no more forbidden; and, although the principles of philosophic morality have not yet yielded up their influence, we may justly how to see that new-raised phantom fall by its internal weakness, and drop its undervalued honours at the feet of Christianity." (p. 26—30.)

Mr. Spence proceeds to consider, how far the present declining state of Papacy is an accomplishment of the prophecy concerning the *Beast with seven heads and ten horns* of the Revelations, and the *Antichrist* or *Man of Sin* of St. Paul. The marks are clearly ascertained to apply to the Church of Rome. It remains to be considered, who are her latest immediate enemies. Bp. Newton published a remarkable discourse about three years ago, which we have seen as remarkably verified by the event. "Since the King of France," says he, "have contributed so much to the advancement of Popery, it is not impossible nor improbable that they may some time or other also be the principal authors of its destruction." (vol. I. p. 79, 4th ed.) At this learned Commentator was supplied by his researches by the words of Josephus, that he has been justified in it by the course of History.

Never since its first exaltation, not even by the success of Luther and the Reformers, has the throne, and authority, and dominion, of the Pope received a shock more violent than it has suffered within the last ten years by the defection and hostility of France; an event so fatal to its power, that some late writers have been led to date here the epoch of its total ruin. — Though the Pope is permitted again to wear the robes and hold the sceptre of his predecessors, and even again established on the throne of Rome, he is not restored to his authority, or only in his spiritual, but not in his temporal, empire over France, which, as we before said, had fulfilled the words of prophecy, and thrown the ministers of this degraded religion upon the world *naked and desolate*, but has also *eaten their flesh*, and consumed their riches. Nothing could be devised more effectually to undermine the power of the Pope, than the very decret which has nominally reestablished it; which, by confiscating the benefices of his bishops and clergy, has spread internal dissensions among those, who in the present times of danger could only exist at all by mutually supporting each other; and has compelled the very men, who formerly held up their spiritual head as infallible and supreme, now openly to abjure and oppose his authority*. "Nor have the principal doctrines of the Romish Church remained firm and unimpaired during the subversion of its power. The superstitious ceremonies and unauthorized restraints, which form the essential character of this religion, and occasion the dreadful vices and corruptions which have prevailed in it, lost the first foundation stone of infidelity: it was against these that the first charge was founded of that open, as well as insidious, attack, which ended in the temporary extinction of all religion in France. The doctrine, no less absurd than impious, of the Pope's infallibility, though it has not been formally disavowed, is scarcely now supported even by his real adherents. Universal supremacy can no longer be ascribed to him, who, so far from possessing external dominion, owes the enjoyment of his own kingdom to the favour and

* Mr. Hall's Sermon.

† Mr. Zouch's Preface.

* "I a lode to those who have refused to comply with the Pope's Censor: dat in making a voluntary surrender of their conscience."

cession of a foreign power. It is true, indeed, that the enthusiastic zeal and ardour, with which the human mind as it were mechanically rises against oppressive persecution, and which for obvious reasons operates most forcibly in matters of religion, this internal power, and in many, no doubt, a conscientious though mistaken preference, still preserves among the votaries of the Romish Church a strong and unshaken attachment to their native faith; but, I think, whoever considers the situation of its own hereditary kingdoms, and of its most powerful foreign allies, the weakness of the Pope, the alienation of Italy, the philosophy of Germany, and the infidelity of France, will no longer deny the cause of Papacy is a declining cause; and that, particularly during the last ten years, it has turned with rapid strides towards its dissolution." (p. 38—40.)

The fifth vial, poured out on the kingdom of the beast, made *his kingdom full of darkness*, i. e. diminished his power, and by a gradual fall bring on its destruction, most probably by fire, of which its territory is full.

"Although it has been a matter of doubt, whether a literal or figurative interpretation should be given to Revel. xviii. 8, it must be owned, that the last refuge of metaphor is scarcely left to our apprehensions." (p. 41.)

"It is indeed a melancholy reflection, that the generation, which is now rising up to manhood in France, will only know by history and tradition the genial effects of religion upon society; and will neither possess a motive, nor enjoy a reward, for the performance of moral duties; whose infancy has sucked the poison of infidelity; and whose tender years have been nurtured in immorality. The usual course, however, of Providence leads us to expect, that good will in some measure arise from evil; and France may atone eventually for the mischiefs she has occasioned, by accelerating the progress of our pure and reformed Church. Popery is indeed again acknowledged the religion of the majority of the French; but it is accompanied, as it never was before, by universal toleration; and we may at least hope, that the removal of prejudices consequent upon the dispersion of the riches of that country, the abolition of the lucrative church offices, and the altered temper of the people, may all

unite their efforts towards weakening the Romish power." (p. 44.)

"I have thus examined the particular prophecies which appear to be now accomplishing, in the established principles of the French Revolution, and the visibly-declining state of the Papal power; and this application of faithfulness to their meaning will afford a new evidence to the truth of the Christian religion; for what stronger evidence can be given of a divine revelation than the fulfilment of prophecy, which, as it can only be imparted by HIM who has a foreknowledge of the events of all times, so is it only imparted to those who have especial commission to proclaim His divine will? 'It appears almost impossible that any should duly consider these prophecies, and, if he is an infidel, not be converted, or, if he is a believer, not be confirmed in the faith *.' Surely, if any additional proof of mercy can be displayed in a system so abundant in mercy as that of redemption, it is seen in the providence of God, requiring not a testimony of faith too severe for human weakness; but, when he ordered that opposition should arise against his religion, ordered it likewise to convey a stronger confirmation of its truth. To see the purity of the doctrines he professes so long violated, and so fatally perverted by the Romish Church, might perhaps alarm the fears, and even for a moment excite the doubts, of a Christian; but, when he is conducted by the clue of prophecy through all the labyrinths of enormity, the darkness vanishes before him, and he willingly surrenders his own mistaken reason to the authority of Eternal Wisdom. Again, when he witnesses success attending counsels which commenced with the defiance of God, and proceeded to the injury and outrage of mankind, yet at the same time perceives that this apostasy arose not unforeseen by the divine Providence, the Christian becomes more than ever assured of the weakness of his own short-sighted powers, and feels a fresh conviction of the necessity of an implicit faith in God's providence, reflecting indeed with awe, and cherishing the reflection, that every successive accomplishment of prophecy brings us nearer to that final period where all our foreknowledge ceases,

* Newton, Dissert. 21.

being which neither eye has seen, nor ear heard, neither has it entered into the heart of man to conceive." (pp. 47-49.)

65. *A Sermon preached at Northampton, June 11, 1800, at the Triennial Visitation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Spencer, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Peterborough.* By Thomas Sney, M.A. Vicar of Guilford.

THE text, Acts xx. 29, 30, is illustrated by the melancholy view of "the aged Church, torn between Infidelity on the one hand and Enthusiasm on the other, reminding us of her blessed founder, that Jesus Christ himself was crucified between two thieves." Atheism and Enthusiasm are alike enemies of Society, but to the latter enemy the Church is at this time much exposed. "When by the absurd rant and licentious conduct of fanatics sacred things are made ridiculous, they are not far from being totally rejected, as the spiteful mockery of the soldiers was the prelude to our Lord's death." The spirit of independence which has got into the Church, as before into the State, is here portrayed, and its objections answered; and the Clergy of the Establishment exhorted to lose no opportunity of enforcing obedience to the authority wherewith Christ hath invested his Church.

70. *A Walk through Southampton.* By Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

A CURIOUS and well-drawn description of the antiquities, principally in architecture and sculpture of Southampton in their various periods; illustrated with six plates, drawn and etched by the author.

71. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, Tuesday, June 12, 1800, being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Bishops elected to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury of London and Northampton.* By the Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Gloucester. Published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

FROM I Cor. x. 31, the Bishop inculcates the great duty of Christian benevolence, more particularly towards the infant children of the poor.

72. *Specimens of Literary Politeness in the Works of Pope, Addison, and a celebrated Frenchman; with critical Observations.* In a

Series of Letters [to the Rev. Peter Fisher, Rector of Hedenham, Norfolk]. By the Rev. Samuel Bendsmore, late Master of the Charterhouse School.

THESE letters were formerly published in the European Magazine, and a few more on the same subject are now added. To literary resemblance there is no bounds, particularly if we take it for granted, that such as occur to the reader must necessarily have occurred to the writer. The first here mentioned is happily illustrated; but it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Pope, who re-published the "*Poemata Italorum*," should catch some allusion thence.

Feil thirst and famine scorned, in Gray, bears a very faint resemblance to Virgil's

*Periurum maris jure
Arcet.*

We may say the English rises above the Latin bird; as Dr. Bendsmore observes, it was Mr. Gray's way, whenever he imitated to surpass. (p. 108.)

Horace's *fortuna rapas—frivola ante* is happily illustrated by the stinging eagle snatching with great noise the cap off Luciano's head, emblematical of his advancement.

In another Letter Bishop Hurd is compared with P. Cauro, as if the former had actually intended an abridgement of the other in a small instance. The rest are occupied in a critique on the bishop and his friend, the late bishop of Gloucester, whose mysterious comment on the sixth book of the *Æneid* is again brought on the carpet. That Pope exceeded his original, Homer, in verbosity and adjectitious phraseology has been frequently observed, though perhaps not in the case of Ibis here adduced.

Letter X. (printed in our vol. LXIII. p. 621) treats of the egotism and self-consequence of all the ancient poets except the modest Pacuvius. That even Homer was not exempt from it is obviously hinted in the concluding lines of lib. IV. where he takes merit in describing a well-fought battle.

Much as we lament the sudden decrease of the learned and benevolent author* to soon after this publication, we cannot but think he has left us in these hard times a dear legacy.

73. *Narrative founded on a Series of Events which took Place in the House of St. Mary*

* Dr. B. died of a literary fever, in consequence of a cold caught at the Charterhouse school. Jan. 29, 1800.

by James Gomm, Esq. Lieutenant, *Commander of the Tickle Gun-Vessel.*

and the lieutenants of two vessels were superseded in active commands, in consequence of their conduct on occasion of riotous behaviour among the July, 1793, in that island, on of France, which has been distinguished scene of British and success. Mr. G. expected instead of accusation of his

It does not become us to re-
calculate.

*fluence of the Female Character upon
society, more especially with Refer-
ence to the Crisis, in a Sermon preach-
ed at the Church of St. John, at Hack-
ney, Nov. 21, 1801. By the
Rev. Handley Norris, M.A.*

edvice of St. Peter in his first
1, 2, 3, 4, is well improved
the preacher's fair country-
dom that corruption which the
illumination profess to intend
and under its influence to
be other sex, with whom they
ach more weight in this than
ier country. He shews how
ament Christianity reflects on
flex, and how much it re-
n their profession of it. He
n the details given by Profes-
ion, and the awful warning
re sentate by Mr. Windham;
s in his obligations to both
in this occasion. The expec-
acts in a neighbouring coun-
confirms this alarm in our
too much pains cannot be
face the consequences in the
de point of view. Who can
present wretchedness of
those who have hitherto vi-
e been grievously disappoint-
eir expectations of plenty,
l security, all wanting to the
that desolated, depopulated,
country, whose inhabitants
ll power of reflection in dis-
of feeling in misery. And
things be too much and too
up to the eyes of neigh-
ready to be fascinated by
presentations, and by sug-
at our neighbours are our
ls and natural allies, when
and later experience loudly
the reverse; and that we,

Europe from the ambition
MAG. May, 1802.

of Louis XIV. have with difficulty
saved ourselves from the same powers
turned against us that were once united
with us against him? If war was an
unequal match, let us take care the
witcheries of peace do not beguile us
to our ruin.

75. *Christian Views of Death, considered in a
Sermon preached at Bishop's Hull, near
Taunton, on Occasion of the Death of the
Rev. Pearl Jillard, who died 21 Oct. in
the 69th Year of his Age. To which is
added, the Address at the Interment. By
Joshua Toulmin, D D.*

FROM Philipp. i. 21, Dr. T. shews
the very difficult and more satisfactory
and certain idea of death, as followed
by a resurrection to immortality, incul-
cated by Christ from that implied in
the law of Moses, and more gloomy
one entertained by the heathens, whose
wisest men considered it as a complete
dissolution. Mr. Jillard's father was
minister of a dissenting congregation at
Tavistock, and died at Bristol. His
son officiated at Shepton Mallet 17 or
18 years, and 29 more at Bishop's Hull,
and bore an excellent character for can-
dour, courtesy, suavity of manners, and
gentlemanlike behaviour; and, "though
there is cause to believe that he saw
reason to adhere to those sentiments he
had in former life adopted, on questions
that have been lately much debated, his
attachment to them was free from every
thing that indicated an unfriendly or
an unhandsome thought, on account
of opinion, towards those who differed
from him."

76. *A Sermon delivered at the Annual Meeting
of the Balafore Union, May 6, 1801. By
Andrew Fuller. Published by Request.*

WE have had occasion more than
once to speak of Mr. F. as a friend to the
doctrine of Christianity. The religious
association which he here addresses,
though not himself a member of it,
was formed at Bedford Oct. 31, 1797,
under the title of "the Union of Chris-
tians, and a sermon preached on the
occasion by Mr. Greathead, of New-
port Pagnel, published, with an intro-
ductory account of their plan and ear-
liest proceedings, which, as it does not
appear another subsequent annual ser-
mon has been published, is here re-
peated in abstract." The ministers thus
associated limit their united measures to
the purpose of promoting the know-
ledge.

ledge, and the practical effect, of those important doctrines in which they heartily agree. Such are, the proper Deity of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, with the necessity of atonement for sin by the sacrifice of Christ, and of holiness in heart and life, through the operation of the Holy Ghost, for the salvation of man. "They have been hitherto favoured with the approbation of pious and benevolent persons of every denomination in their own neighbourhood; and in more distant situations some profligate sinners have been reclaimed, and, especially among the poor, an increasing attention to the knowledge and practice of the Gospel have been exerted." The text is Numb. xiv. 8; and from it the preacher is led to inquire into the views of his brethren, and how far they may be agreeable to God.

77. *A Letter respectfully addressed to the Right Reverend Father in God Henry Reginald, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Exeter, containing, a Vindication of Truth, an Exposure of Detraction, and an earnest Appeal to his Lordship as a constituted Guardian of the Church, for the Preservation of her Peace, Dignity, and Prosperity. by one of her humble but most affectionate Friends.*

WE have formerly (vol. LXX. 240) suggested, that Mr. Polwhele had other business to attend to besides accusing Dr. Hawker of conduct inconsistent with his duty as a minister of the Church of England. This anonymous writer, who signs himself S. T. T. takes up the retort in warmer language, and figures not his diocesan himself, whom he would fain convert to — *Methodism*.

77. *Hints offered to promote Renascence, Temperance, and Medical Science. By John Gordon Esq. M. and LL.D. Glas. Times Edn., 8vo.*

WITH an active mind, ardent in the pursuit of whatever may tend to the benefit of the whole human race; and with a heart impregnated by the warfare of the Torrid Zone, which gave him strength, this benevolent disciple of *Phalaris* thus pours forth his unvarnished and unpremeditated exordium:

"I am, Sir," he remarks, "who have been designated as Author, live to mention, without a wish to have written, and without to have appeared before the public. Perhaps some, who read the following hints, may conclude that this sentiment is suggested by the Author's in-

dividual experience. He makes no plea in favour of what he has done; but he has the satisfaction of reflecting that he never printed a sentence to which he is ashamed of subscribing his name; because the motive will, at least to his own mind, support his conduct.

"Several of the subsequent Essays have been already printed, and some of them at an early period of his life. At the present moment he might express himself differently; but, whether it be, that we recall our juvenile exercises with the enjoyment of retrospective pleasure, or that we feel a satisfaction in marking the progress of experience; he acknowledges, that he cherishes a predilection for these efforts, excited as they may have been by imagination, rather than chastened by judgment."

"Having been induced to describe some of those Institutions with which I am more immediately connected, and with the utility of which I am most intimately acquainted; I was led to reflect with singular pleasure upon the enlarged views and philanthropy of the respective founders, and excited a wish to prefix to each of the Institutions, a *Silhouette*, or engraved head, of the distinguished characters themselves; more particularly as I had the honour of claiming a share in their friendships. After pleading the happiness I should derive from their gratifying my wish with their *Silhouettes* (for, although I do not possess the enthusiasm of a Lavater, I entertain a fondness for such representations), they had the condescension to oblige me, and I will venture to add, the public also, by complying with my request; for, no benevolent individual can view this assemblage of philanthropy, without experiencing the most pleasing reflections, and feeling the heart humanized with the tender energies of wishing to go and do so likewise.

"Some important Institutions have not found a place in these volumes; as, the Magdalen, Asylum, Foundling Hospital, the Marine Society, &c. &c. But this omission would rather promote than preclude the prosecution of these subjects, on an enlarged plan, at a future period, should public approbation encourage it. I have, indeed, collected materials for a fourth volume, particularly in the department of Medical Science; but a reluctance to increase the expence of the reader induced me to withhold its publication, as I have ever felt a difficulty in this point of view, with respect to my own performances; not deeming them myself so worthy of public patronage, as they would appear to have acquired, from the demand they have experienced of two, three, and even more editions. One consideration, the moderate price, may have in some degree counter-

balanced their defects; for no pecuniary advantages were ever derived from literary performances. by J. C. LETTSOM."

Of its miscellaneous a Work it may be sufficient to analyse the Contents.

I. "Hints respecting the immediate effects of Poverty.—The distresses of the Poor, in the years 1794, 1795.—The society for bettering the condition, and increasing the comforts, of the Poor.—The society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts.—Female character, and a repository for female industry.—The prevention and cure of infectious fevers, and the establishment of houses of recovery."

II. "Hints respecting a Samaritan society.—Crimes and Punishments.—Wills and testaments.—A female benefit club, and living-in charity.—A Village Society.—The support and education of the deaf and dumb children of the Poor.—The employment of the blind.—The monument erected to John Howard in St. Paul's Cathedral.—For establishing a society for promoting useful literature.—To masters and mistresses, respecting female servants.—Religious persecution.—Humane societies, for the recovery of drowned persons."

III. "Hints respecting the cow-pock.—Addressed to card parties.—The establishment of schools for extending education to the poor.—The Philanthropic Society.—Designed to promote the establishment of a Dispensary for extending medical relief to the Poor at their own habitations.—The Bite of a mad dog, or rabid animal.—For establishing a Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, for the Poor of London.—For the establishment of a Medical Society in London.—A substitute for wheat bread."

All these objects, it will readily be perceived, are highly deserving of attention; and on some of them we may hereafter enlarge. Among those more especially to be distinguished are, Dr. Lettsom's very handsome and judicious eulogium on Dr. Jenner, for "the greatest discovery in ancient or modern history"—his Hints respecting the female character, "deduced from examples in real life, where he has taken some pains to restore the diamond of female innocence to its genuine lustre and value;"—and his golden instructions "to masters and mistresses respecting female servants."

As the idea of *Silhouettes*, we believe, is entirely new, at least in this country, a list of them is here subjoined:

Dr. Lettsom; Count Rumford; Patrick Colquhoun, esq.; Thomas Bernard, esq.; James Neild, esq.; William Blizard, esq.; Rev. H. C. Mason;

James Ware, esq.; John Nichols, esq.; Rev. David Williams; Thomas Dale, M.D.; William Hawes, M.D.; Thomas Cogan, M.D.; Anthony Fothergill, M.D.; Edward Jenner, M.D.; William Woodville, M.D.; George Pearson, M.D.; Robert Raikes, esq.; Nathanael Hulme, D.D.; and John Fothergill, M.D.—Good engravings are also given of Dr. James Sims; Dr. John Haygarth; and Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse; Howard's Monument, &c. &c.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collection of the French Historians, begun by the Benedictine Dom. Bouquet, has already reached to the period of the Crusades, in 13 volumes, folio; the 14th, now printing by the National Institute, under the care of other members of the Congregation of St. Maur, will contain the account given of that expedition in the Oriental writers. Dom. Berthiereau, assisted by an Arab then at Paris, who received a pension from the Institute to instruct him in the Eastern language, died almost suddenly, 1792, in the midst of his labours. His papers have been committed to Sylvestre de Sacy, and consist of extracts from the Arabian writers relative to the Crusade, some original texts prepared for the press after collation with a variety of MSS, and the addition of a Latin translation and notes, which the Committee recommend to be forthwith published.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

At the particular request of a respectable Religious Society, p. 298; we forbear from enlarging on their late Debates.

E. is surprised to hear, p. 334, of Dr. Manton's *conforming*; when it is well known he lived and died one of the heads of the Non-conformists, and that the living of Covent-garden was given him by William earl of Bedford, 1660. Though he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains at the Restoration, he would not read, nor suffer the Litany to be read, in his parish, and quitted it on St. Bartholomew's day, 1661. See Newcourt, vol. I. p. 707.

P. 319, col. 2, l. 35, r. "56 millions." The Dress of the CALCUTTA Militia Cavalry, and a List of the Corps, in our next; with the DUKE'S VANT, &c. &c.

We are particularly obliged to E. J. for the Portrait of EDWARD IV. which is engraving, and shall appear as soon as possible; and shall be glad to be favoured with the OTHER PORTRAITS.—SALTWOOD CASTLE, &c. are also with the Engraver.

*For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, 1801.**Written and recited*

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, esq.

By Nature taught, Society began
To link in mutual compact man to man.

In earliest time the festive board was
It sweeten'd toil, and many a joy prolong'd;
The rude repast, with fruit and herbage
crown'd,

Simplicity prepar'd on sylvan ground.
When Science dawn'd, and Harmony con-
spir'd,

To wake the passions as the Bard was fir'd;
The Minstrel's ballad, and the choral glee,
The pointed jest—the ready repartee,
Increas'd the banquet's fascinating pow'r,
And with new graces charm'd the social
hour.

But Reason felt such pleasures soon would
The heart was not partaker of the joy;
And still the restless monitor complain'd,
The illusion vanish'd, when the cup was
drain'd.

At length a Stranger-Nymph in secret
came.

Divinely bright—BENEVOLENCE her name;
Mirth flood aloof, abash'd, but not dissuay'd,
To gaze with wonder at the immortal Maid,
Her charge was with melodious meekness
giv'n,

Her eye, all radiance, beam'd the smile of
"Henceforth," she said, "your Patroness
and Guide,

I o'er your pleasures will unseen preside;
No more to self-love be your joys confin'd,
Your future luxury shall bless mankind;
By me inspir'd, the gen'rous grape shall
know

A magic power untasted yet below."

One heav'nly tear she dropp'd within the
bowl,
And new sensations sprung from soul to
The blushing beverage own'd the gift di-
vine,

A ruby now, it sparkles in the wine.
The unperishable gem still gives a zest,
Warms while it cheers, exalts, yet melts
the breast.

I see, I see the rapture it imparts,
I read her triumph o'er your yielding hearts;
The genial Spring's fair promise I survey,
The graceful emblem of an April day;
While Sun, while showers distil, serenely
cheers;

So Pity's eye is loveliest through her tears.
And oh! if ever Worth abash'd in Woe
Could claim that warmth, or cause that
tear to flow:

'Tis when the cultur'd genius bars the
A brilliant fancy—with a broken heart.
On Want's pale cheek, when Mirth's bloom
refin'd,

Betrays the fatal hectic of the mind,

Whate'er or good or happiness we call,
The power of intellect supplies it all.

Whether we contemplate a nation's woe,
The bliss of others or our own we feel:
To Science all we owe—her sacred flame
Makes others wealthy, though herself be
poor.

Who first contriv'd the bold expanding sail,
To shift and baffle the capricious gale;
Now like some timid nymph in maiden
pride,

Conceal her charms, and coyly seem to
Now in full beauty, and voluptuous ease,
Swell her white bosom to the kinder breeze!
Who gave the mariner the law to keep
His faithful reckoning on the stormy deep?
Along the pathless wave his course to trace,
Unchecked'd by dark knoofs—uncertain'd by
space?

Not he, for whom the bark returning pass
O'erflowing treasures on fair Britain's
shores.

We blush to find, perhaps, that he recond,
Obscure, forgotten, in an hermit's seclusion:
For modest Science oft is doom'd to roam,
Unpriz'd by the very pomp she gave.

Tho' humbly born, how many souls are
found,

Whose active genius springs o'er every
And is it fit fair Learning's heights to
climb?

Yet Truth must own that 'tis a sin full-
And he who starves—compensates for
the crime!

When, by the magic of the Historian's
pen,

Ages long past act o'er their scenes again;
Alternate passions knocking as they tell
What empires flourish'd, and what king-
doms fell:

How Power has dignified a villain's crime,
How Virtue triumph'd in the worst of
times:

Where Rule despoil'd, led on from bad to
And breathing Freedom pour'd a People's
curse—

When the rapt Bard, sublime on Fancy's
wing,

To loftiest numbers strikes the sounding
Takes the soul captive, as he soars along,
With splendid force and Majesty of
Song—

Or the wan Muse, in willow groves
bound,

Pours the soft anguish of some tender
Makes the grove vocal with his fond dis-
pair,

Cling to his wrongs, yet loves the paper'd
Such blameless strains, to Youth and Venus
dear,

Refine the sigh, and consecrate the tear:
Sighs—that no lustre unworthy passion
know,

Tears—that from resistance alone can flow.

Or when Demotion labours to reclaim
Misguided Nature from the paths of shame;
Fascinate

Fearless to chide : yet faithful to impart,
Immortal comfort to the sinking heart.—

When these, or such as these, transport
the mind,
Illume, instruct, ameliorate mankind ;
Who can deny, though little he may spare,
That these are objects worthy of his care ?
And oh ! by every moment, when you
prov'd

The best society in Books you lov'd :
When Wit's effulgence, or when Learning's
toil, [smile ;
Has foon'd one care—rais'd one approving
By the soul's rapture, when your earlier
days

Redew'd with sympathy the Poet's bays :
By the corrective force of Satire's line,
The Sage's moral, and by Truth divine,
By all that strengthen'd Reason, Vice re-
pell'd,

By ev'ry hope confirm'd, or passion quell'd :
By the blest shades of those neglected
men,

Who sunk the famish'd Martyrs of the Pen :
Whose daily toils not daily bread could give,
Whose fame alone could by their writings
live ;

And, by that future hour's sublime reward,
Which all shall know, who others woes
have shar'd : [trust,
Complete the charge committed to your
And be to Genius and to Learning just !

ADDRESS

To the Society for Establishing a Literary
Fund, April 1, 1802.

By EDMUND L. SWIFT, Esq.

THE Muse—let Candour smile upon
the lay !— day :—
Hail's with exulting voice this welcome
This day, with Man's sublimest pleasure
grac'd, [taste ;—
Sustain'd by Genius, Science, Wit, and
Yet not from these alone its festal hour,
Thus honour'd, proudly claims attractive
pow'r ; [thee,
Much to their charm it owes, but most to
Heaven's fav'rite virtue, godlike Cha-
rity !—

Hail, holy Charity !—hail, seraph maid,
In robes of amaranthine light array'd !—
I will not woo thee from the realms above,
For here thou art, to grace the Feast of
Love. [nign ;—

Here sparkle in each eye thy beam be-
Here in each bosom glows thy hallow'd
flame ; [rise ;—
Here sound thy triumphs ;—here thine altars
And here each hand performs thy willing
sacrifice.—

Oh ! 'tis not all the swelling lust of Pride,
Wealth's dazzling glare, Ambition's giant
stride,
"The host of Heraldry," the pomp of
War, [car,
The monarch's sceptre, or the conqueror's

Like Charity's soft influence, can impart
The joy that vibrates in the conscious
heart !—

Behold, where, shrinking from the gazer's
eye,

The Man of Misery retires to die !—
Entomb'd, perhaps, in yon dark prison
walls,

The sport of vulgar insolence he falls :—
Quench'd in a loathsome cell, expires the
ray,

That pour'd on man the intellectual day.—
Oh, sad pre-eminence of letter'd Woe !—
What bitter tears from mourning Science
flow !—

More keenly, as more sensitive his heart,
The Child of Genius feels the woe-shot
dart.— [claim'd—

How must his sacred sorrows be pro-
How eas'd ?—to dig too weak, to beg
asham'd.—

Say, at some public corner shall he stand ?—
Court general pity with an outstretch'd
hand ?— woe ;—

Ah no !—not his the voice of vulgar
From him no tears to move and sue, can
flow ;

From him no sighs of tutor'd anguish
break ;—

His wimble trembles on his faded cheek.—
Ye honour'd Band !—ye Delegates of
Heaven !— [given ;

To whom at once the will and power are
Who seek the virtuous deed, but shun its
fame ;— [shame ;—

Who drooping genius raise, but spare his
Whose handmaid pious Charity appears,
And dips her plume divine in human tears ;—
You build no palaces of vain parade,
The founder's boast, but not the wretch's
aid ;—

Not yours the pride, proud of itself alone,
That characters in gold the Parian stone,
You found no trumpet, to proclaim aloud,
"This day we give !"—and catch the ga-
zing crowd ;

But yours the taste to save the living Band,
Not deck his tomb with posthumous re-
ward :— [glow

Still be it yours !—still may your bosoms
With those pure joys the good alone can
know ; [day

Through many a year may this returning
Shine on your meeting with its brightest
ray ;—

Still may the Circle feel an honest Pride,
Where Talen, Worth, and Somewhat
preside !— [lov'd,

Still be your bounty blest, your labours
To man propitious, and by Heaven ap-
prov'd !

1. Written under a Dream
HARMONY, in H. C.
Infant Son on the

W I
To V

These thou shalt find, if Heav'n so blest thy
lot, [give.
More than the wealth of India has to
But should thy fortune, at some future day,
Call thee far hence to distant lands to roam,
Still may that pow'r, attendant on thy way,
Ere life's best joys are fled, conduct thee
home,
To this lov'd vale, or other scenes as fair,
In tranquil ease thine active years to
close;
To breathe the purest sweets of ev'ning air,
And with the parting day in peace re-
pose!

Breamore, Jan. 25, 1787. W. B.

II. BY THE SAME.

Address'd to his Son, at the age of Fifteen Years, the Day before he went to embark for the East Indies, on visiting the Father's native Place, and at the Grave of his deceased Parents in the Parish Church of St. Clement, at Sandwich, in Kent.

ERE you embark upon the stormy sea,
And leave this land for many a distant
year,

Oh! let me once more hold you to my
heart, [tear!

Draw the deep sigh, and shed the tender

All that remains of those who gave me life

Beneath this Holy Altar sleep in dust;

Who taught me to adore that sacred pow'r,
"In whom alone successive ages trust."

Who, if you faithful serve, will bless your
days [state:

Through all the changes of this varied
'Tis His to cloud our fortune's brightest
beams,

His to dispel the gloom of adverse fate;

His to compose the agitated mind

When Nature's tenderest ties are rent
apart;

His to support in this distressful hour,

To soothe the sorrows of the wounded
heart.

Go now, my son, pursue your destin'd
way [cease;

His potent word shall bid the storm to
Amidst the raging billows He presides;

Ever confide in Him, and be at peace.

April 2, 1802. W. B.

THE CROOKED SIXPENCE,

Imitation of

PHILLIP'S "Simpson's Song"

HAPPY the school-girl, who, exempt
from cares

That cloud each future prospect, and elate
With present blessings, heedless of the
morrow,

Bosky, in the corner of her pocket hid
In ribbon purse, or that yeelp'd balloon,

Of red morocco, and with clasp of steel,

A crooked sixpence;—she with phidias
hears, [call

At evening's closing hour, the purling
Of cake and tart-woman.—If here, indeed,

Within these gloomy walls where busy
buds,

Like blushing roses in the desert air,
A tart-woman admittance finds, nor fear,

As vent'rous knight d. figur'd in occasion,
If such her cruel fate, how doubly bid

To watch the happy moment, when, un-
harm'd [thank

The massy gates grate harshly ope
And steal, unseen and silently along.

To where the well-known shop un-
springs

Its varied treasures—Here with eager eye
She views the sweet advantage, d. bid

which
To call her own, or where to fix her abode
Whether the Macaroon more charms

boast
Prompt on its silv'ry bise, or Rat-a-
Call'd Matrimony, as uniting in itself

The bitter with the sweet; or Custard rich
With luscious cream, and India's choicest

spice [note

Thickly o'erspread, whose high-arch'd
Look like a mural crown: on all the d. bid

With rapture, and enjoys the quick repast
While such her d. bid delight, how distant

far
My hapless fate, compell'd by adverse times
To try my aching grinders 'gainst the

strength
Of dry and salted Cod; or else to dine
On hard-boil'd dumpling of coarse fl. bid

meal,
Nor thus my sole complaint;—for while I
Beneath my humble roof, and court the d. bid

(The Muse who smiles with pay on the pen,
And scorns the pride of riches), or India

Epistles breathing forth a brother's love;
As thus intent I write, quick rustles in,

With grizzly beard and fishy unkempt hair,
A, loungers—worth of thieves, the d. bid

time, [d. bid

And thus the work of loungers. Down to
On the first vacant seat, and thence begins

His ceaseless senseless prattle—how of late
Wheat had advanc'd, what crops of p. bid

he grew, [d. bid

How much his bullocks cost, and how to
A London market simply would repay:

N. x. he enlarges on his wondrous feats
Perfidious in early youth, what leaps he took

Before the d. bid field, and how he hit
The promptest hunters lagging far behind.

Stunn'd by his thundering voice, I suffer
nought

But umph! and ah! and with availing ear
Now ken the fire, and now direct my looks

To the unfinished p. —Not a bat,
Alas, he takes, but in his dirty coat

Upon the polish'd fur—our remarks
The housewife's

has hat

file, and launches out again
ies perform'd; what miles he

he credit of the beast than him)
a pause. Exhausted I mean-

[play.
tend, and give my thoughts full
each subject to the very dregs
t, wearied, or anxious to retail

chievements at another's door,
and clears his throat, and then re-

seems
y morning hours—nor happier
ing mongrel, to whose tortur'd

ced wit a canister has hung,
p bladder fill'd with rattling peas;
t a friendly post, or pointed nail,
piercing thorn, affords relief,
s him from the incumbance.

ly round
his head, with sharp erected ears
of gratitude, but nought deseries;
if joy or torment; yet he barks
extacy, rolls o'er and o'er,
ers greatly at this sudden change.
iev'd, I quit my elbow chair
len spring, and pace my humble

y a giant-stride: I seem to breathe
r, and feel myself again
n man, and monarch of a shed:
chill evening o'er the wearied

r dusky veil, bids labour cease,
pers comfort to the poor man's
s
en 'midst higher orders lustres

r-houses and Operas abound
the charms that art and nature

husband well my frugal fire
her'd chips and sifted cinders
d.

y little family are plac'd,
s of joy, nor murmur when I cut
ring hand from off the coarse
n loaf, [share.
w how dearly priz'd) th' allotted
rest, (and slumbers soon o'ertake
oil mind,) I then begin to feel
iffence: Fancy, wont to play
er's part, then quickly conjures

[rise.
s scene of things—fresh honours
dead small-beer I deeply drink,
O Pye, the thought! thy gen'rous
elf a Poet, and aspire

y envied crown. But when I thus
n seize thy proffer'd boon,
s phantom flies, the thread is
s,
air, and find the whole a dream.
e tales record which, when a boy,
d ceaseless rapture and delight)

Some simple maiden, in her frothing pail
Sees all her future greatness; skips with ease,
O'er intervening years, to when she hopes
Th' accumulated gain must surely bring

A Lady's title and a Lady's air;
Exulting at the thought, the apes too soon
Each proud demeanor, and with scornful
foot

[poet's rise:
O'erthrows the source whence gilded prof.
Aghast she views the milky deluge spread
It's foaming tide around, and, dire mis-
chance!

Sees honours, titles, fortune, vanish all
In smoke, and irretrievable despair. M.

SONNET TO HEALTH.

By DR. PERFECT.

DEAR cherub of pleasure, appear!
O come from your fire-crafted hill!
Your smiles can existence endear,
My Cottage with harmony fill.

When heat bids me fly to the shade,
O visit my verdant recess;
Without thee, most soul-cheering maid,
Retirement's unable to bless.

When Winter determines the year,
The grave its gay mantle has lost,
The seasons all darkness and fear,
And Nature's imprisonment in frost;

Then, offspring of Pæon, thy comforts im-
part; [heart.
Suppress Nature's sigh, and enliven my

TO EMMA. By the same.

DOES the Silk-worm or Jeweller's aid
To my Emma's exterior extend?
Their beauties shall perish and fade,
Asham'd with my Emma's to blend.

Indebted to Nature alone,
Unaffectedly neat is the girl;
Her graces and smiles are her own;
And she wants neither Satin nor Pearl.

An Epitaph in Sandbach Church Yard, upon
a "MRS. ALICE KITCHING, who was
born at Nottingham, June 9, 1680, and
died at Bradwall, April 18, 1718."

RECEIVE a treasure, earth, which
For outvies [rest,
The richest ore and gems that in thee
Whilst her fair soul is wing'd for Paradise,
And sings triumphant hymns among the
Bless'd.

This good and faithful servant whilst she
liv'd,
A brighter title than a Prince or Lord,
Has now her wages with applause receiv'd,
Is crown'd with doubled honour and re-
ward.

How sweet her dust! how blooming is her
fame! [grew;

The standard of true worth in her de-
Her friends on this fair stone inscribe her
name,
But in their hearts embalm her memory."

ODE

ODE ON THE PRESENT PEACE.

PROCLAIMED APRIL 24, 1802.

WELCOME! O welcome! sweetly-smiling Peace! [round!]
Thrice welcome to the warring nations
Gladly thy steps exulting Britons trace,
And hail, with heartfelt joy, the hal-
low'd sound.

May Amaranth ever deck thy Olive's
green, [seen!]
And long thy blest'd abode on earth be
How oft thy wish'd return has been im-
plor'd,

How oft thy long delay has been deplor'd,
Let countless numbers, sunk in sorrow, say:
The doating parent—brother—sister—
friend,— [—blend

The helpless child—the widow's mother,
Their mournful voices in the solemn lay.
Around thy Olive fast the Amaranth bind,
Nor more let woes like these afflict
mankind.

Bid pallid Discord's hissing snakes expire.
Long has the Fury, fraught with vengeful
ire,

Dealt fell destruction o'er a jarring world;
Long, long, with human gore has stain'd
the ground. [mant bound,

Oh! may the fiend, in chains of Aca-
Be far from Britain's shores indignant
hur'd!

Nor ever with her ruthless hand presume
To spoil thy Olive's amaranthine bloom.

Celestial Maid! Offspring of grace divine!
See thy twin sister, laughing Plenty, join
To greet thy coming with an open hand:

Sweet Harbinger! prophetic of thy
reign,

With riches laden, see, she comes again,
Once more to bless fair Freedom's favor'd
land:

Lasting as Time may be fresh pure delight,
And War and Famine sink in endless night!

But, 'midst the general joy, let Britain
raise

To all her warlike toils the meed of praise;
Whole val'rous deeds have set whole na-
tions free:

Nor those forget, whose voluntary zeal
Dauntless stepp'd forward for their
Country's weal;

Joint guardians of our sacred liberty!
Grateful to be thy, our voices let us raise,
And, in a Nation's chorus, sound their
praise.

• Welcome, O welcome! sweetly-smiling
Peace! [round!]

Thrice welcome to the warring nations
Gladly thy steps exulting Britons trace,
And hail, with heartfelt joy, the hal-
low'd sound.

O Power Supreme! from whom all bleas-
ing flows,

In holy faith, that thus we long may
know.

LINES, ON OCCASION OF THE

GENERAL THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE.

OUR Pray'r^o is heard, and wro-
rob'd Peace once more [wings
Her angel form displays. With outstretch'd
She hovers o'er this highly-favour'd Isle,
Twining the Olive with the Laurel Wreath,
To deck the Heroes who with ^{brave} ^{deeds}

Have fought in our defence, while Europe
The welcome visitant. The angry waves
Of popular commotion cease to roar.

Now "may the veteran brave at ease recline
Beside the margin of the flowing stream,
Where Britain's glory † seems its holy
dome; [from,

Or, stretch'd beneath the high o'er arching
That spread their leafy boughs o'er its walls,
Recount the dangers he has undergone,
Ere in that quiet station he attain'd [rest."
The hard-earn'd recompense of all his
Now may the Hand, who, still with con-
rage firm

And persevering zeal, on Egypt's shores
Maintain'd their station, till complete suc-
cess [came,

Had crown'd their labours in a glorious
Respite a purer air, nor sink beneath
The scorching sun-beams from a sunny sky,
Reflected fiercely on their throbbing brow.

The modest Chief, who feelingly deplor'd
His Country's loss, and with a manly grief,
In praise of valiant Abercrombie's worth,

The honour'd Patron of his early days,
Sunk the just tribute to his own desert,

May taste repose, and in the Nation's love
Enjoy that homage he has well secur'd.

Oh! for these blessings of returning Peace,
Long may the song of gratitude unslogg'd
Resound from ev'ry tongue and ev'ry heart,

Be as an altar, whence the offering pure
Of genuine piety may blaze to the v'n^o!

And may it, like the daily sacrifice,
Receive the sanction promiss'd from above;

That so, propitious to our ardent prayer,
The Author Supreme may long preserve
The season of tranquillity and joy.

And bled, with his continued smile, a land
Which has through Ages past his mercy
thar'd!

So may our Sovereign his perfections find;
May no affliction smite his sacred head,
With phrenzied rage uplifted in destiny!

Nor foreign can'tail, nor domestic strife,
Disturb the quiet evening of his days!

Oh! let it lengthen'd to the utmost verge
Of Nature's date! and may his children see,
With wisdom and renown, maintain the
way,

Through many a generation yet unborn,
O'er a united, free, and loyal realm.

M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, May 6.

• See Queen, a Poem, by the same
Writer, published in 1801.

† Greenwich Hospital.

‡ In the Temple of Jerusalem.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801-2.

H. OF LORDS.

March 15.

THE *Earl of Carlisle* rose, to throw out a suggestion or two relative to the Definitive Treaty. He was proud to hear that Ministers had at last adopted a spirited language on the occasion. A great change had taken place in France since the signing of the Preliminary Treaty. The Cisalpine Republic had been added to her dominions; as was also Guiana, by the treaty with Portugal; and, by a secret article in that with Spain, the Floridas were to be ceded to her. These circumstances, he said, made it material for the House to have some information on the subject, before the Definitive Treaty itself should come forward for discussion.

Lord *Perceval* promised, that whenever the signing the Definitive Treaty should take place, it should be laid before the House, with the fullest information possible.

In the Commons, the same day, the Plymouth Embankment and Drainage bill, the American Treaty bill, and the bill for Relief of Spiritual Persons, were passed.

The report of the Committee upon the Civil List was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a committee was appointed to consider of the state of the Corn Trade between Great Britain and Ireland; and to report from time to time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 16.

Lord *Redefdale* moved for a Committee, to take into consideration that part of the Act of Union which relates to the election of Peers to be returned to Parliament.—Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Fox*, being called upon by the Speaker, rose, and addressed him nearly as follows:

"Sir.—The motion which I am about to make is in itself of no intrinsic moment; and, were it not for its concomitant circumstances, otherwise too unimportant to call for particular attention, it might pass under the customary forms, and mix with unconcerned regard in the common usage of the House. It is, however, of a different description, arising from a most unlooked-for event; and, for, if that event had been a calamity in which a private person, however lamented, in which private considerations, however extended, should have become the subject, I would not, God knows, have trespass'd one instant upon the attention and usages of the House; but it is a national loss, a universal misfortune; so in regarding public opinion, so in reflecting on all that I hear and see, the world feels it, and the world deplures it.

"Sir, the Noble Person to whom I allude, and now no more, who is as generally and sincerely lamented as any subject that ever departed before him; had something so strikingly eminent, so peculiarly benevolent, and so marked in his character, and displayed these qualities to such virtuous, beneficent, and liberal purposes, that, as they would form a splendid example for others who hold a dignified situation in the country, so they claim the homage of the heart in acknowledgment of his worth, and the tribute of tears for the loss of it. The loss happened at that peculiar period of life when all his powers were active to do good; and when his active talents and inclination led him to do all the good he could; as if he had not, in the whole of his former life, performed enough to convince the publick of the fact. If a man like him had fallen in earlier life, it might be said by those who were vers'd in the vicissitudes of human events, 'that sometimes the dawn of youth promised safety, but alas! the conduct of their ripening years disappointed their expectations;' and however private friendship, in the period of his youth, might weep over his loss, the publick could not be interested in the loss; and if he had died in an advanced period of age, whatever might have been his virtues, still, having run his course, and all his duties performed, the publick, contented with that, would feel less interest in his fate; and consequently looking forward to a virtuous successor of youthful years, would less deplore it. But he died in that peculiar moment, when all his acts manifested how deeply he had the welfare of his country at heart, and how much he studied the good of all mankind. Born to that exalted situation, and raised by splendid possessions to that elevated rank, which would have open'd unobstructed youth to temptation, and make even their virtues liable to perversion, and the best minds to corruption: But this truly Noble Man afforded a happy contrast to that; his high rank, his elevated situation, his splendid possessions, were ever united to application to the very best purposes, and made the uses of his princely fortunes to many donations of benevolent deeds. Of him, and to him, might well be applied the lessons of the Roman story—

"*Rarus est sensus communis in illa fortuna.*"

Sensibility is but too rarely to be found in any situation of such exalted circumstances; but he, in the midst of all that was to be envied, all that was magnificent

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and great; had all the virtues of self-denial; all the virtues of self-command; he humbled himself, to exalt others; the good of others was his fondest object, and to make his fellow-citizens happy was his peculiar happiness and hope; collectively and individually it was his care, and never ceasing efforts attended it; it was the unwearied principle of his life. He died, it was true, in a state of celibacy; but, if his benevolence to those who had children, if his unbounded charity towards the afflicted, the fatherless, and the orphan, were to be taken into consideration, no man had or left a more numerous family. His honesty, his care, his humanity, and his friendship, were not limited to the circle of relatives, how much fewer they shared in all; they did not stop there—they extended through a vaster circle of private friends, and even beyond that—they reached to all who, either from their merits or their misfortunes, came within the precincts of his knowledge. Nor were his friendships transient, resulting from inconsiderateness, or arising from caprice; if he loved you at the beginning of the year, if substantial cause did not oblige him to change it in the middle of it, his affection increased at its end.

"It is an acknowledged fact, and every day's trial puts it to the test, that as men wax in years, they wax in affections; and as they gain in maturity, they lose in that flow and warmth of soul which marked their youthful career. This was not the case with him; for no man ever studied a mechanic art, no man ever studied trade or eloquence, with more assiduity than he did the art of doing good; and he accomplished his object; for he even improved in it every day, inasmuch that, I believe, so extensive was his munificence, I can scarcely think, had he lived, notwithstanding his increasing infirmities, precisely as they almost were, they would but barely keep pace with it.

"If he had any failing, it was such only as would appear to superficial eyes. It was, that, even in all his private amusements, he still intermixed something of public utility. His object was not to live, or to live for the good of others, in a variety of instances, public and private, that have been manifested, and want no proof from me. He wisely and well, when he could no otherwise save his country, turned his thoughts to its Agriculture: how he has contributed to improve it, but shows in what way he could most efficiently be his country's best friend.

"With respect to his political opinions, it is true that many of those who now hear me, believe them entitled to no other light than arguments to others, who may entertain a different opinion, an apology for men losing their way by due attention to

by mentioned him. There are some of us who, in our ancestry, and of their vi-trood in the extreme. His were great and honorable; he felt it, and I am sure the people do the same. If we read that at Rome the Caud were ambitious of the progeny, in should the Ruffels be of theirs, for the very same cause, their firm attachment to popular principles—few men had more love for the purity of his family's character than he; and how well they were entitled to it was written in the page of history, in which when he adverted, and there would the fate of Hampden, of Penn, and of Rufell, was he not to be commended for entertaining, as he did, a jealous opinion of the system of Government? In saying this, I think, however, I may add, that, in whatever way his public principles may be regarded, there can be but one opinion as to his greatness, as worth, and excellence of the man—[*Adry of Hear!* Hear! from all parts of the Hall, in tones of effort.] His conduct then, I say, Sir, in politics, as in private life, was consistent, manly, and patriotic.

"I now come to close what I have to say, and to those who admire purity, in that the end of this great and good correspondence with his life, as through the whole of it he had shown that he never made self's paramount object. As I stated that in his utmost prosperity the misfortunes of others reached his heart, so in the last trial he made the welfare of others

more than his own immediate care; and the same consistency which he manifested in the prime of life had health, he enjoyed on a bed of torture with impending death, where, instead of that excruciating torture which others might suffer, the end of themselves, even in that awful and distressing moment, self was put out of the question, and he died, as he lived, a miracle of goodness. He regarded with a long eye the happiness of those he left behind, and in a minute detail provided for them accordingly.—In speaking of such a man, I may appear as drawing flowers on the tomb; I have, however, Sir, more than that in view, and what a much more congenial to his own nature, this end and object was willing, my God and my duty is the same; and, therefore, by impressing the minds of others with an exalted and profound value for his virtues and his deeds, make his life and his death a powerful example to great men, and useful to the world at large. In that respect I trouble the House; and if he could be seen on the world below, he would be a great blessing to the world, that his memory should be a constant and faithful teacher to all who are to follow him. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. J. [Signature]

of Hear! Hear! from every part of the House.] rather less for the sake of my own feelings, than in consideration of the public motives which induced me to address you. I shall conclude with a quotation from an eminent orator, who was young when he said, that "Crime was a curse even in the time it was successful; while Virtue was a blessing not only during the life of its possessor, but in the happy influence of the example it left to posterity."

Mr. Fox then moved, that a new writ should be issued for the Borough of Tavistock, in the room of Lord John Russell, now Duke of Bedford.

Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion; and the writ was ordered.

On the second reading of the Irish Duty bill, Mr. Foster, in arguing against it, drew a melancholy picture of the state of the finances of that part of the United Kingdom; and opposed the bill, as inefficient, confused, and improvident.

Mr. Cerry replied; and stated, that the Right Hon. Gentleman made his calculations in an unfair way, by taking the period immediately subsequent to the late unfortunate rebellion as the basis of his argument, the sequel and the conclusion of which were therefore not to be relied on.

Mr. Foster vindicated himself from the charge of having drawn an exaggerated picture of the calamitous state of Ireland.

The bill was read a second time, and committed.

March 17.

The bill for regulating his Majesty's Marine Forces while on shore was passed.

Admiral Berkeley presented a petition from Dr. Edward Jenner, praying for a reward for his discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation. Referred to a Committee.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the sum of 266,666*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was voted to his Majesty for the Ordnance of Land Service for Great Britain, for April and May, 1802, and the sum of 50*l.* for Ordnance in Ireland, for the same period.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend and continue the act, permitting starch to be made, duty-free, from rice and potatoes.

March 18.

An Account of Additions to the Public Debt was presented; and were also Papers relative to the Claims for American Vessels detained in the West Indies at the beginning of the war.

M. OF LORDS.

March 19.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to several public and private bills. A message was sent to the Commons, to

desire a Copy of their Report on the Civil List Accompts.—Copy sent.

The order for proceeding on Crew's divorce bill being read, Lord Auckland and the Chancellor wished to hear evidence at the bar. This was accordingly done, and the proceedings and damages in the Sheriff's Court proved.

Lord Catcott, deeming this evidence insufficient, moved the second reading of the bill, and was supported by Lord Mulgrave.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Redfild, the Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Auckland, opposed the bill.

The Duke of Clarence replied with much force of argument to the points which had been dwelt upon by the learned Lords.

The House divided: for the second reading 41; against it 21. The bill was consequently lost.

In the Commons, the same day, the bill for continuing Duties in Ireland, after some objections by Mr. Jones and Mr. Robinson, was passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the gross assessment and net produce of the Income Duty in Great Britain, up to the 5th of April, 1801, distinguishing the returns made before the commercial commissioners; as also of the gross amount of the Income Duty, for the year ending 1801, distinguishing the different classes, viz. those under 200*l.* per annum; from that sum to 500*l.* from that to 1,000*l.* then to 2,000*l.* and lastly to 5,000*l.* with all above that amount, distinguishing at the same time the deductions on account of children, and specifically stating the number of persons in each class. Ordered.

Mr. Addington took the opportunity of observing, that whatever opinion he entertained of this tax, that opinion was the result of long and serious reflection; not could any thing which occurred in any quarter, however respectable, influence or alter his mind on the subject, and what still was would be seen when he submitted to the House the ways and means for the year.

March 22.

Sir W. Young reported from the Committee on the bookellers' and printers' petition. Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, for the Repeal of the Income Tax.

Lord Belgrave obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of an act made in the 7th and 8th years of William III. as relates to the disabling of persons offering against the same from serving in Parliament, and to make other or more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

Between the FRENCH REPUBLIC, his Majesty the King of Spain and the Swiss, and the BATAVIAN REPUBLIC (on the one part): and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND (on the other part).

The Full Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of Peace by the Preliminary Articles, which were signed in London the 9th Vendémiaire an. 10 (1st of October, 1801). (Vol. LXXI. p. 1033.)

And as by the 15th article of the Preliminaries it has been agreed on, "that Plenipotentiaries should be named on the part of each Government, who should repair to Amiens, and there proceed to arrange a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Powers:"

The Full Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, has named as Plenipotentiary the Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, Counsellor of State:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, General in his Majesty's Army, &c. &c.

His Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Government of the Batavian Republic, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries; to wit, his Catholic Majesty has named Don Joseph Nicolsd' Azara, his Counsellor of State, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. Ambassador Extraordinary of his Majesty to the French Republic, &c. &c. And the Government of the Batavian Republic has named Reger Jean Schimmelpenninck its Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Republic, &c.

Which said Plenipotentiaries, having duly communicated to each other their respective powers, which are transcribed at the conclusion of the present Treaty, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French Republic, his Majesty the King of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian Republic, on the one side; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the other part.

The contracting parties shall use their utmost efforts to preserve perfect harmony between their respective countries, without permitting any act of hostility whatever, by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretext.

They shall carefully avoid every thing which might for the future disturb the happy union now re-established between them, and shall not give any succour or

protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would wish to injure any one of them.

II. All the prisoners made on sea and the other, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried off or delivered up during the war and up to the present day, shall be restored without ransom, in six weeks at the latest, in be reckoned from the day when the Ratifications of the present Treaty are exchanged, and on paying the debts which they shall have contracted during their captivity. Each of the contracting parties shall respectively discharge the advances which shall have been made by any of the contracting parties for the support and maintenance of prisoners in the countries where they have been detained. There shall be appointed by mutual consent for this purpose a commission, specially empowered to ascertain and determine the compensations which may be due to any one of the contracting parties. The time and the place shall likewise be fixed by mutual consent for the meeting of the Commissioners who shall be entrusted with the execution of this Article, and who shall take into account, not only the expenses incurred on account of the prisoners of the respective nations, but likewise on account of the foreign troops, who before being taken were in the pay and at the disposal of one of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic Majesty restores to the French Republic and its Allies, viz. his Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies which respectively belonged to them, and which have been either occupied or conquered by the British forces during the course of the present war, with the exception of the Island of Trinidad and of the Dutch possessions in the Island of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees in full property and sovereignty the Island of Trinidad to his Britannic Majesty.

V. The Batavian Republic cedes and guarantees in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty all the possessions and establishments in the Island of Ceylon, which previous to the war belonged to the Republic of the United Provinces, or to the Dutch East India Company.

VI. The Port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian Republic in full sovereignty, in the same manner as it prevails to the war.

The ships of war belonging to the other confederates shall be allowed to enter the ports of the Republic, and shall not be obliged to pay any

Batavian Republic compels the ships of its own nation to pay.

VII. The territories and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were antecedent to the war. However, the boundaries of French and Portuguese Guiana are fixed by the River Arawari, which empties itself into the Ocean above Cape North, near the islands Nungo and Penetentia, about a degree and a third of North latitude. These boundaries shall run along the River Arawari, from its mouth the most distant from Cape North to its source, and afterwards on a right line, drawn from that source, to the Rio-Ranto towards the West.

In consequence, the northern bank of the River Arawari, from its distant mouth to its source, and the territories that lie to the North of the line of the boundaries laid down as above, shall belong in full sovereignty to the French Republic.

The southern bank of the said river, from the same mouth, and all the territories to the South of the said line, shall belong to her Most Faithful Majesty.

The navigation of the River Arawari, along the whole of its course, shall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have been agreed upon between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon, respecting the settlement of their boundaries in Europe, shall nevertheless be adhered to, conformably to the stipulations of the Treaty of Bajados.

VIII. The territories, possessions, and rights of the Sublime Porte, are maintained in their integrity, as they were before the war.

IX. The Republic of the Seven Islands is recognized.

X. The Islands of Malta, Gazo, and Camino, shall be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held on the same conditions on which it possessed them before the war, and under the following stipulations:

1. The Knights of the Order, whose languages* shall continue to subsist, after the exchange of the Ratification of the present Treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as soon as the exchange shall have taken place. They will there form a general Chapter, and proceed to the election of a Grand Master, chosen from among the natives of the nations which preserve their language, unless that election has been already made since the exchange of the Preliminaries.

It is understood that an election, made subsequent to that epoch, shall alone be considered valid, to the exclusion of any other that may have taken place at any period prior to that epoch.

2. The Governments of the French Re-

public and of Great Britain, desiring to place the Order and Island of Malta in a state of entire independence with respect to them, agree, that there shall not be in future either a French or English language; and that no individual belonging to either the one or other of these powers shall be admitted into the Order.

3. There shall be established a Maltese language, which shall be supported by the territorial revenues, and commercial duties of the Island. This language shall have its peculiar dignities, an establishment, and an hotel. Proofs of Nobility shall not be necessary for the admission of Knights of this language; and they shall be moreover admissible to all offices, and shall enjoy all privileges in the same manner as the Knights of the other languages. At least, half of the municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on the Government, shall be filled by inhabitants of the Islands of Malta, Gazo, and Camino.

4. The forces of his Britannic Majesty, shall evacuate the Island, and its dependencies, within three months from the exchange of the Ratifications, or sooner if possible. At that epoch it shall be given up to the Order in its present state, provided the Grand Master, or Commissioners fully authorized according to the Statutes of the Order, shall be in the Island to take possession, and that the force which is to be provided by his Sicilian Majesty, as is hereafter stipulated, shall have arrived there.

5. One half of the garrison, at least, shall be always composed of native Maltese; for the remainder the Order may levy recruits in those countries only which continue to possess the languages (*posseder les langues*). The Maltese troops shall have Maltese Officers. The Commander in Chief of the garrison, as well as the nomination of the officers, shall pertain to the Grand Master; and this right he cannot resign even temporarily, except in favour of a Knight, and in concurrence with the advice of the Council of the Order.

6. The independence of the Isles of Malta, of Gazo, and Camino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia.

7. The neutrality of the Order and of the Island of Malta, with its dependencies, is proclaimed.

8. The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and the navigation of all nation, who shall there pay equal and moderate duties; these duties shall be applied to the cultivation of the Maltese language, as specified in Paragraph 3, to that of the Civil and Military Establishments of the Island, as well as to that of a general Lazaretto, open to all colours.

9. That

* *Langue*; class, or tribe.

oned revolt were not remedied. could occasion, however, grown experience, and more moderate by—when they had become equally of the military and the civil—our ancestors over King William, with whom they stipulated their conditions, who, having no natural or hereditary right to reign, had no pretence for appealing to Royal privilege against the rights of a people who had voluntarily accepted him for their Sovereign. It was when *Revolt* had finished, that the *Revolution*, so happy in its consequences, was achieved; and when party spirit had died away, that men became capable of being governed with mildness and equity.

The French Revolution, from the beginning, has differed from that of England in every thing relative to Religion; instead of a sect of *Religious Zealots*, the French Reformers were at pains to display the *Principles of Atheism*, and a contempt for Revealed Religion; but it is no small matter of triumph, to those who feel the necessity of combining the principles of true Religion with those of true Allegiance to their Sovereign, to find, that the present ruler of France has, *with the general will of the people*, re-established the Christian Religion.

The World is no longer menaced with the principles that prevailed when England entered into the war. The French themselves are convinced of the fallacy of their *system of equality and doctrine of Infidelity*; they are now less sensible of the folly of attempting to reduce all nations to their form of government and mode of acting. Nay, the very principle of the Government of the many is completely overturned; and they perceive, that peace and security, without which there can be no happiness, is only to be found under the government of a few. Here indeed is a legitimate lesson, and twenty-four millions of men, who for some time boasted that each was a portion of the Sovereign, find that it is to a man that they can alone expect protection. They have reverted to their old form of government under a new name, and for a King they have substituted a Consul—hereby giving a proof to all mankind of the magnitude of their error.

England alone has stood superior to the shock of the Revolution, and triumphed over the errors and efforts of those Anarchists, whose aim was at one time universal dominion, but who at last have found out that the laws are immutable, and that the theories of men are only good so far as they correspond with the situation of men and of the globe.

England never engaged in the war for empire, but for security against an attack upon that form of Government and those principles of Liberty, established at the glorious Revolution of 1688; and the King, under the auspices of the Almighty, pre-

ferred

in the great struggle, has exhibited in this example, the reward of which will be the preservation of a Constitution that stood the test of ages, and of a Royal Family which has given happiness to several nations. The blood and treasure that glorious effort has cost are indeed great; but the object now has been obtained. Scarcely, then, human happiness is mutable, and future uncertain, we have but to unite in saying, that hitherto, under the guidance Providence, we have proceeded, and freed free from those sources of internal war, which have devastated more than half of the civilized world; and that we have maintained our character of Sons to our Allies, to our Sovereign, and character for honesty, courage, and mercy, which has so long distinguished this Nation by sea and by land, at least in foreign countries.

Let our Peace may be durable in a late will to which we are warranted in a hope, founded on the peaceful Union, that the Nation has not in any way forfeited that character which has fit to, and maintained him, an eternal state of wealth, grandeur, and

THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

The Proclamation of Peace (as printed in p. 369.) excited the most lively sensations of joy. The streets were crowded at a very early hour by persons of almost every rank, impatiently waiting for the

Every window in the line of the street then displayed a group of female beauty, and many ladies took possession of the seats by gratings. All were dressed in white, and groves of happiness seemed to reign uncontradicted. It is recorded on this more ascribed in the streets and in the houses of the people. The houses in the streets through which the procession passed, and more the appearance of pyramids of people; for the most dignified and dangerous situation were eagerly contended for, and with these the first display of beauty was completely disclosed. The proclamation was not attended by a tenth part of number. At half past six the

will draw up lines (There are three lines of the King's Palace) and the

the heralds, constables, high-constable, high-bailiff, and the civil officers of Westminster, assembled in an opposite line. At a quarter past 11 the King's band struck up "God Save the King!" "Rule Britannia," &c. were played before St. James's. The heralds, and knight-marshal with his men, in the mean time assembled in the stable-yard of the palace, from which they proceeded precisely at 12; and when they were coming out of Cleveland-row, the mob huzzaying, the heralds sounded their trumpets, marching forward till they passed St. James's gate, and came opposite the balcony window east of it, in which were the Queen, several of the Princesses, and other branches of the Royal Family, to see the sight. Here, about 11 minutes past 12, the trumpets being sounded, Walter Herald (Francis Townsend, esq.) read, for the first time, the proclamation of peace. At the conclusion the trumpets sounded; and the spectators, who were as numerous as it was possible to crowd together, gave one loud and general huzzay. The procession (as described in p. 369.) then moved forward. The cavalcade occupied nearly the entire length of Pall Mall, and was one of the grandest spectacles which, as a procession, ever was seen in the metropolis. When it arrived at Charing Cross, there was a general cry of "Hats off!" It was obeyed. The trumpets sounded three times, and a general cry of "Silence!" obtained. In consequence, this was, perhaps, the only place where the reading of the proclamation was heard. After it was read, the populace gave very loud and repeated huzzas. The roof of the New Church was crowded with spectators, like that of most other edifices in the course through which the procession was to pass. The arch below, which is enclosed with a parapet wall and iron palisades, and elevated above the level of the street, was also filled with people. A melancholy accident happened just as the heralds came abreast of this place. A stone railing runs round the roof of the church, and armed with stone urns at equal distances; and a man on the outside, in the bow on the Eastern end, had passed to be leaning his hand upon the urn before him, as he stretched forward, it fell off. No wonder, then, the end of Holborn Street, and the southern side of the Strand, all commanded a view of the spot; and every window being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, several of the spectators saw the stone in the commencement of its fall, and raised a loud shriek. The church being very high, this noise excited an alarm before the stone reached the ground, and several of the people below ran from their situation; but whether into or out of the danger, they did not know. Two young

men were crushed in its fall. It came in between them, but rather more upon the one than the other. The former was struck upon the head, and killed upon the spot, and the other so much wounded that he died on his way to the hospital. The bodies were at first carried into the church, and a surgeon attended, but his art was of no avail. A young woman was also taken away apparently much injured, and several others were hurt, but whether by flying splinters or the pressure of their companions, they do not know. The urn, which weighs about 220 lb. struck in its descent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away; but this was the only obstruction which it met on its fall. An officer of the church went up to ascertain the man whose hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over. He had fallen back, and fainted, upon its giving way: he was taken into custody, but we do not find that any blame is imputable to him. The urn stood upon a socket; but, instead of being secured by a strong iron spike running up the centre, there was nothing but a wooden one, which was entirely decayed, and consequently broke off with the pressure of the man's hand, as he was in the act of leaning forward. The stone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and sunk nearly a foot into the ground. A young man, about 18 years of age, an apprentice to a bookbinder in Holborn, died on the Saturday following, of a fracture of the skull, received on the above melancholy occasion.

Just as the procession arrived at Temple Bar, it being one o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired. An hour before this time the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, had arrived at the same place from the Mansion House in grand procession; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their state carriages, the Aldermen in their private coaches, accompanied by the officers of the City, the Militia, the East India Company Volunteers, and an immense concourse of people. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs alighted at the house of Messrs. Child, Dent, and Co. bankers. The state carriages passed through Temple Bar empty, and, turning in the space newly widened for the projected improvement to the west of the Bar, repassed the Bar, and resumed their stations in the line of Aldermen's carriages. A private of the horse-guards fell from his horse at Temple Bar, and received a slight wound from his own sword. As soon as notice was brought to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the approach of the heralds and suite from St. James's, they mounted their chargers. The Lord Mayor rode a very fine chestnut horse. The Sheriffs had also beautiful horses. They were all dressed in their robes and chains of office. Sir John Eamer held in his hand

the ancient sceptre, which is regularly transferred when the Lord Mayor is sworn in, but seldom or never used in public; it is about 13 inches long, made with gold and glass, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, round the coronet; at the top is the British arms. The Sheriffs bore their wands. They were received with a grand acclamation of trumpets and other musical instruments; and took the station within the gate, which was shut and guarded. On the approach of the procession on the Westminster side, the horse-guards filed off and lined both sides of the way. The heralds of Westminster; the officers of the high-bailiff, and the constables did the same, and made a lane for the Knight Marshal and his officers to ride up to the gate. The high-constable of Westminster went first to clear the way. Sir Joseph Mordaunt, as Knight Marshal, dressed in his mantle and collar, mounted on a beautiful cream-coloured charger, led by two men, went up to the gate; and the trumpeters having given three distinct sounds of the trumpet, the Knight Marshal knocked thrice with his staff on the gate, which was opened; and he passed through, and delivered into the hands of the Lord Mayor a paper with the sign manual, demanding, on the part of his Majesty, admission into the City, to make proclamation of the peace. The Lord Mayor signified his assent; and the Knight Marshal, with his suite, returned to the Herald, and announced that the passage was open. The cavalcade then moved on; and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs took their place in the line immediately after the Herald, and other officers of the College of Arms. At the bottom of Chancery-lane the whole halted, and the trumpeters having made their sound, the Herald read aloud his Majesty's proclamation. The state coach fell into the rear of the Marshal, Herald, &c. and was followed by ten Aldermen's carriages, among whom were those of Messrs. Skinner, Crompton, Staines, Cadell, Arley, Flower, Shaw, &c. The procession moved on through Fleet-street, up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Church-yard, and into Chancery. The Lord Mayor rode in a very capacious style; but one of the Sheriff (Rastell), whose horse was frightened at the noise and crowd, had nearly received a severe fall under St. Dunstons' clock. While the cavalcade was going along Fleet-street a child flung out of a woman's arms in a street of ill repute; but the mob caught and threw it. At the top of Ludgate-hill the cavalcade again halted; and the trumpeters, having sounded thrice, the proclamation was again read. When the proclamation was read opposite the Mansion-house, a table was erected for the reception of the Lord Mayor and his friends, in the front of the Mansion-house, intended for 40 or 50 people; by one of the

uprights breaking, part of the scaffolding gave way, from which Mr. Hadley, brother-in-law to the Lady Mayoress, received very severe bruises, and Mr. Samuel Dimes and several others were slightly hurt. A sailor fell from a niche in St. Mildred's church, in the Poultry, into which he had previously climbed, and broke his leg; and a woman, who had imprudently got upon the iron rails on the West side of the Bank, slipped from her foot-hold, and the spikes entered the upper part of her thigh; she was removed from her dreadful situation in extreme agony, and carried off in a coach. The procession having reached the Royal Exchange, where Alderman Curtis was in military command, the proclamation was read for the last time, and very loud and reiterated buzzes. The procession passed along Cornhill and London-hill, three to Aldgate pump, where it doubled back along Fenchurch-street, up Gracechurch-street, down Cornhill, and formed opposite the Mansion-house, where his Majesty's thanks were presented by the Lord Mayor to the various Volunteer Corps. He invited their Commanders, as well as the Aldermen, &c. to dine with him. The horse-guards escorted the Herald's back to the Herald's College, in Doctors' Commons, and proceeded to St. James's, with the Knight Marshal and his men. As they went along, they deposited the three maces at Mr. Sherwood's, on Ludgate-hill.

The Lord Mayor invited the Herald to dine with him in their tavern. This they could not do; but they went to full creek.

The illuminations were never more general; and the effect was very striking. The splendour of the lights, reflected on the perpetual stream of carriages that rolled on through the streets below, presented a very animated scene. We cannot pretend to describe the effect of this wide-extended blaze. The whole firmament was as it were on fire; and by the darkness of the night, the splendour of the effort to convert night into the brightness of day was the more conspicuous. The Moon and Stars were both withdrawn from the competition of art to outstrip their glare, and to supersede their reign! The displays more particularly to be distinguished were,

Mr. Otis's house in Putnam-square, which was the object of universal admiration; and curiosity was empty gratitude, and was increased by admiration. From the top of the figure there rose a projecting colonnade of the Ionic Order, with corresponding pilasters, and garlands of various colours. The entablature, richly decorated, was divided in the centre by a tablet, on which was inscribed the word AMITY. The upper part of the structure was adorned by four pillars, each supporting a statue, the middle of which were statues of Liberty, Justice, and Peace, and the lower part of the structure was adorned by four pillars, each supporting a statue, the middle of which were statues of Liberty, Justice, and Peace, and the lower part of the structure was adorned by four pillars, each supporting a statue, the middle of which were statues of Liberty, Justice, and Peace.

ated by coloured lamps, from which issued a very vivid flame. Above the cornice was a star of the most brilliant colours, its magnitude proportionate to the height at which it was placed, crowning the whole of this temporary fabric. Before the side arches were placed two vases, of an antique form; the interstices between which were filled up with laurel trees, formed by green lamps, and the letters G. R. and F. R. surmounted by a Royal and Civic Crown. In the middle arch, above the cornice, was a large Transparency, representing England and France, with their various attributes, in the act of uniting their hands, in token of amity, before an altar dedicated to Humanity. Over it, in the centre, appeared the word *Peace*, with olive branches around it.—At four in the afternoon, the business of lighting up commenced; and such was the immense number of lamps, that, notwithstanding the active exertions of 30 skilful lamp-lighters, it was seven before the work was finished. Though the whole front was nearly a sheet of undulating radiance, nothing heavy or overloaded was to be seen; all was light, and seemed rather to be suspended in air, than fixed to an immoveable object, while the various colours had more the appearance of a beautiful piece of jewellery, than a collection of lamps. The whole was arranged in the form of a temple, with much appropriate ornament, and was very creditable to the Ambassador, and to the magnificence of his Government, which directed the expense of it: but the very circumstance of its extraordinary brilliancy was the reason that few people could approach it, comparatively with the numbers who went to see it. Soon after eight o'clock Portman-square was so completely jammed with people and carriages, that it was very difficult to get either in or out. Many carriages were stationary more than three hours. Nothing could exceed the gaiety of the scene, the band of music of the Coldstream Guards being within-side the railing of Portman square during the whole evening, playing martial airs. The square was thickly crowded at 3 in the morning.

THE BANK. The illumination of this national edifice was what might be expected from its wealth and importance, and the taste and magnificence of its Governors and Directors. The pediment all round the top of the building at both ends, and in the whole of the front, was headed with a thick row of yellow lamps, and the same at the bottom of the architrave. In the grand front of the building the windows were severally framed round by a heading of the same coloured lamps. The four columns in the principal front had a spiral wreath of lamps running from top to bottom; between the two central ones, a transparent picture representing Britannia,

seated; her robe of war is cast aside; and her helmet, shield, and cuirass, lying by her, show that she has recently disarmed; she is saluted by Peace; and Minerva, as her counsellor, stands near her tribune, while the pyramid immediately behind this group is a type of that stability which her government must acquire from such an union. Britannia stretches out her right hand to receive Industry and Genius; while the other holds a cornucopia, the emblem of that abundance which best corresponds with the liberality of her views. This allegory exhibits the British Nation under the auspices of Peace, impelled by the wisdom of her councils to call into useful action the corporeal and intellectual energies of the country. The four flat columns were headed in the same manner as the windows, with zig-zag wreaths from top to bottom. In both of the wings the false windows were filled with a star, except the last but one of each, in which were beautiful transparencies by Smirke; the one a female figure, with an olive-branch waved over the head; the other shewing emblems of plenty. Between the urns which form the ornaments on the top was a festoon drapery, which had a most elegant as well as brilliant effect.

THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE. The wings of this superb building were ornamented with festoons, forming the segment of a circle. Between the six columns, which were richly ornamented with twelve rows of necklaces, was placed the word "*Peace*," the vases of the columns being beautifully ornamented with lamps. In the centre opening of the front was a brilliant star, supported by the letters G. R. with the Imperial crown predominant. This illumination consisted of 10,000 lamps.

THE MANSION HOUSE was embellished by a large transparency in the front. The subject—Peace dispensing her favours to the inhabitants of all parts of the globe. She appeared as an aerial being, to whom four figures, each representing one of the four quarters of the globe, were paying homage, and gratefully accepting her mediation. Each quarter had its appropriate emblem; among which, at a distance, might be seen the commercial Bortol Great Britain returning to port. The whole had a fine effect. Above the transparency was the word "*Peace*," and above that "*G. R.*" The pillars were also encircled partially with lamps, and some of the windows of the mansion were illuminated.

The front of the **PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE** was embellished in three divisions. In the centre compartment, Belshazzar, stopped in her desolating course by the Goddess of Peace, dropped the reins of her horses which drew her blood-stained car, and turned aside her face with aversion from the olive-branch presented to her. At the top in the centre,

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centre, was placed a brilliant Star of the Order of the Garter. Inscription, "Glory to God on High!" Another transparent painting in the Eastern department, represented the horrors of War; a woman in agony lying on the corpse of a deceased soldier; in the back ground, a city and port in flames; the terrified inhabitants flying in various directions. Inscription, "War and Desolation." On the Western side, Britannia and Peace greeting each other. The distant scene presented the rising sun shining over a placid sea, and brightening a landscape in which the plowman whistled on his way; the emblems of Commerce, Industry, and Plenty, were spread around; a City rebuilding, emblematical of the renovation of public prosperity. Above was a Phoenix, the most ancient and celebrated symbol of the revival and regeneration of all things.—Inscription, "Peace and Restoration." The whole was richly decorated with coloured lamps disposed in chains and festoons.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE was superb beyond the powers of description. The immense size of the building, and its towering elevation above all those that surround it, afforded the proprietors prodigious advantages, which they improved with the greatest spirit. During the day the Union Flag was displayed from the summit of the building; but towards evening this was replaced by a model of a man of war, so large that it is matter of the greatest astonishment how they were able to hoist it to such an height. Flies and streamers floated from her top-masts. The front in Ruffel Street was illuminated with great taste. At the top was a Dove, with an olive-branch; farther down, a Crown, with flags of lance, and the letters "G. R." and below the word "Peace," in lamps of the greatest brilliancy. In front of the West front, however, that grand and expanse had been chiefly lavished, and certainly nothing so grand was ever before seen in London. Five columns, of the Corinthian order, rose from below to the top of the elliptical which formed the box-gallery, and seemed to support the whole. Between them were transparencies, exhibiting Peace, Britannia, Fame, and other appropriate figures. Among them was, first, a very large and beautiful transparency of the implements of war. Cannon were seen vomiting forth their destructive contents, and the dead and the dying appeared at a distance. The contrast thus produced heightened the effect to a wonderful degree. This was surmounted by a Wheelbarrow, and the words Peace and Plenty, in characters seemingly each three feet long. Olive branches extended a great way on each side. There was next a circular Transparency, with the arms and emblems of the United Kingdom. Above this appeared a brilliant Imperial crown,

with the two letters G. R. And at the top of all was an ineffably fine transparent painting of a Dove flying downward, and bearing an olive-branch in its mouth. About ten o'clock the crowd, which then filled all the adjoining streets, were surprised by the firing of a sky rocket from the roof of the theatre. This was followed by splendid fire-works, rockets, stars, whisks, &c. which lasted near two hours; and, being let off from such a stage, the effect was allowed, by all present, to be beyond whatever they had before witnessed. At last the ship, placed by the statue of Apollo, began to open upon another composed of combustible materials. A much engagement ensued, and the latter blew up, showing all the beauties of Chinese fire. The finale was truly grand.

The narrow limits of COVENT GARDEN THEATRE did not admit of so magnificent a display. The Bow-street front was, however, most superbly illuminated. It consisted, as usual, in the surmount of G. R. Crown, Stars, and other appendages; but this occasion called for greater energy, in consequence of which an alleged transparency was exhibited, under which was written "London the Mart of the World." On each side were two female figures, emblematical of Industry and Commerce.

THE STEEPLE of St. Bride's Church was illuminated in three stories; and Fleet-street, in general, had a proud pre-eminence in the splendour of this universal show; the particulars of which would be almost endless to specify.

SERJANTS' INN GATE, locked; a border of lamps round the top of the gate outside; and another at the extreme of the archway, inside; a star hanging down from it; the walls on each side the archway decorated with festoons of lamps. The effect beautiful, like the gate of a Fairy temple.

Among many private devices, one of the most whimsical was a Transparent Coach, drawn through the City, by four horses; it was an admirable contrivance, adapted to the Liverpool coach, on the top of which it was placed. The transparency was as large as the body of the coach, and turned on a pivot, by which it necessarily moved round, and showed on every side distinct devices.—The streets in every quarter were crowded, and in some it was scarcely possible to pass. We imagine that there were on the pavement in the course of the day 4 or 500,000 people. The weather was quite favourable, and the frost perfectly dry. It was visible to persons at a distance of several miles.

In a very short time, a large number of people were seen to be engaged in the same way.

Bond-street. She had left her mother's house in the morning, under the protection of a gentleman who was a tender and honorable companion to felicity. They came to draw to the canopy of Peace, and the young man moved to gratify their curiosity with a view of the Illuminations.—About 12, as they were walking up Bond-street, he perceived her to let go his arm, and leaning out the railing, she immediately fell; and he caught her in his arms to prevent her from falling. Mr. Mottram's friend was the first that perceived this; he carried her in, and sent for a medical man, but in vain. The termination of life was early; and she expired in a moment, leaving to her lover the satisfaction of retaining the tale to her unhappy parent.—On Saturday the Carrier's Inquest sat upon the body at the Blue Posts, Bond-street, and returned a verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."—In Fenchurch-street two ladies were run over by a coach, one of whom had her leg broken, the other was much bruised about the body.—At the bottom of St. Martin's-lane, a well-dressed young woman was thrown under the wheels of a hackney-coach by the mob, and killed on the spot.—A tradesman's wife in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-square, wrapped up her infant under her cloak, and made her way into Portman-square, when, having satisfied her curiosity, she returned home, and found her infant had been smothered in her arms.—Edward, a journeyman to Mr. Robert, a lame-chant and tin-plate worker, in Leaden-hall, was passing along King-street, in the figure, in company with a friend; a pistol was fired from the door of Mr. P., a tradesman in that street, containing a wood ruler, about five inches and three quarters in length, and about five-eighths in diameter, which, entering the middle of his right thigh, perforated entirely, so that the end of it could not be perceived. The deceased was taken to St. George's hospital, where he died. He was a fine young man, upwards of six feet high, and much respected.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, as Mr. and Mrs. Lane, of Leaden-hall-street, with Mrs. Kron and daughters, were passing St. Clement's church, a daring and dangerous outrage was committed, by throwing a serpent into the carriage, from the effects of which the ladies narrowly escaped, as it burst before Mr. Lane could extricate it from their dresses, and by its explosion set fire to a young lady's gown, which being of muslin was burnt in several places before it could be extinguished, and the now lies very much indignant.—An accident also happened at Bristol, in a house in Eugene-street, the property of Mrs. Tycroft. The tenant illuminated the copola, it took fire, and was burnt to the ground, uninsured.

Amidst all the splendours of illumination on this happy event, we do not remember to have seen much brightness of fancy displayed in the inscriptions. "BRITAIN'S GLORY," as it was the shiftest, was among the best and the most appropriate, being surmounted by the model of a ship of war apparently afloat. We exempt, however, from this censure the two following inscriptions, which we understand were prepared for a transparency during the illuminations consequent upon the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, by a Gentleman*, to whom, we have reason to believe, we were formerly indebted for a Poem written near the conclusion of the disastrous American war.

The design was a large spreading Oak as the British Tree of Liberty, with wreathes of Acorns and Oak-leaves round the margins. Immediately under the spreading Oak the following inscription:

"The
British Constitution
hath been justly and aptly compared
to the British Oak,
the emblem and the instrument
of our naval pre-eminence,"
which strikes its roots as far into the earth
as it extends its branches towards Heaven.
The storms of faction have agitated its
bosom,
but could not disturb its basis:
Attacked in vain
by external war and internal treason,
by Infidelity and Atheism,
it still flourishes
in full vigour and beauty,
and shall give shelter
to Generations yet unborn.

Oh! thus secure, may Britain never more
The dangerous aid of foreign arms implore;
But on her own internal strength depend,
And her own Sons their native plains defend!
Again secure, may Britons evermore
With grateful hearts the Pow'r Supreme
adore;
Confess the justice of th' avenging rod,
And own the mercies of Almighty God!
October, 1801. ***

The companion to the above was also a large spreading Oak, as the British Tree of Liberty, intended for a corresponding window.

Thy envied freedom first, Britannia, rose
A slender plant amidst a host of foes;
Nurtur'd in blood, oft crush'd by tyrant
sway,
Its unsupported branches fade away,
But from oppression soon revive again,
Sprinkled with blood of noble Champions
slain:

* Dr. Sherwin.

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Cherish'd by these, by Time's maturing hand,
Wide spread the branches o'er the smiling
To every part alike the shades extend,
Alike the people and the King defend;
With equal care contending from its alluge
Of legal pow'r or democratic rage.

Cherish'd in Peace harmonious, kindly
giv'n,
The best best bounty of indulgent Heav'n,
Auspicious Freedom! may't thou hence-
forth smile

With equal blessings on Hibernia's Isle!
Thou may'st surrounding nations gladly see
Thine grafted Scion of this mystic Tree,
Flourish in Union, and extend in length,
Grow swift our growth, and strengthen with
our strength!

Thou too, fair Gallia, once the Mo-
narch's pride—

For loyalty renowned—in deep affliction
thine;

Soon may thy conscious Sons with me accord,
In freedom have a lawful King restor'd!

And Oh! when late our Sovereign yields
his breath,

And all his virtues are rever'd in death,

Like him, to just, to patriot deeds inspir'd,
May future Kings a grateful people find!

But if, like bright James, or Charles's
doubtful name,

Or Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame;
If ever tyrant try to spurn the law,
Or desperate faction menace it with awe,
May you, ye Sons of Freedom, brave
born,

With native pride the worthless wretches
Rouse, rouse to arms again, your freedom
earn,

And let this truth that desperate faction
Down through successive time, success-
ful Ki g,

Freedom oppress'd, with double vigour
O'erwhelm, 1801.

The ceremony of the Proclamation of
Peace was performed in Dublin on Thurs-
day, the 6th of May, amidst the acclama-
tions of thousands of delighted spectators.
In the mean time, the guns in the Park
fired three Royal salutes of 20 rounds each.
In consequence of the timely caution of the
Lord Mayor of Dublin, no illuminations
took place there in the evening.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 27. The First Consul, in
the name of the French Republick, has
proclaimed, as a law of the Republick,
the following *Senatus Consultum*:

*Extract from the REGISTRE of the CON-
SERVATIVE SENATE of April 26.*

THE Conservative Senate, united to the
number of Members prescribed by the 60th
Article of the Constitution, having seen
the extract of the Register of the delibera-
tions of the Council of State of the 16th
Instant, containing a project of an ACT
OF AMNESTY, CONCERNING THE EMIG-
RANTS, sent to the Council of State by
the Consul of the Republick; the delib-
erations of the Council of State upon this
project, and the result of those delibera-
tions, approved by the First Consul, that
the project of the Act of Amnesty should
be presented to the Senate, to become the
matter of a *Senatus Consultum*, &c. &c.;
considering that the measure proposed is
dictated by the actual state of things, by
justice, and by the interests of the Repub-
lick; and considering that, at the different
epochs of filling the law relative to Emig-
ration, France was torn by intestine divi-
sions, in parting against all Europe a war,
of which History affords no parallel, and
which created a necessity for rigorous and
extraordinary measures; that the Peace
which is now made without indicates the
cementing of interior tranquillity, and an
obviation of the evils inseparable from a

long revolution; that nothing can more
effectually secure peace within, than a
measure which, tempering the severity of
the law, puts an end to the uncertainty
and delay resulting from the established
forms of evasions; considering that this
measure will be only an amnesty to a great
number who are more mistaken than evil-
minded, whilst those really guilty will be
punished by being definitively placed upon
the list of emigrants; that this Amnesty,
inspired by mercy, is not agreed to but on
conditions just to themselves, necessary for
the public safety, and wisely combined
with the national interest; that the parti-
cular disposition of the Amnesty, in pre-
venting any attempt to overthrow the Act
of the Republick, has conferred anew the
guarantee to the purchasers of national do-
mains, which will always be an object of
earnest solicitude with the *Conservative*
Senate, as it is with the *Consuls*: the
Conservative Senate decrees as follows:

TITLE I.—*Dispositions relative to the Persons of Emigrants.*

ART. 1. An amnesty is granted for emigra-
tion, to every individual who is not de-
finitively erased.

2. Those individuals who are not in
France, shall be bound to return before the
23d of September.

3. Immediate. — *in return, they*
shall receive, be — *Conservatives op-*
pointed for t — *posed, in*
Calais, B — *the arms*
uova, — *of the*
— *Empire, and*
— *the*

Bourdeaux, that they return to the territory of the Republic by virtue of the Amnesty.

4. This declaration shall be followed by an oath of fidelity to the Government established by the Constitution; and that they will not entertain, either directly or indirectly, any connexion or correspondence with the enemies of the State.

5. Those who have received from foreign Powers places, titles, decorations, gratuities, or pensions, shall be bound to declare it before the said Commissaries, and formally to renounce the same.

6. Those who shall not return to France before the 23d of September, and fulfil the conditions prescribed by the preceding articles, shall remain excluded out of the present Amnesty, and definitively placed upon the list of Emigrants, unless they prove in due form that it was impossible for them to return to the territory of the Republic within the time fixed, and that they have, before the expiration of that time, fulfilled before the Agents of the Republic, in the countries where they reside, the other conditions above expressed.

7. Those who are at present on the French territory, shall be bound under the same penalty and definitive establishment on the List of Emigrants, to make, within one month from the date of the present Act, before the Prefect of the Department where they reside, sitting in the Council of Prefecture, the same declaration, oath, and renunciation.

8. The Commissaries and Prefects charged with receiving such declarations, oaths, and renunciations, shall without delay transmit to the Minister of the Interior, in the form of a dispatch, the Process-verbal of their proceedings, on sight of which the Minister shall make out a Certificate of Amnesty, which shall be sent to the Minister of Justice, by whom it shall be signed, and delivered to the individual concerned.

9. Such individual shall, until the delivery of such Certificate of Amnesty, reside in the Commune in which he made the declaration of his return to the territory of the Republic.

10. The following persons are exempted out of the present Amnesty. 1st. Those individuals who have commanded armies assembled in hostility to the Republic. 2d. Those who have had rank in the armies. 3d. Those who, since the foundation of the Republic, have held places in the household of the ex-*émigrés* French Princes. 4th. Those who are known to have been, or were, actually movers or agents of the civil or foreign war. 5th. Those who commanded by land or sea, as well as the Representatives of the people, who have been found guilty of treason against the Republic; and the

Archbishops and Bishops, who, despising legitimate authority, have refused to give in their resignation.

11. The individuals denominated in the preceding article are definitively placed on the List of Emigrants; but the number to definitively placed on the List of Emigrants shall not exceed 1000, of whom 500 shall be named previous to the 23d of September next.

12. The emigrants to whom the Amnesty is extended, as well as those who have been definitively erased from the List of Emigrants, according to the decree of the Consul of the 28th Vendémiaire (October 20), 1801, shall for the space of ten years, from the date of the erasure, or Certificate of Amnesty, be under the special inspection of Government.

13. The Government, if it judges expedient, shall have the power to oblige the individuals placed under the said inspection, to remove to the distance of 20 leagues from their ordinary place of residence. They may also be removed to a greater distance, if circumstances should require it; but in that case, the order of removal must first have been committed to the Council of State.

14. After the expiration of ten years of inspection, all the individuals against whom the Government shall not have been obliged to put the above-mentioned measures in execution, shall cease to be subject to the said inspection; it may be extended to the whole duration of the lives of those against whom these measures have been put in execution.

15. The individuals subjected to the inspection of Government shall enjoy, in other respects, all their rights as Citizens.

TITLE II. *Arrangements relative to Goods.*

16. The individuals included in the Amnesty shall not be entitled, under any pretext, or in any case, to interfere with the arrangements respecting property, which have been entered into between the Republic and individuals before the present Amnesty.

17. Those of their goods which are still in the hands of the Nation (with the exception of woods and forests, which have been declared inalienable by law; immovables applied to public service, the rights of property, real or pretended, to impositions on the grand canals; claims which they may have on the Public Treasury, and the extinction of which took place in the moment of confusion, when the Republic seized on their goods and debts,) shall be restored to them without any of the fruits, which, in conformity to a law passed, pertain to the Republic, down to the day on which they obtain their Certificate of Amnesty.

The present *Sénatus-Consulte* shall be

trans-

transmitted by a Message to the Consuls of the Republic.

(Signed) TRONCHET, President,
CHAPEL and SERURIER,
Secretaries.

By the Constitutive Senate, Secretary-General, CAUCHY.

Let the present *Senatus Consulto* be confirmed by the Seal of State, inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, inscribed in the Registers of the Judiciary and Administrative Authorities; and let the Minister of Justice be charged with superintending its publication.

Paris, April 26, 1802.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, First Consul.
H. B. MARTE, Sec. of State.

A Deputation from the Reformed Church (Protestants) lately waited on Bonaparte; and, among other compliments, said, they would call the 19th century of the Christian era *The age of BONAPARTE*. The First Consul, in his answer, said, "That he saw with pleasure the Members of the Constitutory of the Reformed Church of Paris; that Government was sensible of their attachment, and knew that the morality preached in their temple was pure, and as favourable to good order as to good manners."

All the Catholic Bishops nominated by the First Consul have been presented to him by C. Portals. He received them with every mark of distinction, and addressed them in a short speech, concluding with the following words: "Untie together, to merit the esteem and confidence of your fellow-citizens; you will then give the Government no occasion to repent its having given a new existence to the Ministers of the Altar."

Paris, May 5. The Spanish squadron set sail on the 1st from Brett: the conduct of the Spanish officers and crews, during their whole abode there, has been exemplary. The First Consul has ordered, as a mark of his satisfaction, that there should be made a present of a pair of pistols and a sabre to each Captain in the Fleet.—*Moniteur*.

The new division of parishes in the diocese of Paris is completed; there are 12 Rectors, and 31 Succurtries, for the city of Paris.

May 6. In the Legislative Body Bérrier read a Message on presenting the administrative Treasury Budget.

Kochlin, one of the Commissioners of State, who brought the Message, made some observations upon it, chiefly concerning the Chief Council, and to his brother the Deputation.

The President communicated the Address in the conduct of France and of the world.

In the Tribunate it was unanimously decided, "That some splendid pledge of

national gratitude shall be given to General First Consul Bonaparte."

Paris, May 8. General Meron has arrived at Paris, and has been presented to the First Consul, who gave him the most distinguished reception.

General Menou said to him, "Consul, in coming into your presence, I feel a strong renewal of my regret, at having witnessed the loss of your first campaign."

"The fate of battles," replied the First Consul, "is uncertain. You did every thing that could be expected, after the unfortunate affair of the 21st (of March), from a man of courage and experience. Your long resistance at Alexandria contributed to the successful issue of the Preliminaries of London. Your good and wife administration has procured you the esteem of every man capable of estimating its influence on public prosperity. I will know all that has passed in your army. Your misfortunes have, doubtless, been great; but they have not lessened you in the smallest degree in my esteem; and I shall take the earliest occasion to give an open proof of it, in order that no citizen may fix a stain upon your conduct."—*Moniteur*.

A deputation of 15 Members of the Tribunate went yesterday to the Government Palace, at two o'clock; and being immediately introduced to an audience, the Director of the Deputation, Stancron, addressed the Consuls in a speech, in which he asked a review of all that had been done by Government, and informed the Chief Council of the wish expressed by the Tribunate to bestow a national recompence upon him.

Bonaparte made the following reply:

"The Government is deeply affected by the sentiments which you express in the name of the Tribunate."

"The justice which you do to its proceedings is the most agreeable reward of its efforts. It sees in the result of these more useful communications which have enabled you to estimate the purity of its views and intentions."

"As to myself, I receive with the most lively gratitude, the vote agreed to by the Tribunate."

"I am conscious of no other glory than that of completely accomplishing the task imposed upon me. I assure to no man recompence that the affection of my fellow citizens—happy, if they are truly convinced, that the evils which they may suffer will always be those which shall need to truly affect my feelings; it is life so dear to me only if in the service which it enables me to render to my country; and that death itself will have no terror for me, if in my last moments I can behold the appearance of the Republic finally rescued as us glory."

PARIS, MAY 9.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE, MAY 8.

REFLECTION OF THE FIRST CONSUL.

The Senate, having assembled together to the number prescribed by the 90th Article of the Constitution, decreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Conservative Senate, in the name of the French People, expresses its gratitude to the Consuls of the Republic.

"2. The Conservative Senate *re-déclara* Citizen N. POLEON BONAPARTE *First Consul of the Republic for the ten years that shall immediately follow the ten years for which he was appointed by the 37th Article of the Constitution.*

"3. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by a message to the Legislative Body, and to the Consuls of the Republic.

"(Signed) TRONCHET, President."

BONAPARTE, *First Consul of the French Republic to the Conservative Senate.*

"Senators,

"The honourable testimony of your esteem, expressed in your deliberations of the 8th, shall be for ever engraven on my heart. The suffrages of the people have invested me with the supreme Magistracy. I should not look upon myself as assured of the national confidence, if the act that was to continue me in that high office was not again sanctioned by the same suffrage. During the three years that have just elapsed, Fortune has smiled propitiously on the Republic; but Fortune is inconstant; and how many are those on whom she has lavished her favours, that have lived a few years too long! The interest I feel for my glory and my happiness should seem to have marked the term of my public life at the moment that the peace of the world was proclaimed. But every attention to the glory and the happiness of a Citizen should cease to operate when the interests of the State or the public kindness call upon him. You think that I owe a new sacrifice to the people—that sacrifice I will make, if the wish of the people commands what is authorized by your vote. BONAPARTE.

"By order of the First Consul,

"(Signed) H. B. MARET."

ARRÊTÉ of May 10.

The Consuls of the Republic, upon the report of the Ministers, the Council of State being present; having received the Act of the Conservative Senate of the 18th of the present month; the Message of the First Consul to the Conservative Senate, of the date of the 19th; considering that the resolution of the First Consul is a graceful homage paid to the Sovereignty of the People, consulted upon their dearest interests, ought to know no other limits but those of their common interests, decreed as follows:

Art. 1. The people of France shall be consulted upon this question:

Shall N. POLEON BONAPARTE be

Consul for Life?

GENT. MAG. May, 1802.

2. There shall be Registers opened in every Commune, where the Citizens shall be invited to sign their opinion upon this question.

3. These Registers shall be open to the Secretaries of all administrations, to the Greffes of the Tribunals, and to all Mayors and Notaries.

4. The time allowed for voting in each department shall be three weeks, reckoning from the day of the arrival of this Arrêté at the Prefecture, and seven days, reckoning from the time when the dispatch shall arrive at each Commune.

5. The Ministers are charged with the execution of the present Arrêté, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws. The Second Consul (Signed) CAMBACÈRE.

The Sec. of State (Signed) H. B. MARET.

The French General Delsaing has been killed in a duel by Gen. Reignier. They fought with pistols at 20 paces, advancing two paces each shot. Reignier was wounded by the second. An explanation was attempted; and Reignier said, that he did not mean to impeach the personal courage of the other; but Delsaing said, that no apology for such an offence to a soldier could be received. Reignier's next shot entered his forehead, and killed him on the spot.

Reignier afterwards wrote to Gen. Menou, accusing him of having been the immediate cause of the loss of Egypt to France.

May 21. The Councils have ratified the Treaty of Amiens, and voted thanks to Joseph Bonaparte.

The 12 Mayors of Paris have transmitted an official letter to the Prefect, stating, that, from their observation, it was the wish of the people of their department to be enabled, not only to confer the Consulship for life on Bonaparte, but to authorize him to appoint his successor. They propose, therefore, that this question shall be submitted to the people:—"Shall N. POLEON BONAPARTE have the power to nominate his successor?" The Prefect of the Department returned for answer, that he had no power to propose that second question, which he highly approved. He says, however, that a great number of votes had already been given, with the amendment forgotten; and he thinks, that the people should be allowed to vote with that addition, if they think fit! [As it is expressly said in the Constitution, that no change can take place unless it emanates from the Senate, there is an evident irregularity in the proceeding; yet the dexterity with which it is managed, bids fair to ensure its complete success. The people, in their enthusiastic admiration of his genius, subscribe with avidity to every means of gratifying the ambition and securing the power of their idol; and no concession seems thought too great in return for the services rendered to the Country by the Consul for Chief.

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These multiplied proofs of national gratitude must, no doubt, prove highly grateful to Bonaparte; yet the fate of Cæsar should serve as a wholesome lesson, and induce him to consider, whether those who now appear most forward in promoting his views, may not prove the future instruments of his destruction.]

A person of the name of Bonneville-Ayral, styling himself a *Chief de Bataillon* in the 14th regiment of the line, lately stuck up a bill at Paris; in which, after extolling the services of Bonaparte, and comparing him with Titus, he says, "My wish is, that the French people may proclaim NAPOLEON BONAPARTE *Empereur of the Gauls*, and fix in his name the hereditary power, upon re-establishing the *Sole laws*."

S. DOMINGO.

The Paris Official Journal (*Moniteur*) of the 22d May contains correspondence from St. Domingo; by which it appears, that the obstacles which the French meet with are great and numerous, and that the warfare is of the most bloody and obstinate description. A letter of Gen. Le Clerc details the events of the campaign down to the 25th of March; it shews the difficulties with which the French obtain every success, and gives a dreadful picture of the nature of the contest, which, horrible to relate! seems to be conducted upon an indiscriminate massacre on both sides. After mentioning the burning of the town of Leogane by the black General Dessalines, and the preservation of the South of the island from a similar fate by the efforts of General Lapierre, who had deserted Toussaint, Le Clerc gives an account of the capture of the important post of Caca-Perron, which was defended with the utmost obstinacy by the rebel army. It appears, that the French force was not strong enough at once to attack this position, and protect its former conquests; so that while they marched into the interior, Toussaint and Christophe fell upon the country in their rear, burned all the towns of the Northern plain, and braved General Laguer in his intrenchments, within a few miles of the Cape. That General, however, maintains his post, and Toussaint retired to Gonaïves, whither Gen. Richemont was sent in pursuit of him. The reinforcements from Hayre and Flushing arrived after these actions; and Admiral Villaret, who announces this circumstance, considers that the force in the island is now more than sufficient to accomplish every purpose.—From the whole of the account, however, it appears as if Toussaint was determined to abandon his cause only with his life; and, though there is a probability of his being ultimately subdued, yet, from the horrible nature of his resistance, it is evident that in the conquest of the island the French will obtain little more than a depopulated waste.

From all the correspondence we plainly learn, that the Blacks, to a man, are to the French; and, if submission be made at any time, it is only because they are not in force to resist. The moment an opportunity offers, the moment Toussaint or his Generals appear, all the Blacks, who pretended to have been reconciled to the French, take up arms to destroy them. The war has become one of extermination on both sides. We read, on several occasions, that the French put all the Blacks they took to the sword; and Toussaint, we are told, has, in his turn, massacred 10,000 Whites, Blacks, and Mulattoes, in cold blood. The French collected 8000 prisoners, whom he intended to put to death; and it appears no one is able to live but under the standard of one or the other party. Toussaint burns all the towns of plantations, that he may compel the inhabitants and cultivators to join him, and deprive the French of resources; while the famelic Blacks, his partisans, are instructed to plant articles of provision in various parts, for the support of the Black army, and no doubt they will, in this manner, derive a plentiful subsistence. The French say, they have obtained provisions that will last them six months. They have been marching 40 days, and must have suffered severely by sickness. As the war and all wholesome weather sets in about this time, it is probable that Le Clerc is now employed to confine himself to the chief maritime towns. The uneasiness he repeatedly betrays respecting the arrival of reinforcements proves his conscious weakness.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nine human skeletons were lately found at Little Silver, in Somersetshire, by four labourers who were digging for flint. About three years ago there were found others found near the same place; it is generally supposed they were part of the forces of the Duke of Monmouth, who was routed by the Earl of Foverham, in the year 1685, and removed by the Earl of Col. Kirk, who was placed in that situation to intercept, &c. the 14th, 15th, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, May 14.

At a very numerous meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, a resolution was passed from the Council to augment the number of the members from a quorum of 3, and the composition for from 200 to 30 guineas, the latter, even by amongst the former compounders, was rejected by a great majority.

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Vol. LXVII. p. 417. The Rev. Peter Newcome was collated to a prebend at Landaff in 1733; and to a prebend at St. Asaph in 1764, which last he resigned to his brother in 1766, on being collated to the lucrative rectory of Darowen. By the appointment of his friend, J. Heathcote, esq. he twice preached Lady Moyer's Lectures in St. Paul's, and was the last preacher upon that occasion, the institution having been originally appointed for a certain term of years, which expired with his last lecture. (Edwards's St. Asaph, p. 119.)

Vol. LXXII. p. 278. William Pigott, esq. was of Dooderthall, co. Buckingham; and a good estate in that county devolved to him by the death of Viscountess Say and Seale. She was the widow of John Pigott, esq. who devised the estate, after her death, to his nephew, William Pigott, esq. the son of the late Rev. William Pigott, of Edmond, Shropshire. He married the only daughter of the late Sir Wm. Wofsey, bart. of Wofsey Park, Staffordshire, by whom he has left several children.

Pp. 255, 372. Miss Wilkes, by her last will, dated July 18, 1800, has directed her house in Grosvenor-square and her house near St. Sepulchre's church to be sold.—To Joseph Paice, esq. one of her executors, she gives all her pictures not otherwise disposed of; with her house in Gracechurch-street, subject to an annuity of 20l. to James Davidson, formerly servant to her honoured mother—to Mr. John Wainwright and Mr. James Boudon, the other executors, 100l. each—to Samuel Squire, esq. and William Hood, esq. 50l. each—to her cousin Charles Wilkes, of New York, son of her uncle Israel, all her settled estates in the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Berks, and Bedford, subject to 100l. a year to his father Israel for life, and 80l. to his mother should she live to be a widow; subject also to legacies of 50l. to his sister Mrs. S-mond, and 30l. to his brother Mr. John De Ponthien Wilkes,—to her cousin Lady Baker (wife of Sir Robert B. bart. of Richmond, and only daughter of Mr. Wilkes's sister Mrs. Hayley, relict of the late Alderman H. and now wife of Mr. Jeffreys, of America) the silver cup that was the honourable gift of the City of London to her dear and deceased father, the picture of her father and herself by Zoffany, her portrait in crayons by Hoare, all her plate and china, and 2000l. 3 per Cent. Consols. reverfible to her daughter Mary Hayley Baker, to whom 1500l. of the like stock is also separately given, with all her diamonds, ornaments, trinkets, &c. and her own library (except the gems of Worcester)—to Sir Robert Baker 1000l. South-sea stock—a handsome sum to Miss Harriet Wilkes of Kensington Gore, with her father's gold watch—to her cousin, the relict

of Mr. John Barrett, 1500l. 3 per Cent. Consols. subject to an annuity of 25l. to her uncle Heaton Wilkes, esq.—to Mrs. Amelia Arnold (since dead) 2500l. South-sea stock for her life:—to the Duchesse de Chaulillon 2000l. new 5 per Cent. Bank stock—to the Duchesse of Crussol and the Duchesse de la Tremoille (daughters of the Duchesse de Chaulillon) 500l. each, not only from personal regard, but as a proof of the respect and grateful affection she retained for the Duchesse de la Valiere—all the portraits of that family also to be given back to them—to Mrs. Hoiler and Mrs. Motte, each, for life, 1500l. new 5 per Cent. stock—to the Rev. Henry Taylor her farm and house at Ruyton, co. Lincoln, and also her farm and manor of Eyborne court, in Kent—to Mrs. Gordon 200l.—to Lady Shuldham 2500l. of large pearls—to Mr. H.T. Williams 600l.—to her respected and dear friends Mr. and Mrs. Harbogs the prints and bronzes in the dining parlour—a five-guinea piece to Mrs. Trapaud, and two others to the two Miss Meales.—Her honoured father's library (according to a catalogue by Mr. Peter Emdin, of Stomax-street) with the remaining copies of *Catullus* and *Theophrastus*, to be sold under Mr. Emdin's directions; the produce (after a legacy to himself of 50l.) to be paid to the two senior aldermen and the chamberlain of London, to be applied, at their discretion, towards the relief of the widows and children of decayed freemen—All her Manuscripts of whatever kind, she directs to be faithfully delivered to Mr. Emdin, to whose judgment and delicacy she confides them. [In better hands this trust could not have been deposited; but, unfortunately, Mr. Emdin is now no more.] Mr. Wilkes's *Life of himself* is not forthcoming. The covers in which it was bound (and in which the writer of this article has frequently been shown select parts of it by Mr. Wilkes) remains; but the leaves are completely cut out. She gives legacies to all her servants; 10l. to the poor of St. George, Hanover-square; 10l. to the poor of St. Sepulchre's; desires her executors to give something to the poor wherever she had estates; and requests to be buried with her father in Grosvenor chapel.—All the remainders of her different bequests (which probably will be considerable) to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for the time being, in trust for charitable purposes. And any thing not specified she commits to the discretion of her executors.—Her arms were, Quarterly of six: 1. Or, a chevron Sable, between three crow's heads erased proper. *Wilkes*. 2. Argent, on a bend Gules three balls' heads and necks, erect Argent. 3. Sable, a chevron between three pelicans. Or. 4. Gules, a pomegranate erect and open. 5. Vaire, a chief Or; over all, on

on a bend Gules, three mullets of the second, pierced of the third. 6. Or, semé of cross crosslets fitché, a lion rampant Gules. P. 377. Lord Kenyon died April 5.

P. 380. Sir John Hugh Smyth succeeded his father Sir Jarrit in 1783; and married, 1757, Elizabeth only daughter and heir of Henry Woulough, esq. of Packlechurch, co. Gloucester.

Ibid. The Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave had been rector of Preston, co. Rutland, 63 years, and was also rector of North Kilworth, co. Leicester, both family livings. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1730, M. A. 1757.

P. 381. Lord Guildford named Lord Hobart and Mr. Coutts his executors; and Mr. Sullivan, brother-in-law to Lord Hobart, and Mr. Adam, trustees to his Lordship's eldest daughter, Lady Maria North. He directed by his will to be buried at Rochester abbey, the family seat (adjoining Bimbury) in Oxfordshire, in the most private manner; and particularly requested that the assembling of his tenants, which has been usual in the family on similar occasions to meet the funeral, might be dispensed with.—It was erroneously stated that, upon the demise of the late Earl of Guildford without male-issue, the barony of North is separated from the earldom, and descends in abeyance to his Lordship's sisters. The barony of North is certainly a barony in fee, the ancestor of the present Earl, Sir F. North, having been summoned to parliament by writ in 1553; but the male-issue of Frederick Earl of Guildford (father of the present Earl) must be extinct before that barony can devolve upon the heir-general. As long as there shall be any issue from the present Earl or his brother, the barony of North cannot become vested in their sisters. If the Earl of Guildford should have a son, he would not, as erroneously asserted, be styled by courtesy Lord Guildford, but Lord North, the latter being the more ancient title.

BIRTHS.

March A T Moreton, co. Dorset, Lady Harriet Frampton, a son.

April 23. In George-street, Edinburgh, the wife of John Corie Scott, esq. a daughter.

26. In Cowen-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Henry Jones, esq. a daughter.

At Harley-hill, Surrey, the wife of C. pt. Wm. Pierrepoint, of the royal navy, a dau.

27. In Bolton-row, Viscountess Chetwynd, a daughter.

Lately, at Limerick, in Ireland, the wife of Rob. O'Callaghan Newenham, esq. a dau.

At the seat of James Minn, esq. at Linton-place, Kent, the wife of Col. Rochefort, daughter of Sir Horatio Mann, a son and heir.

The wife of Henry White, esq. of Lashdowne-place, a son.

In Devonshire-place, the wife of James Wilkinson, esq. twins.

In Somerset-place, the wife of Jn. Whitaker, esq. a son and heir.

Lady Frances Vandeleur, a daughter.

May 2. At Hadley, near Barnet, the wife of Alexander Dury, esq. a still-born child, being her seventh son.

In Manchester-street, the wife of the Rev. Charles Digby, a son.

In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Mary Dawson, a son and heir.

4. At Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Lady Flindley, a daughter.

7. In Stratford-place, the wife of Lawrence Du'glas Campbell, esq. a daughter.

8. At Otterley park, the Countess of Westmorland, a son.

In Conduit street, Lady Frances Moreton, a son and heir.

11. At his house on Hampstead heath, the wife of H. C. Mair, esq. a son.

12. At Clifton, near Bristol, the wife of the Rev. George-Henry Giffie, rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, a daughter.

14. In Somerset-place, Lady Louisa Rodney, a son.

At Lamer, Herts, the wife of Charles Drake Garrard, esq. a daughter.

15. In Soho-square, the widow of John White, esq. of the H. of Commons, a son.

16. In North Castle-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Col. Robert Mackenzie, a son.

17. In Manchester-square, the wife of T. Wheeler M'ner, esq. a son.

19. At Bayfordbury, Herts, the wife of Wm. Baker, esq. M. P. a son.

20. Lady Kensington, a son.

22. At his seat at Bulwerick, co. Northampton, the wife of Thomas Tryon, esq. a son and heir.

At Hampstead, the wife of Samuel Gubbins, esq. a son.

At Tutteridge, Herts, the wife of Charles Homer, esq. a daughter.

23. Mrs. Howard, of Carby castle, a dau.

24. In Park-street, the lady of Sir Thomas Barrett Leonard, bart. a son.

25. At Averham, co. Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Robert Chaplin, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April A T Marlow, co. Warwick, to Hon. Wm. South Grey, second son of the Earl of Stamford, to Miss Pym, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the late Thomas P. esq. of Dalry, co. Glamorgan.

10. Rev. J. W. Flavel, rector of St. Andrew's, co. North's, to Miss Caroline Aubrey, daughter of Anthony A. esq. of Hoveon-hall, in the same county.

11. Rev. J. Crad Marlow, rector of St. Andrew's, to the young lady, Robert Thomas, of the Sea.

12. Miss Louisa Lett, to Mr. F. H. Lett, of the Sea.

13. Miss Lett, to Mr. F. H. Lett, of the Sea.

14. Miss Lett, to Mr. F. H. Lett, of the Sea.

15. Miss Lett, to Mr. F. H. Lett, of the Sea.

16. Miss Lett, to Mr. F. H. Lett, of the Sea.

17. Miss Lett, to Mr. F. H. Lett, of the Sea.

18. Miss Lett, to Mr. F. H. Lett, of the Sea.

24. Rev. Edward Bradford, rector of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, to Miss Paget, of Douling, Somerset.

25. At Edinburgh, the Hon. George Vere Hobart, second son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Janet Maclean, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Alexander M. of Coll.

27. John Bacon, esq. of Fryern house, Middlesex, and of the First Fruits office, to the relict of the late Charles Morton, M.D. many years librarian of the British Museum.

30. Andrew Hunter, esq. of Queen-st. Edinburgh, late of Bengal, to the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cunningham, of Balgownie.

May 1. At Exeter, Jn. Moyle, esq. merchant, of Portsmouth, to Miss Marg. Turner.

3. At Ormeau, near Sherborne, Mr. Dyke, of Yarlinton, to Miss Loader.

5. At Colchester, Mr. Richard Twining, jun. of the Strand, to Miss Smythies, daughter of the Rev. John S. of Colchester.

8. Gilbert Mathison, esq. to the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar.

10. Charles Barrett, esq. of Manchester, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Embury Edwards, of Redland, near Bristol.

11. Samuel Elyard, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to the only daughter of the Rev. S. Copley, of Northfleet, Kent.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Joseph Warner, esq. of Shawe-street, to Miss Hoadly Ashe.

13. George Gould, esq. of Old Court, in the and, to Lady Charlotte Browne, eldest daughter of the Earl of Kearsarge.

14. Thomas Page, esq. of Ely, to Miss Short, daughter of the late Ch. S. esq. of Calcutta.

17. John Stevens, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Anne Nelson, daughter of Math. N. esq. of Holmes, Norfolk.

18. Samuel-James Arnold, esq. son of Dr. A. of Duke-street, Westminster, to Miss Mahinda-Caroline Fye, daughter of Henry-James P. esq. of Queen-st. Westminster.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, G. A. Legh Keck, esq. of Stoughton Grange, M.P. for the county of Leicester, to Miss Elizabeth Atherton, second daughter of the late R. V. A. esq. of Atherton, co. Lancaster.

19. At Arlington-court, co. Gloucester, V. Connolly, esq. of Portland-place, to Miss Matilda Dunkin, daughter of Sir Wm. D. late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

22. At Lambeth, Lieut. Fleetwood, of the royal navy, to Miss Randall.

24. Thomas Raikes, jun. esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Sophia-Maria Bayly, daughter of the late N. B. esq. of Bayly's-vale, Jamaica.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, the Hon. Augustus R. Butler Danvers, to Miss E. Stuart.

25. Lewis Fisher, esq. of Bristol, merchant, to Miss Jane Isham Randolph.

26. Lord Viscount Ashbrook, to Miss Deborah-Susannah Friend, of Woodstock, co. Oxford, daughter of the Rev. William-Magnum F. with 30,000*l.*

DEATHS.

1801. **W**HITEIN ten days fell of Canton, in China, of a fever, Mr. Charles Marth, third officer of the Admiral Gardner East Indiaman, and youngest son of Mr. I. L. M. of Cambridge.

1802. Feb. 13. At Tobago, of the yellow fever, in his 33d year, Mr. Wm. McLeay, commander of the ship Diana, of London.

March . . . Drowned himself in the Delaware, at Philadelphia, Mr. Fohertson, a comedian of some talent from England. Some severe strictures on his professional conduct operated so powerfully on his spirits as to urge him to commit suicide.

5. In Lime-street-square, in his 48th year, John Parkinson, esq.

8. In York-buildings, New road, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Northey, of the royal navy.

9. At Stanmore, the wife of the Rev. R. Strong, rector of Brampton-Abbotts, co. Hereford.

11. At his apartments in Great Windmill-street, Mr. Wm. Payne.

While the grand guard was parading in front of the government-house at Plymouth, the venerable Major La Roche, of the East regiment of Devon militia, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, in front of the line, and expired instantly. He was 82 years old, and had been 44 years in the reg.

Col. Count Sutton-Chair.

At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Nicbet, relict of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Robertson, principal of the University of Edinburgh.

13. In her 90th year, at the Rev. Mr. Greaves's, at Broomington Astley, co. Leicester, of that dreadful disorder a cancer in her breast, which she bore with patience and resignation, the relict of Mr. Robert Reeve, of Coventry, druggist.

At his house on Nun-green, Derby, aged 53, John Trowell, esq. formerly major of the Derbyshire militia.

14. At Lodington, co. Leicester, in her 83d year, the relict of the Rev. Samuel Henry Healey, late vicar of that place.

At Leicester, Mrs. Catherine Hall, daughter of the late Alderman H.

15. At Maresfield, in her 41st year, the wife of Mr. Richard Martin, gazette.

At Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, the wife of John Mumford, esq. of St. John's, and only daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant Leigh.

Suddenly, Mr. Brooke, of Park-lane, Leeds, formerly a banker of London, and brother to the late Wm. B. esq. of Killingbeck, near Leeds.

16. The wife of Mr. Walter Watkin, of Northampton.

After a short illness, Mr. John Smith, of Oulton, near Basingstoke, co. York, well known to the gentlemen on the turf as a pedestrian trainer.

17. At Bristol Hot wells, after a lingering illness, aged 18, Mr. Robert Prosser

Tucker,

Tucker, only son of John T. esq. of Axbridge, co. Somerset.

Aged 65, the Rev. Lawrence Wright, rector of the consolidated livings of Bradfield St. George and Ruffbrook, and formerly master of Bury grammar-school.

At Madeira, Mr. Wm. Smart, of Copthall court, Throgmorton-street.

18. At Northampton, in her 84th year, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Tymms, sen. rector of Dallington, near Northampton.

After a severe illness of six years, the wife of Mr. John Law, sen. of Rippingale, co. Lincoln.

At Peterborough, aged 83, John Bell, who had been 30 years sexton of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

Very suddenly, aged 28, Mr. Henry Taylor, linen-draper, of Hull.

The wife of John Britland Hollings, esq. of Shiffnall, Salop.

Mr. Charles Howle, of Tower-street, watch-maker.

At Leeds, the relict of Mr. James Tennant, of Fifth-street-hill, merchant.

19. At Furnival's-inn coffee-house, Holborn, aged 64, Nicholas Webb, esq. of Ebbworth, co. Gloucester.

In Leadenhall-street, aged 72, Mr. H. Rutt.

In Tottenham-court-road, Edw. Leech, esq. cotton-merchant.

After a long illness, the eldest daughter of Mr. Maule, surgeon, of Leicester.

20. At Greenwich, aged 74, Samuel Brown, esq. late of Dulwich, Surrey.

Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Howard, sexton of St. Nicholas church, Liverpool.

21. Charles Saxton, esq. of South Molton-street, Grosvenor-square.

At the Earl of Selton's, in Hill-street, Berkeley square, the only son of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope.

At Epsom, Surrey, Mr. John Seaman, of the Strand, ten-days.

22. At Walton-upon-Thames, aged 83, Luke Young, esq. many years deputy of Cordwainer's ward, and the oldest member of the corporation.

Samuel Taylor, esq. of Mostyn, Manchester.

At Dudley, co. Worcester, the wife of John Symington, esq. of that place, and of Littlebury, co. Leicester.

At Holme Grange, near Nottingham, after a short illness, Mrs. Sindy.

At Newmans, in his 87th year, Dr. Robert Mackintosh.

In his 83d year, Mr. Timothy Healy, apothecary, of Great Berkhamstead, Herts.

23. In his 25th year, of a frenzy fever, after an illness of 6 days, John Coe Pigott, esq. of Moulton, Essex.

24. Aged 77, Mr. Georle Badcock, upwards of 20 years cook of Pembroke college, Oxford.

At the vicarage-house at Edgeware, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Martha De Veil.

At Gainsborough, in his 71st year, Mr. Thomas Gull.

25. Aged 23, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hunt, wine-merchant, Great Tower-st.

At Blackheath, Mr. Benjamin Clay, of Guildford-street, Bloomsbury.

In James's court, Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Tennant, solicitor.

26. In his 76th year, James Marshall, esq. of Sandford.

27. At Hackney, John-Daniel Lucase, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

The wife of West Copping, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

28. At Basted, in Kent, aged 52, Mr. John Taylor, paper-maker.

At Knightsbridge, aged 76, Maurice Morgan, esq. a gentleman well known for his distinguished and extensive knowledge.

At Liverpool, in his 22d year, Mr. Cha. Whalley, youngest son of the late John W. esq. of Handsworth, near Birmingham.

29. At Arceley-house, co. Worcester, in his 24th year, John Zachary, esq.

At Blackford, Lieut.-col. Alex. Trotter, of the armies.

At Brompton, aged 72, Mrs. Eliz. Jells.

30. At Beaminster, much respected, after a lingering illness, Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Sawkins, of Frampton.

At Enmore, co. Somerset, Mr. Crook-shank, steward to the Earl of Egremont.

After a long illness, Miss Smith, of West Malling, Kent. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Moorham, in that co.

In her 46th year, the relict of the late John Bacon, esq. R. A.

After a long and painful illness, the wife of John Leigh, esq. of New Bridge-street.

Mr. Haynes, stibb-keeper, of Kings-house-lane, Piccadilly.

31. At Glasgow, Robert Findlay, esq.

At Alln-terrace, Scotland, aged 58, the widow of Geo. Gillanders, esq. of Highfield.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Miss T. Mithew, third daughter of Christopher M. esq. of Ramsgate.

April 1. In London, the Rev. Mr. Durant, formerly of Exeter.

Very suddenly, at his house in the Haymarket, Mr. Barret, nephew of Mr. B. of Vaux-hall.

The Hon. Caroline Rawler, wife of John R. esq. of Runcible-house, Hants.

In Upper Seymour-street, Neil Malcolm, esq. of Palisade, Argyleshire.

At Gainsborough, aged 68, Mrs. Bonney.

2. Aged 40, the wife of Mr. Nemon, farmer, of Little Bytham, co. Lincoln.

At Hammer-smith, Middlesex, aged 67, Mr. James Thompson.

Jas. Lanchbury, esq. of Gray's Inn Sq.

3. At Tunwell, co. Rutland, aged 49, Mr. Rob. Moleworth, jun. late of Ashwell.

Rev. Mr. Warner, Dissenting-minister, many years resident at Lyons, has lately removed to Hapton, near Long Stratton.

At Dawlish, Devon, where she had resided for many years, Mrs. Mary Ann

for the benefit of his health, Geo. Brown, esq. of Hull, merchant.

At Tunbridge wells, of a rapid decay, in his 99th year, Wm. Ballock, esq.

The wife of Mr. Aschrope Lanfear, of Chesfield, only daughter of Joseph Stanfield, esq. of Tillington.

Mr. John Hudy, of Shadwell, Stationer.

At her house, in St. James's square, B. L., Mrs. Mitton, relict of John M. esq. of Hutton, Shropshire (see vol. LIII. p. 98.), daughter of Robert Pigott, esq. of Chertsey, in that county. Her remains were interred on the 15th in the family-vault at Hutton. She was a lady that excelled in all the characters that belong to humanity; her heart was alive to all the feelings of sensibility and tenderness; her soul was the seat of purity; and her mind, of benevolence, which derived additional lustre from her unaffected piety and devotion. Her only son died in the prime of life, September, 1798. (See vol. LXVIII. p. 905).

In Hornsey-lane, the wife of Mr. Joseph Ranking, of Chesfield.

5. At Ripley, Surrey, aged 67, Mr. Edward Harbott, sen. surgeon, &c.

In Great Ormond-street, the youngest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Best.

6. At her father's house in Surrey-place, Kent road, of a decline, Miss Lucy Ricketts.

8. At the Mote, Kent (the seat of Thos. Selby, esq.) the wife of Capt. Cha. Selby.

In Harpur-street, the widow of Mr. Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Bath, Charles-Frederick Wiple, esq. late of Walworth, Surrey.

Miss Catherine Cookdon, second daughter of John C. esq. of Clapham.

At Gosforth, near Preston, the Rev. Mr. Wilcock. His brother, who had constantly resided with him, died on the preceding day.

9. Aged 77, Mr. Robert Stafford, of Uppingham, Rutland.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 80, Mr. John Scobbs, of the George inn at Market Deeping, co. Lincoln.

10. Aged 75, the wife of Mr. Richard Ellison, of Toth, co. Rutland.

Aged 71, Mr. Jas. Dean, formerly master of the George and Angel at Stamford, co. Lincoln, and for the last 16 years parish-clerk of St. Mary's there.

At Twyford, near Winchester, the widow of John Durand, esq.

In Lower Seymour-st. Miss Georgina Welch, youngest child of P. W. esq.

Aged 72, Mr. Ebenezer Chater, of Tokenhouse-yard, London.

11. Aged 82, the Rev. John Hinton, rector of Chaston, co. Southampton. He was born of a respectable family at Newbury, in Berkshire; was educated at Winchester school; afterwards became a deny of Magdalen college, Oxford; and, on ta-

king priests orders, was preferred, by the patronage of a relation, to the benefice on which he resided till his death. His merits were great, but unobtrusive; and, since the modest diffidence of his nature withdrew them from the observance of the world, it may not be deemed improper to present the publick with a brief account of so excellent a character. During a period of 58 years, he discharged the duties of the station which was assigned him in the church with earnest diligence and exemplary piety. He never asked nor desired promotion; for "godliness with contentment was his great gain." Seldom was he absent from his charge, never inattentive to the temporal or spiritual welfare of his flock. His liberal and well-judged charities, his mild reproofs, and affectionate exhortations, together with the uniform tenor of his practice, were consonant to that principle from which they flowed, and worthy of the Divine Master whom he served. To every branch of private or of social duty he paid an adequate regard. By the same motive he was led to fear his God, and love his neighbour as himself. He was very active and expert in the common affairs of life; zealous in advancing the interests of those with whom he was concerned, and skilful in guarding them from the consequences of dishonesty in others, and of imprudence in themselves. "He was wise as the serpent, harmless as the dove." In the management of his own concerns, he united an overflowing generosity with exact an economy, that his means of doing good seemed to increase with the liberality by which he effected it. As a parent, he was the most tender and watchful guardian of his children; his care inculcated the precepts, and his example trained them to the practice, of religion. It pleased God to visit him with many afflictions; but, though his feelings were most acute, he never murmured or repined; he learned of the blessed Jesus "to be meek and lowly of heart, and he found rest to his soul." His sorrows were borne with a pious resignation to the great Disposer of all Events. He was twice married, and survived both his wives. He lost many of his children; and, during the last 17 years of his life, was totally bereft of sight. By this misfortune the activity of his life was abridged, but the best employment of it was never taken from him. His intellects remained unimpaired till they were extinguished by death. It was his happiness to enjoy in the kind offices of filial affection a consolation and relief under all the privations which he had sustained. The dutiful attention of his children enabled him to pass his latter days as he had passed the former, in giving glory to God, and doing good to man. After having devoted the first part of every day to his religious duties,

ties, he spent the remainder in adjusting his own concerns, in the intercourse of society, or in hospitality among his friends. His services to his parish end'd only with his life: he continued to catechize his young parishioners every Sunday, and dispensed his usual charities with his own hand, till a few days previous to his departure. Thus employed to the satisfaction of his conscience, he never lost his cheerfulness nor uttered a complaint. The succour of that Divine Spirit, for which he prayed without ceasing, supported him through every trial, and made him triumph over every temptation. So gentle was his disposition, and so correct his judgment, that he never spoke a word which he would have wished to recall; so engaging were his manners, that he conciliated the esteem and friendship even of those whose age and character were least suitable to his own; so pure and truly religious was his heart, that he seemed to have subdued the frailties and concupiscences of his nature: so fervent was his piety, that none who beheld it could remain unmoved; it sprung from a steadfast faith in Christ; it shone forth in universal charity; it terminated in the certain hope of everlasting life. It pleased God to remove him to that state, which he had long and earnestly desired, by a peaceful and happy death; for, after a short illness, he expired with the same composure as he would have laid himself down to sleep, without a struggle or a groan.—The situation of this worthy man, in the year 1745, suggested the following lines, which were then addressed to him by the writer of the present article.

"The virtues of a temperate prime
Bless with an age exempt from scorn or crime;

An age that melts with unperceiv'd decay,
And glides in modest innocence away;
Whole peaceful day Benevolence endears,
Whole night congratulating Conscience cheers;

The general favourite as the general friend.
Such age there is, and who shall wish it end?"

Johnfon's Vanity of Human Wishes.
Thou blest old man, whose temper'd
virtues blend, [friend]

In one, the Saint, the Father, and the
For blest thou art, tho' Nature's slow decay
Hath borne the pleasures of thy youth away.
Thy face the marks of past affliction wears,
Thy footsteps fainter in the vale of years,
Thy visual orbs in endless darkness roll,
And dull Night wraps thee in her sable stole;
Yet, well I know, thy patient soul's possess'd
Of inward peace, and therefore call thee blest.

On man bereft of his acutest sense
Kind Heav'n bestows an ample recompence,
The Prophet's spirit, or the Priest's fire,
Teach'd of old each bleed'ning Leticia fire;

A like effusion of ethereal flames [same];
Illum'd the Bard who decks the British
Thy virtuous deeds a kinder influence
prove;

Ev'n fervent charity and social love;
He hail'd with sad complaint the light decline,
But not a murmur nor a sigh in thine;
His daughters strain'd their cheerful voice
to strew

His vast capacity with ancient lore,
And still, by stern severity dispos'd,
They feign'd complaisance, trembled, and
obey'd;

But gentler than thy beauteous offspring kind,
The pure affections of a grateful mind;
They watch each gesture, observe each re-
quest,

And crown thy wishes ere they are express'd;
Attract the list'ning ear with converse sweet,
And guide with cautious care thy wand'ring
fret;

With studious love beguile the links of sight,
And cheer thy darken'd brow with tokens
of pure delight. [long]

Thus art thou blest, tho' not to thee be-
The Mindful's genius, nor the power of
song;

Thy mental eye no fancy'd prospect views,
The bright creation of th' inventive Muse,
But fairer scenes contemplates, and surveys
The well-spent period of thy early days,
And, thence expanding, views a nobler scope,
Struck with the radiance of celestial hope,
That opens to the vision of the blest
The glorious regions of eternal rest.

11. Of a fever, after an illness of some days, in her 49th year, Mrs. Martha Rowne, wife of Isaac Rowne Esq. M. P. and daughter of the late Mrs. Eliza Hay, governor of Barbadoes.

Advanced in years, Mr. Joseph Tubney, late an eminent surgeon at Birmingham, co. Lincoln. Returning home on horseback from spending the day with a friend, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and found dead the next morning on the stairs.

12. Suddenly, of the gutt in his stomach, to which he had long been subject. Sir Robert Smith, formerly M. P. for Christchurch, and lately a banker at Fins.

In London-area, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitcomb, in Devonshire, Miss Anna Collins, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. C. physician in Edin.

13. At Bath, after a short illness, the Rev. Thomas Barnard, B. D. rector of St. Asaph, Llangyfelach, Wilts, and some time fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At Mistr-house, the Hon. Ferdinand Forbes, youngest son of the E. of Granville.

15. Rev. James Gordon, minister of the Relief congregation at Waterbury, in the parish of

16. At 10, the Church

17. At 10, the Church

18. At 10, the Church

neighbourhood, though only two hours before they were apparently in their usual health, Marga and Mary Carr, two sisters, of Swanton, near Eikon. They were both about 80 years of age, had never been married, had led their lives entirely with each other, and with so much affection that it was always thought by the neighbourhood that their inheritance would not be divided."

18. The celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin. He was born at Lutton, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Dec. 12, 1731, the seventh child and fourth son of Robert D. Esq. by his wife Elizabeth Hill. He was educated at Cheltenham school under the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of whom he always spoke with great respect. Hence he went, with two of his elder brothers, to St. John's college, Cambridge. He used to relate, that, on their first journey to the University, they had a letter of introduction from their father to two old gentlemen near Peterborough, who treated them at first coldly, afterwards cordially; and that he overheard one of them, after seeming much pleased with the animated vivacity of the young travellers, say to his brother with a sigh in a low voice, "What a pity that one of us did not marry!" This little occurrence is supposed to have made such an impression on his mind, as to be the origin of the strong disapprobation he always expressed of a life of celibacy. At Cambridge his tutor was Mr. Powell, afterwards the celebrated master of St. John's, a sensible and prudent man. He was elected to one of Lord Exeter's scholarships, worth about 16*l.* a year, which, from the smallness of his father's income at that time (the elder branches of the family being then in possession of the fortune to which his soon afterwards succeeded), was esteemed a desirable acquisition. In this appointment he occasionally distinguished himself by his poetical exercises, and early acquired uncommon facility in the composition of them. He resided in college for 12 terms, with the exception of one, successively. His absence for that term was occasioned by his accompanying his friend Mr. Kington to London, for the purpose of attending Dr. Hunter's lectures on anatomy. Afterwards he went to Edinburgh; and on his return resided one term more at Cambridge, and then took the degree of bachelor of physick. As a physician, he first settled at Nottingham, where he did not obtain any practice. He went afterwards to Lichfield, with letters of introduction to L^{td} Gressley and the Rev. Mr. Seward; and there on his wife into considerable practice. In 1755, he married Miss Mary Howard, daughter of Charles H. Esq. by Penelope Grey, his wife. She died in 1760. By her he had five children, two of whom died infants; Charles died at

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Edinburgh in 1778; Erasmus, at Derby in 1793; Robert-Waring Darwin, now a physician at Shrewsbury, alone survives. Soon after the death of Mrs. Darwin, he began to write the "Zoonomia," though he did not publish it till within these few years. In 1778, he obtained a lease of a picturesque spot, consisting of about eight acres, two miles from Lichfield, with a strong spring which supplies a cold-bath erected by Sir John Floyer, an eminent physician in the beginning of the last century. This place, called *The Cold Bath*, became his favourite retreat and amusement, as it had been formerly that of Sir J. F. He formed a botanic garden in it; and here he began his poem on the "Loves of the Plants." In the spring of 1781, Dr. D. married the widow of Col. Pole, of Radbourne, in Derbyshire. He lived two years at Radbourne, and then went to Derby, where he resided till last Lady-day; when he removed to an old house called *The Priory*, about five miles from Derby, which he had purchased, and made a most commodious and excellent house, particularly calculated as a pleasant retreat for old age. On the 10th of April Dr. D. was attacked with a severe shivering fit, followed by a proportionate hot fit, and symptoms of inflammation on the lungs, a disease from which he had often suffered, but most particularly last spring. He was bled twice during the day, and lost 25 ounces of blood. The fever was removed, and in two or three days he became to all appearance quite well. On Saturday, the 19th, when walking in the evening in his garden with Mrs. Darwin, and a lady about his own age, the latter remarked, that he would have sufficient employment for ten years to bring all his plans about the place to perfection. "You, madam," he replied, "have as good a prospect as any body I know of your age of living ten years; I have not." Mrs. D. remarked his good looks, spirits, and strength. He said, "I always appear particularly well immediately before I become ill." He sat with his family in the evening, conversing cheerfully as usual; went to bed, and got up well at six the following morning; wrote some letters till after seven, when he went to a fire to warm himself, and desired a servant to make one in his library. His chilly fit increased, and was attended with thirst; he lay down upon a sofa by the fire, but becoming more cold and torpid, he was raised up and placed in an arm-chair, when, without pain or any emotion, he expired a little before nine. His death is supposed to have been caused by the cold fit of an inflammatory fever. He had frequently expressed a strong desire that the termination of his existence might be without pain; having always

looked

looked upon death as a much less evil than pain. During the whole of his life he was remarkable for great benevolence of disposition, which was particularly conspicuous in the care he took even of the lowest animals. The keenness of his feelings on this subject has been attributed to the strong impression made upon his mind by a representation of the tortures of the Inquisition, which was shewn to him at an early age. He has left a widow and six children, three sons and three daughters, by his last marriage. There was also another child, who died an infant. Besides the literary works abovementioned, Dr. D. was the author of "Phytologia," a small treatise on education, and of a few papers in the Medical and Philosophical Transactions. He has also left another poem, intitled, "The Shrine of Nature," one volume of which is in the press, and will shortly be published. —In the foregoing sketch, the intention has been merely to state a few plain facts; all panegyric has, therefore, been purposely avoided. They, who are acquainted with Dr. D.'s writings, must be sensible of his profound knowledge, genius, and erudition. They, who had the happiness of his acquaintance and friendship, will long deplore his loss, as they can scarcely hope to find such an assemblage of talents and virtues again united in the same individual.

Of a severe illness of a week, Mr. John Coste, who might have said, with the Psalmist, "I have washed my hands in innocency." And such seemed to be the opinion of others; for, after having served the office of overseer of the parish of Shore ditch (where he had lived many years), they reluctantly received his accounts and resignation, and reposed considerable confidence in him.

In Walcot-place, Surrey, in his 63d year, John Horn, esq.

At Epping, in an advanced age, the widow of John Becknack, esq. of Ongar.

At the hot wells at Bath, Miss Emma Goddard, youngest daughter of Ambrose G. esq. M. P. for Swindon, Wilts.

Aged 68, Mr. John Sisson, of Nottingham, grocer.

Aged 39, Mrs. Allan, wife of Capt. A. of the Gardner and Joseph Greenhamston, belonging to Hull.

19. In Feuchurch-street, aged 66, Mr. Robert Irvine, woollen-draper. His death was occasioned by an inflammation on the lungs, with which he was seized on the 14th.

At Beitherton, Surrey, John Walton, esq.

At Bethnal-house, on Bethnal-green, Thomas Thames Fox, esq.

At Darnley, near Aberdeen, Mr. Gavin Young, formerly of Budge-row, London, merchant.

At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Smith, who, for a great number of years, carried on an extensive

as a horse-... well known for the punctual... Exchange. ... business, for several years... it of all kinds; and, as his friends hoped and supposed, with a comfortable income. But about three years ago, his necessities obliged him to communicate to them his real situation; and they then learned, with regret, that he was entirely destitute of the means of supporting himself. It seemed then, quitting business, after paying many demands, he had about five hundred pounds left; and instead of sinking this sum as an annuity, or placing it in the funds, he had determined, under an idea that it was more than he should live to spend, to support himself on the principal. This was a strange conduct; and more especially in a man who had for long been accustomed to transact business in the funds; for his numerous employers in the country; but for it was, and the making it known may perhaps serve as a useful caution to

As soon as his real situation was ascertained, a meeting of his friends was called by an advertisement "to consider the state of an old neighbour;" and the meeting, at which the Mayor of the Corporation (the late Daniel Knapp, esq.) presided, was held in the Town Hall. It was well attended; and the result of a subscription, of about 400*l.* a year, sufficient to render his latter days comfortable. His end was placid; for he was able to bed at night without any previous complaint, and the next morning was found dead in his bed, looking like one asleep.

27. While on a visit at a friend's house, Mr. T. Wright Watson, of Nottingham.

At Mr. Clarke's, in Newman-street, in his 10th year, Mr. Christopher Newell, third son of the Rev. Mr. N.

At his house in Adam's-square, Edinburgh, Robt Chalmers, esq. late accompanying-general of excise in Scotland.

21. At her father's house in Cavendish-square, the infant daughter of M. Darnley, esq.

Mount Pleasant, near Tottenham, the son of Edward Stephenson, esq. of 10-square, Bloomsbury.

At Scarborough, aged 55, Mr. Julius Smith, ship-owner.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, suddenly, aged 54, Mr. John Foster, flux-dresser and candle-manufacturer, who for many years had carried on an extensive business.

Aged 72, Mrs. Judy, of North-luffenham, co. England, sister of the late Mr. J. ... that place.

At ... aged 55, T. Watson, ...

At ... an ...

At ... in the ...

quantity of laudanum, which occasioned his death. He had been drinking in the early part of the evening, but returned to his lodgings in Dorset-street at ten o'clock, and desired the servant to bring him a glass of brandy and water, and not to call him till next day at noon. This request causing some suspicion, it induced her to listen at his room-door about an hour afterwards, when she heard a noise, and her master, on entering the room, found the unfortunate man in bed, undressed, but in such a state of stupefaction as not to be able to speak. A medical gentleman was sent for, but could afford him no relief, and, having lingered until eight o'clock next morning, he expired. He was a native of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and some years clerk to an attorney there. His death was not altogether occasioned by drinking laudanum, but, what is added is, but another species of poison, namely of spirituous liquors and strong malversation.

23. At Bentley, Surrey, Mrs. Mellish.

24. Wm. Horwood, esq. of Croydon, many years in eminent silk-mercery in Hurlingham-street, Strand.

In the 54th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, of Haverhill, Berk.

At Harrowgate, in Yorkshire, James McKinnick Aikin, M.D.

At Hackney, in his 73d year, Mr. Rob. Hutton, late of K. Edward str. Blackfriars.

Mr. John Richardson, a respectable farmer and grazier at Cudworth, co. Lanc.

At Sowter-hedge, co. Huntingdon, in his 75th year, George Walton Furness, esq. medical student of the University of Glasgow, and adopted son of the late Dr. Walton, of Upham, in the said county, who died in 1782, leaving him an handsome fortune, and a probability to obtain the above university, and to proceed to take a doctor's degree.

25. Mr. John Hanley, mercer and draper, of Bath, in London.

At Lambeth, in his 76th year, Mrs. Susan, widow of Anthony S. esq. of Beccles, in Suffolk, and mother-in-law of the late Chancellor.

At Welbourn castle, Mrs. Hatfield Kaye, sister of the late Earl of Stafford.

Thomas Rowntree, jun. esq. a barrister of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Paul Perryman, mayor of Windsor.

Mrs. Bigg, mother of Mrs. Broadhead, of Pottland-place.

Mr. John Farly, surveyor of the customs at the port of Leith.

At Watlington, near Nottingham, much respected, aged 63, Laurence Robinson, esq.

At Harlow, co. Leicester, aged 68, Mr. Henry Beaumont, baker.

26. At Lutterworth, Mr. Burges, attorney.

Rev. J. Kiffell, B. D. rector of Helmdon, co. Northampton, and of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, who presented him to Helmdon in 1783. Ilmington was

In the gift of the Swann family, 1781, one of whom was rector there in the beginning of the last century.

At Bath, in his 79th year, the venerable and Rev. B. Nelson, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, Norfolk, and father of the gallant Lord Nelson.

In Old Bond-street, Wm. Harwood, esq. of Hanwell park.

After a lingering illness, Henry Bell, esq. of Lamb's Conduit street.

27. At her house in the Crescent, Bath, the sister of Joseph Bunney, esq. of the Newark, Leicester.

At New Lodge, Stroud, co. Gloucester, the wife of Wm. Reeves, esq. of the Strand.

Rev. Thomas Humbley, B. C. L. of Queen's college, Oxford, patron and incumbent of the valuable rectory of Bermondsey, Surrey, and curate of Little Dunmow, Essex. He married Anne, daughter of the late John Haller, esq.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Glasgow, one of the ministers of that city.

28. It is with extreme regret that we record the death of another celebrated physician, James Johnstone, of Glasgow, M.D. eminent for his skill and humanity, during a practice of more than 50 years, in the city and county of Worcester, and who died this day at Worcester. Dr. J. was well known in the learned world by many interesting publications, for his discovery of the cure of the ganglions of the nerves and of the lymphatic glands, and as having first pointed out, in 1758, the power of animal acid vapours to destroy putrid contagion; for which purpose he directed vitriolic acid to be poured upon common salt, and thus raised the muriatic acid in infected places. He is also well known as the friend and physician of George Lord Lyttelton, of whose death he has given that affecting and instructive account, inserted by Dr. Johnson in his *Lives of the Poets*. His own death affords another instance of the serenity and composure with which a Christian, who has faithfully discharged the duties of life, can look towards the grave. In his sickness he was patient and resigned; his mind vigorous and clear to the last hour; and he departed by an easy and silent expiration, without groan or convulsion, in his 73d year, having survived his incomparable wife only two months. He has left four sons and one daughter. To wit:—he spent of ten days, his Son-in-law mourned over the ashes of Darwin and Johnstone, two veterans of genius, activity, and worth, who will not soon be surpassed.

After dismounting his horse, aged 75, Richard Bray, husband to Sir John Dixon D, ke, bart. of Sallingstone park, Kent.

In York, in his 54th year, Wm. Waters, esq. barrister at law, recorder of York, and also recorder of Ripon, co. York.

Aged

Aged 75, Alexander-Henry Haliday, esq.
long the most distinguished physician in the
province of Ulster, Ireland.

At Durham, the Rev. John Robson, vicar of Stockburn, and curate of St. Nicholas and St. Giles, Durham.

29. At Glasgow, the wife of Ewen Cameron, esq. merchant there, late of Guildford-street, London.

In Wimpole Str. Mr. F. Conset, surgeon.
In Gloucester-street, Portman Square, the
widow of Charles Purling, esq. of Bengal.

After an illness of many years, the widow of Capt. Ryves, of the horse grenadier guards.

At Hampole, aged 25, Timothy Ransden,
e'q. captain in the 3d West York militia.
30. In St. George's place, Batch 11-high-

In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. the widow
of Jacob Hinde, esq. of Loughan, hilt, Essex.

At Ricborough, in the par. of Ash,
near Sandwich, in her 8th year, Mrs. Mary

JERKIN, widow of the late Mr. Tho. J. of
Ridborough, and sister of the late Mr. Hop-
kins Fox, of Nockington, near Canterbury.

At Dumfries, Miss Helen Bonville, dau.
of the Rev. Dr. Wm. B. minister of the Old
Church there.

• At Upham, in his 42th year, the Rev. John Fawell, minister of that place.

Tac., at Amsterdam, in his 107th year,
 J. van Harnst.

At Princeton, Gen. Wm. Van, many years an officer in the United States service.

At Abbeville, Miss V. Nichols, 561 Elm street, died of pneumonia, the result of her catching cold, and, on Monday, she was buried in the cemetery at Abbeville. She was 40 years of age.

At Stratford, Sir John Stewart, Bart.,
past many years representative in parlia-
ment for the county.

At Dorset, co. Somerset, the wife of
Mr. Gange, 1850.

A Westerner, called hereafter, Edmund
 ... in the construction of the peace
 for that country.

Amherst Morris captain commander of
His Majesty's ship Sooty.

At Fannock, Mr. George Cumberland, a name well known to the British Arms in the Army.

Aged 61, the Rev. Wm. Smith, minister of the First Baptist Church, Orebro, a denizen of the city, is the largest family.

[illegible]

...of ...
...of ...
...of ...

Đến nay, chúng ta đã có một số kết quả đáng khích lệ, nhưng vẫn còn nhiều hạn chế, đặc biệt là về mặt pháp lý, chính sách, và cơ chế phối hợp giữa các cơ quan chức năng. Do đó, cần tiếp tục nghiên cứu và hoàn thiện khung pháp lý để bảo đảm tính hiệu quả và bền vững của công tác này.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
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Aged 83, Mrs. Clarke, widow of Dr. C. Jean of Tuam.

At Reminster, the residence of Mr. John Daniel, one of the coroners of Berkshire.

May... At Swilly, near Plymouth, the Rev. James Furneaux, distinguished by his classical and elegant accomplishments.

Rev. Richard Abraham, rector of Loo-
heide, Devon. He was of Balliol college,
Oxford; M. A. 1743.

Aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Wm. Kenton, schoolmaster, of Exeter.

I. The wife of ——— **MacKenzie, esq. of**
Heavtree, near Exeter.

At Hamburgh, in her 65th year, Mrs. Blacker, widow of the late governor of the British factory there.

2. In his 54th year, Mr. Joseph Sharp, of Lancaster, merchant.

3. Mr. David Kneesebrook, jun. son of a worthy and respectable man, who has been long resident in the city of Norwich, and well known for his knowledge in the mathematical sciences. Here, the son, who was naturally fervent and thoughtful, discovered an early attachment to the mathematics; for his untended attention, under the instructions of

his father, he in a few years attained an en-
 quirable degree of knowledge in their
 frontier, in so much, that in 1789, when
 about 17 years of age, he commenced a
 correspondence with the editors of the
 Ladies Diary, and in 1792 obtained the
 prize for an elegant solution to a difficult
 question, proposed by Lieut. W. Mudge,
 of the Royal Artillery; and in 1793 he
 proposed the Prize Question. His mathe-
 matical knowledge now began to interest
 him to the neglect of several essential

particularly the Rev. S. Vance, by whose recommendation, in June 1894, he was appointed assistant to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which he was obliged to leave, owing to ill health, in Feb. 1896. In 1885 another prize was adjudged him for his solution to a very difficult and intricate question, proposed the preceding year in the Ladies Diary by Capt. Mudge. In his life, in conference of his work

At Cambridge, he met with the Rev. St. Vincent, who, in a manner that reflects the greatest dignity on his character, refused to render him any assistance; and on his replying that he wished to improve his time to some advantage, Mr. Vincent said:

time of his decease, Dr. Williams applied to the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, afterwards royal, who soon after wrote Mr. Knapp a letter, appointing him one of the calculators to the National Almanack; hence this new employment of laboring calculators, he was in the habit of saying.

is the first priority — the maintenance, preservation and development of the

Studies at University of

constitution, and soon brought on a disorder which occasioned his death. He was a wonderful instance of the effects of a steady performance. Though only in his 30th year, his knowledge in the mathematics was exceeded, if equaled, by few. He was fond of reading in general. History and Biography often excited his attention, and he would never quit books on these subjects till he made the principal incidents and characters his own. Nor was he less deserving of respect for the qualities of his heart than for the powers of his mind. His moral character was unexceptionable; he was remarkable for the peace and benignity of his disposition and the mildness of his behaviour. Unassuming in his manners, he seemed unconscious of his abilities, nor would he ever allow himself to publish any merit but in common with his contemporaries. Though this penetrating genius of a Lawyer might have discovered in him certain marks which are even the concomitants of a great mind and great heart; unobtrusive observers, judging from exterior appearance, may have thought him reserved and morose; but his friends, and those who knew him best, will unite in pronouncing him to have been free and open in his conduct, "ready to tribute, willing to communicate." Not that of a domestic turn of mind, he has been frequently heard to say, that he was never happier than when sitting round the fire with a few social friends, conversing on his favourite topic. Not that the mathematics were his only theme; for, notwithstanding his severe application to these abstract studies, he was, in the few moments of relaxation which he allowed himself, lively and cheerful, and his conversation enlivened with remarks occasionally facetious. The intrigues of statesmen excited his contempt; and the intrepidity of the warrior received his encomiums. In short, his remarks on the occurrences of the day sufficiently evinced that he was not inattentive to the events which were passing upon the political theatre of Europe. His life was an exemplary pattern of industry and virtue; his death has deprived his parents of a tender and dutiful son; his connections, of a steady and affectionate friend; his pupils, of a tutor warm and interested in their success; and the world, of a valuable member of Society.

At night eleven, on the 67th year of his age, Peter Elmsly, esq. of Sharncliffe, a native of Aberdeenshire, and formerly an eminent bookseller in the Strand; where he was some time partner with, and many years successor to, the late Paul Vailant, esq. (see p. 271.) Mr. E. had very lately wholly quitted business, with competent fortune, most happily acquired by consummate ability and the strictest integrity, and with the sincere regard and

respect of all who knew him, particularly of many of the most honourable and dignified characters in the literary world. To the tolerable education which it is in the power of almost every North Briton without much difficulty to attain, he had gradually superadded, as he advanced in life and prosperity, such a fund of general knowledge, and so uncommonly accurate a discrimination of language, that, had he chosen to have stood forward as a writer, he would have secured a prominent niche in the Temple of Fame. For the truth of this assertion we boldly appeal to all who have been favoured with his epistolary correspondence. Nor was he less critically nice in the French language than in his own. The respect which he experienced from the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, Mr. Gibbon; the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Wilkes, &c. &c. is well known to the public; and among the many living characters of eminence by whom he was beloved and respected, let it suffice to mention the Duke of Grafton, Earl Stanhope, Earl Spencer, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Rennell, Mr. Dutens, &c. &c.—His remains were brought to St. Anne-street; whence, on the 10th, they were removed in solemn funeral procession, and deposited in the family-vault at Marybone, attended by a large party of friends, sincere mourners on the melancholy occasion; as, for strength of mind, soundness of judgment, and unaffected friendship, he has not left many equals. Among those who attended to pay the last due tribute of respect to an old and endeared friend, were Mr. Alderman Cadell, the Rev. John Calder, D. D. the Rev. Peter Elmsly, Mr. Justice Conant, Capt. Keith, James Robson, esq. late high-barrister of Westminster, John Nichols, esq. William Forsyth, esq. of the royal gardens, Kentington, Mr. Duntmore, Mr. Stucell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bentley of the Bank, Mr. Debrett, Mr. Stephen Jones, Mr. James Payne, and Mr. John Mackinlay. Mr. E. has left a widow, to whom he had long been an affectionate husband; and who has the consolation to reflect, that she has for many years footed the pillow of anguish by unvaried assiduity.

4. At Exeter, the widow of Mr. Marchant, worsted-manufacturer there.

5. John Skrymmer Ruding, the infant son of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, Surrey.

6. At Gainsley, aged 40, Sergeant Samuel McDonald, well known by the appellation of "Big Sam." He was a native of the county of Sutherland, in Scotland, and during part of the American war, served in the Fencible Corps raised there; he was afterwards fogel-man to the Royals, and continued in this situation till the year 1792. At that time, his extraordinary

Aged 75, Alexander-Henry Haliday, esq. long the most distinguished physician in the province of Ulster, Ireland.

At Durham, the Rev. John Robins, vicar of Southburn, and curate of St. Nicholas and St. Giles, Durham.

29. At Glasgow, the wife of Ewen Cameron, esq. merchant there, late of Guildford-street, London.

In Wimpole-st. Mr. F. Conset, surgeon. In Gloucester-street, Portman-square, the widow of Charles Purling, esq. of Bengal.

After an illness of many years, the widow of Capt. Ryves, of the horse-grenadier guards, at Hampole, aged 25, Thomas Ramsden, esq. captain in the 3d West York militia.

30. In St. George's place, Batey Highways, Thomas Braithwaite, esq.

In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. the widow of Jacob Hinde, esq. of Langham-hall, Essex.

At Richborough, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, in her 8th year, Mrs. Mary Jerkin, widow of the late Mr. Tho. J. of Richborough, and sister of the late Mr. Hopkins Fox, of Nuckington, near Canterbury.

At Dumfries, Miss Helen Broudie, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wm. B. minister of the Old Church there.

At Upholland, in his 48th year, the Rev. John Fawell, minister of that place.

200. At Amsterdam, in his 107th year, Jacob Hume.

At Prague, Gen. Wm. Vane, many years an officer in the Austrian service.

At Aberdeen, Miss Anne Lewis, scholarmistress. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths taking fire, and no clothes being at hand, she was dreadfully burnt. She survived the accident near three weeks, and bore her sufferings with calm resignation.

At St. Pauls, Sir John Stewart Hamilton, bart. many years representative in parliament for that town.

At Dunfermline, Somerset, the wife of Mr. George Ferguson.

At Warrington, the countess of Chester, Edmund Grey, esq. in the 10th year of the peace for that county.

Amherst Morris esq. late commander of His Majesty's ship Suffolk.

At Tadcaster, Mr. George Cumberland, many years master of the Bedford Arms in that town.

Aged 65, the Rev. Wm. S. Cole, minister of the parish of St. Andrew, Chesham, a devoted and zealous member of the Society of Friends.

At Woking, the Rev. H. Heathcote, the minister of the parish of St. Andrew, Woking, and the parish of St. Andrew, Woking.

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Aged 83, Mrs. Clarke, widow of Dr. C. Dean of Tunn.

At Beminster, the relict of Mr. John Daniel, one of the coroners of Dorsetshire.

May... At Swilly, near Plymouth, the Rev. James Furneaux, distinguished by his classical and elegant accomplishments.

Rev. Richard Abraham, rector of Lombe, Devon. He was of Bachel college, Oxford; M. A. 1743.

Aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Wm. Kenton, schoolmaster, of Exeter.

1. The wife of ——— Hutchinson, esq. of Heavitree, near Exeter.

At Hamburgh, in her 65th year, Mrs. Blackor, widow of the late governor of the British factory there.

2. In his 54th year, Mr. Joseph Sharp, of Lancaster, merchant.

3. Mr. David Kinnesbrook, jun. son of a worthy and respectable man, who has been long resident in the city of Norwich, and well known for his knowledge in the mathematical sciences. David, the son, who was naturally serious and thoughtful, discovered an early attachment to the mathematics; by the untended attention, under the instruction of his father, he in a few years attained an eniable degree of knowledge in this science, in so much, that in 1780, when about 17 years of age, he commenced a correspondence with the editors of the *Literary Digest*, and in 1792 obtained the prize for an elegant solution to a difficult question, proposed by Lieut. W. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery; and in 1793 he proposed the Prize Question. His mathematical knowledge now began to interest him to the notice of several gentlemen, particularly the Rev. S. Vince, by whose recommendation, in June 1794, he was appointed assistant to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which he was obliged to leave, owing to ill health, in Feb. 1796.

In 1801 another prize was adjudged for his solution to a very difficult and intricate question, proposed the preceding year in the *Ladies Diary* by Capt. Mudge.

In June last, in consequence of his being at Cambridge, he met with the Rev. S. Vince, who, in a manner that reflects the greatest dignity on his character, offered to render him any assistance; and on his replying that he wished to improve his time to some advantage, Mr. Vince applied to the Rev. Dr. Mather, astronomer royal, who soon after wrote Mr. Kinnesbrook a letter, appointing him one of the calculators to the *Newcomb Astronomical*.

Under this new employment of assisting calculation, he was in the habit of attending to fix or eight per cent. interest on the first principles of mathematics, previous to the study of the *Literary Digest*.

At Woking, the Rev. H. Heathcote, the minister of the parish of St. Andrew, Woking, and the parish of St. Andrew, Woking.

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At Northampton, in the 67th year of his age, Peter Elmsly, esq. of Sharncliffe; a native of Aberdeenshire, and formerly an eminent bookseller in the Strand; where he was some time partner with, and many years successor to, the late Paul Vailant, esq. (see p. 271.) Mr. E. had very lately wholly quitted business, with a competent fortune, most happily acquired by consummate ability and the strictest integrity, and with the sincere regard and

respect of all who knew him, particularly of many of the most honourable and dignified characters in the literary world. To the tolerable education which it is in the power of almost every North Briton without much difficulty to attain, he had gradually superadded, as he advanced in life and prosperity, such a fund of general knowledge, and so uncommonly accurate a discrimination of language, that, had he chosen to have stood forward as a writer, he would have secured a prominent niche in the Temple of Fame. For the truth of this assertion we boldly appeal to all who have been favoured with his epistolary correspondence. Nor was he less critically nice in the French language than in his own. The respect which he experienced from the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, Mr. Gibbon, the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Wilkes, &c. &c. is well known to the public; and among the many living characters of eminence by whom he was beloved and respected, let it suffice to mention the Duke of Grafton, Earl Stanhope, Earl Spencer, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Rennell, Mr. Dutens, &c. &c.—His remains were brought to Stowe-street; whence, on the 10th, they were removed in solemn funeral procession, and deposited in the family-vault at Marybone, attended by a large party of friends, sincere mourners on the melancholy occasion; as, for strength of mind, soundness of judgment, and unaffected friendship, he has not left many equals. Among those who attended to pay the last sad tribute of respect to an old and endeared friend, were Mr. Alderman Cadell, the Rev. John Calder, D. D. the Rev. Peter Elmsly, Mr. Justice Conant, Capt. Keith, James Robson, esq. late high-barrister of Westminster, John Nichols, esq. William Forsyth, esq. of the royal gardens, Kentington, Mr. Dunmore, Mr. Muellet, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bentley of the Bank, Mr. Debreit, Mr. Stephen Jones, Mr. James Payne, and Mr. John Mackinlay. Mr. E. has left a widow, to whom he had long been an affectionate husband; and who has the consolation to reflect, that she has for many years soothed the pillow of anguish by unvaried assiduity.

4. At Exeter, the widow of Mr. Marchant, worsted-manufacturer there.

5. John Skrymgeour Ruding, the infant son of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, Surrey.

6. At Gurnsey, aged 40, Sergeant Samuel McDonald, well known by the appellation of "Big Sam." He was a native of the county of Sutherland, in Scotland, and during part of the American war, served in the Fencible Corps raised there; he was afterwards fogel-man to the Royals, and continued in this situation till the year 1791. At that time, his extraordinary

nary stature and obliging disposition procured him a recommendation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with whom he lived as lodge-porter at Carlton-house till 1793. He was then appointed sergeant in the Sutherland Fencibles; but, on account of his prodigious height, which made the rest of the Corps, though fine stout men, look like so many dwarfs, he was chiefly employed in the recruiting service; he, however, continued with them after they were formed into the 93d, until the day of his death. He measured 6 feet 30 inches high, 4 feet round the chest, extremely strong-built and muscular, but yet proportionable, unless his legs might be thought even too large for the load they had to bear. His strength was prodigious; but such was his pacific disposition, that he was never known to exert it improperly. He always displayed a degree of manly pride, and, notwithstanding very considerable offers were made to him, upon condition that he should allow himself to be exhibited as a show, he spurned at what he thought the hire of degradation. Once, and only once, he was prevailed upon to make a public appearance; not was this obtained from him by less authority than that of His Royal Highness, whose servant he then was. This took place at the Opera-house, in the Haymarket, it occupied by the Drury-lane Company, where Sam appeared in the appropriate character of Hercules in Cydon and Iphigenia. His death was occasioned by a collection of water in the thorax, an infectious and almost incurable disease, to which the robust are more particularly liable. It is sometimes the consequence of excessive bleeding in pleurisy, and other complaints that affect the breath, but its origin is not unfrequently quite obscure. It generally lurks under the mask of an asthma, and continues increasing, till at length the patient can hardly breathe, unless upright in bed. At length a fit of coughing terminates the tragedy, though very often sudden exertion cuts the sufferer off at once, before the quantity of water would otherwise have occasioned suffocation. Sam continued healthy and active till his 35th year; his health then began to decline, and it is by no means improbable that this was the first formation of the disease which finally terminated his existence.

7. At her house in Beaumont-Street, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 54th year, Miss Louisa Butcher. She had been to Hackney the preceding day, and, on her return, was

taken ill, and died at 10 o'clock, at the age of 54. She was the wife of the Hon. Angellus Butler, D. of Swinland, in Lon. Co. Aged 73, Thomas Chapman, gent. He was lately descended from St. Isaac Newton's own father, the being his grandfather. 21. At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Finkburg, widow of the late Henry F. esq. well known by his truly original writings in the last century.

22. At Margate, in his 75th year, Francis Webb, esq. who may truly be called a Friend of Margate. As a magistrate and a man he lived generally beloved. Death will, therefore, be justly and deeply regretted by all who knew him. His benevolent kindness to them who stood in need, and of his well-known readiness to many a worthy individual, now gratefully recalls it to mind; he will be best preserved in the hearts of his friends, from the glance which it reflects he ever wished to inspire in him, it can become more useful to posterity. His death was greatly to be regretted as a sincere Christian, and would for his change with resignation, faded to his character, as left behind of his great usefulness, private affability, and public spirit, all of them; and, living strictly in the most moral and unassuming style, we may truly be said of him, from the constant tone of his conduct, wherein highest luxury was to be found. He was equally unparagoned in his poverty and economy by the promotion of every plan of improvement to the town of Margate. He alone then essentially by his own self, was the cause of his ability, and, above all, by the salutary influence of his own generous example. To that excellent collection, the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, he was an early and a liberal benefactor, and one of the original subscribers.

13. At Lyngstone, near Exeter, aged 100, Mrs. Adams.

At Dover, at John Trevanion's, esq. Boyd, sister of St. John B. Hart.

At the house of his brother-in-law, in Great Marlborough-Street, the Rev. Edward Cranmer, M. A. rector of Quendon, Essex, and vicar of St. Bride's, London.

20. At Lambeth, in his 99th year, Mr. Robert Cantony.

22. At his Lordship's house in St. James's place, the Countess of Rothes.

After a lingering illness, the eldest Miss Newnham of Newnham House.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April

Cristened.	Buried.	
Males 801 } 1458	Males 612 } 1244	
Females 667 }	Females 612 }	
Whoseot have died under two years old 356		
Sal. 142. per boothel; 30. per pound.		
Feta Lost 30. 20.; 30. 20.; 30. 20.		

1800.
 1800 and 1801 113
 1801 and 1802 114
 1802 and 1803 115
 1803 and 1804 116
 1804 and 1805 117
 1805 and 1806 118

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 22, 1862. [479]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Middle.	65	9 35	2 35	6 13	10 32	4
Surry	65	9 35	2 35	6 12	4 14	0
Hertford	53	8 46	6 30	6 22	0 36	9
Bedford	62	7 44	4 35	11 13	4 22	9
Hunting.	61	8 00	0 29	8 15	8 18	9
Northan.	61	8 41	0 37	4 15	9 34	0
Rutland	61	6 47	2 11	0 10	6 18	0
Leicester	67	8 49	10 31	11 17	1 33	9
Notting.	74	1 00	0 33	6 18	0 34	0
Derby	76	8 00	0 42	6 23	2 38	4
Stafford	71	8 49	4 17	9 40	6 33	8
Shrop	71	9 44	6 30	0 73	0 00	0
Hereford	62	5 41	6 32	4 23	1 37	4
Worcester.	65	3 33	2 32	11 13	11 34	7
Warwick	73	3 02	0 26	7 42	6 49	5
Wilt.	57	4 00	0 20	0 21	2 38	4
Berks	63	3 00	0 13	3 23	6 11	8
Oxford	61	3 00	0 20	11 10	2 31	3
Bucks	63	4 00	0 14	0 10	6 33	6
Montgo.	66	5 00	0 11	0 16	3 00	0
Bacon	64	0 00	0 16	8 16	0 00	0
Rathor	66	6 00	0 34	1 18	6 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

64 0 42 1 31 7 18 10 33 3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

61 2 13 4 19 1 11 7 18 9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	62 1 30	6 19	4 21	10 28	1
Kent	60 3 00	0 31	6 23	6 19	4
Stafford	60 1 00	0 29	0 13	3 00	0
Suffolk	61 4 00	0 29	3 17	4 25	7
Cambridg.	52 9 34	0 32	0 15	2 47	7
Northfol.	65 0 33	6 18	8 18	10 16	6
Lincoln	66 2 41	6 30	7 14	11 19	8
York	64 6 44	3 30	11 15	6 43	3
Durham	65 4 00	0 00	0 17	4 32	0
Northamp.	66 7 41	0 25	10 15	10 30	0
Gloucester.	74 4 50	6 30	10 13	4 30	0
Wiltshire.	79 6 54	4 23	6 19	9 00	0
Lancast.	87 20 00	0 18	6 18	10 35	3
Chester	82 10 00	0 00	0 10	3 35	2
Flint	57 6 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	70 1 00	0 19	11 19	0 00	0
Anglesea	60 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Carnarv.	70 8 42	0 17	0 17	8 00	0
Merioneth	70 8 00	0 37	4 18	4 00	0
Cardigan	57 10 00	0 00	0 13	0 00	0
Pembrok.	48 10 00	0 22	1 11	4 00	0
Cardigan	48 0 00	0 18	8 10	0 00	0
Glamorg.	53 8 00	0 18	0 18	0 00	0
Gloucester.	65 0 00	0 11	7 20	3 12	0
Somerset	59 7 00	0 31	6 17	2 34	8
Monm.	68 3 00	0 29	8 00	1 00	0
Devon	57 10 00	0 25	9 10	10 00	0
Cornwall	58 8 00	0 25	2 15	1 00	0
Dorset	60 3 00	0 26	2 25	11 00	0
Hants	57 2 00	0 28	5 23	8 38	3

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans					Districts	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.															
1	65	2	34	0	16	11	21	9	29	8	9	54	9	22	1	16	4	12	1	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3														
2	60	11	14	0	19	8	16	8	26	5	10	62	10	42	1	31	3	18	8	32	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18															
3	62	0	38	6	28	8	23	10	26	6	11	58	2	42	1	25	4	16	1	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3															
4	63	9	41	2	19	11	24	0	20	11	12	53	7	42	1	27	7	25	4	38	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3															
5	61	11	41	0	25	1	16	5	12	0	13	61	8	31	4	27	7	17	8	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
6	75	4	57	9	34	6	18	11	13	3	14	60	9	34	4	28	7	15	4	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
7	66	2	42	1	13	6	19	1	15	1	15	67	7	11	4	10	8	22	11	34	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9															
8	69	3	42	0	38	2	18	4	33	3	16	55	3	31	4	31	0	18	6	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 24.

Five	50s. to 53s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Home Pollard	0s. 0d. to 0s.
Sevens	45s. to 50s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Brans	12s. 0d. to 14s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	0s. to 0s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 19s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.
Duto Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.
Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Essex Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 21.

Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Aver.	4l. 15s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d.	Aver.	1l. 17s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending May 16, 1862, is 31s. 7d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 24. To sink the oil—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 3d.
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, May 24, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS, May 24. Newcastle 45s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland 38s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. SOAF, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Cord, 00s.

[illegible]

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Hubbard.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett' & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle
Chelmsford
Chester



Conventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchester. Derby
Exeter, Gloucester.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisbury
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surrey
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
YORK 3

JUNE, 1802.

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Embellished with an accurate Representation of the Uniform Dress of the CALCUTTA MILITIA CAVALRY; and with the DUKE'S VAULT, a celebrated OAK TREE in SAVERNAKE FOREST.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Clarke's Head, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editors are desired to be addressed. POST-PAYD. 1802

Meteorolog. Diary for May, 1862, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52° 17' N. Long. 2° W.
At 8 A.M. At 2 P.M.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer with sun.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to each point. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.			State of Wind.	Barometer.	Thermometer with sun.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to each point. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.			State of Wind.
				N.	S.	E.					N.	S.	E.	
1	29.98	15	44	2	2		B.	29.98	61	39	2	2		B.
2		47	45	3	1		L.	29.98	62	40	2	2		L.
3	29.95	48	46	5	2		D.	29.98	62	41	2	2		B.
4	29.98	48	46	4	1		R. B.	29.98	62	41	2	2		R. B.
5	29.98	48	46	2	2		B.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
6	29.98	48	46	2	2			29.98	62	41	2	2		L.
7	29.98	48	46	2	2			29.98	62	41	2	2		R. B.
8	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		L.
9	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Ma.
10	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		L.
11	29.98	48	46	2	2		V. L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		R. B.
12	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		L.
13	29.98	48	46	2	2		R. B.	29.98	62	41	2	2		L.
14	29.98	48	46	2	2		L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
15	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		V. L.
16	29.98	48	46	2	2		V. L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
17	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		R. B.
18	29.98	48	46	2	2		L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
19	29.98	48	46	2	2		B.	29.98	62	41	2	2		V. L.
20	29.98	48	46	2	2		V. L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		R. B.
21	29.98	48	46	2	2		L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
22	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		V. L.
23	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
24	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
25	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		B.
26	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
27	29.98	48	46	2	2		V. L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		R. B.
28	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		Do.
29	29.98	48	46	2	2		L.	29.98	62	41	2	2		L.
30	29.98	48	46	2	2		Do.	29.98	62	41	2	2		R. B.
31	29.98	48	46	2	2		R. B.	29.98	62	41	2	2		

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JUNE, 1862.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
Day of Month.	Barom.	Therm. in p.m.	Therm. in June 1862	Weather	Day of Month.	Barom.	Therm. in p.m.	Therm. in June 1862	Weather
1	29.98	61	39	fair	1	29.98	61	39	fair
2	29.98	62	40	fair	2	29.98	62	40	fair
3	29.98	62	41	fair	3	29.98	62	41	fair
4	29.98	62	41	fair	4	29.98	62	41	fair
5	29.98	62	41	fair	5	29.98	62	41	fair
6	29.98	62	41	fair	6	29.98	62	41	fair
7	29.98	62	41	fair	7	29.98	62	41	fair
8	29.98	62	41	fair	8	29.98	62	41	fair
9	29.98	62	41	fair	9	29.98	62	41	fair
10	29.98	62	41	fair	10	29.98	62	41	fair
11	29.98	62	41	fair	11	29.98	62	41	fair
12	29.98	62	41	fair	12	29.98	62	41	fair
13	29.98	62	41	fair	13	29.98	62	41	fair
14	29.98	62	41	fair	14	29.98	62	41	fair
15	29.98	62	41	fair	15	29.98	62	41	fair
16	29.98	62	41	fair	16	29.98	62	41	fair
17	29.98	62	41	fair	17	29.98	62	41	fair
18	29.98	62	41	fair	18	29.98	62	41	fair
19	29.98	62	41	fair	19	29.98	62	41	fair
20	29.98	62	41	fair	20	29.98	62	41	fair
21	29.98	62	41	fair	21	29.98	62	41	fair
22	29.98	62	41	fair	22	29.98	62	41	fair
23	29.98	62	41	fair	23	29.98	62	41	fair
24	29.98	62	41	fair	24	29.98	62	41	fair
25	29.98	62	41	fair	25	29.98	62	41	fair
26	29.98	62	41	fair	26	29.98	62	41	fair
27	29.98	62	41	fair	27	29.98	62	41	fair
28	29.98	62	41	fair	28	29.98	62	41	fair
29	29.98	62	41	fair	29	29.98	62	41	fair
30	29.98	62	41	fair	30	29.98	62	41	fair
31	29.98	62	41	fair	31	29.98	62	41	fair

W. CARY, Optician

West, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U N E, 1802.

URBAN, June 2.

*** STATE may be compared to a wheel.

A *** To be a machine of utility and consequence, there must exist a nave or com-

point for every subject's gener-

ality to concentrate in, and

subject may be considered as

he possessed of a *particular*

it in his own fellow. Laws,

strikes, compact all together;

a crown is the protecting and

mental finish of the axle-tree

The use, strength, durabi-

and importance, of the ma-

, depends on the exact union

proper arrangement of its com-

part parts. If time, design, or

ment, destroys, displaces, or

any one of these to encroach

another, the whole machine

o pieces, and becomes a con-

and insignificant heap of rub-

Into this condition fell the

ants of Ishmael; and in

state appeared the verification

o divine decrees; the one fa-

ble to Ishmael and his poster-

and the other contrariwise,

dina and Mecca. In this sove-

reignty he was succeeded by Kedar;

his second son, and all his other

sons became petty princes; but, the

proscription laid on their fathers

operating upon their descendants;

the succeeding generations fell into

the condition of WILD MEN, and

in that state have ever since conti-

nued; increasing, however, in num-

merosity so greatly, that we find

them described in holy writ as

"The Children of the East, whose

tents covered the whole face of the

East land," who must have been

the same people as those alluded to

in the five last verses of the twen-

tieth chapter of Isaiah, wherein it is

foretold that their number should

be diminished as a punishment for

their idolatry; the consequences of

which malediction have been;

however, surmounted in the lapse

of ages, so far as regards popula-

tion, though "the glory of the

tents of Kedar" has never been re-

stored, for, according to the re-

ports of travellers, the appearance

of a Bedouin, or Arab camp, is

nearly similar to that of a Gipsy

one in England; saying, that the

Bedouins are obliged to keep and

carry about much live stock for

eating; whereas our Gipsies can

provide themselves with what they

want in that way at other people's

costs, wherever they come. Destitute

of a common focus for the interests

of individuals to concentrate in,

destitute of a chief magistrate to

form a point of general adherence,

destitute of appropriated landed

property to induce settled resi-

dence, and destitute of laws to bind

them in one compact commu-

nity, the Ishmaelic-Arabs have

remained for ages like to an un-

bound truss of straw in the midst

of a wide plain, exposed to every

hurricane,

hurricane, and liable to be dispersed by storms towards every quarter of the globe. Hence, some of them have been blown by the tempests of war into Europe (see p. 291), even as far North as Denmark and Siberia; and perhaps others of them may have been impelled as far South as Hindostan, and may there have introduced some of their words and customs among the Suders, the only cast of the Hindostans that was likely to hold any intimate communication with them. It seems infinitely more probable, that Arabs may have wandered to Hindostan than that Suders should have roamed to Europe, seeing that it is the unalterable disposition of the former to rove; whereas, it has ever been a fixed principle with all the Indians never to depart from their own country; and in this point no beings upon earth can possibly be more opposite than are the Indians and Arabians. Besides, Hindostan is a rich country, and the greater part of Arabia is sterile; and it is more natural for people to fly from a starving district than from a plentiful one. Some similarity between the Suders and the Arabs may also be accounted for by considering the trading intercourse that was carried on in very early times between Egypt, Arabia, and Hindostan; and as Arabia was the intermediate country between the other two, and the insidious Arabs so fond of travelling, it is likely enough that they might be the principal carriers of the commodities exchanged between the three countries; in like manner as a party of them were carrying goods into Egypt when Joseph was about being buried by his brethren in the pit. The sacred writers say that Ishmael's wife was an Egyptian; but this contrariety to the assertions of the heathen historians may be reconciled, by supposing that, as the North-west corner of Al Hejaz adjoined to Egypt, it is possible that Moïses and Josephus

might have been Ishmaelites inhabiting Al Hejaz especially as in that part lay the wilderness of Paran, wherein Ishmael was rearing as an archer when Hager procured the Jorhamite prince in marriage. Although Ishmael had, according to the commandment of God given to Abraham, undergone the ceremony of circumcision, yet although the concurrent circumstances of his youth at the time of banishment, and of his connexions being idolaters, he is to have lost all the knowledge of the true God that had been communicated to him by his father, and to have bred his children in idolatry; in which darkness his tribe continued till Mahomet converted them to Mahometism; which is still the professed religion of the Arabs, and was probably the religion of the first Gypsies that roved Europe; although the peculiar circumstances they were under necessitated them to conceal it, and to affect the different religions of the countries they sought refuge in; but, not being properly instructed at first in the principles of any one of the religions they would have adopted, the melancholy consequence has been, that the descendants of the first Gypsies are not really of any religion at all, notwithstanding they sit in the affectation of being Catholics in the Catholic States, and firm Protestants in England. They sometimes visit our country parish priests to perform the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial, for individuals of their gangs, and behave to themselves decently on such occasions; yet I believe that they much more dispense with than require the performance of religious rites, and that the majority of them hold no religious opinions, and go out of it knowing nothing of religion, and that they are not married.

amours pay any regard to near consanguinity; but this is an aspersion of so horrid a nature, that charity forbids assent to it, and perhaps it may only have arisen from the extraordinary strong affection which the Gipsies, like the Arabs, bear towards their near relations, and from the inveteracy which our common people (from whom the report must have originated) bear against the Gipsies on account of their thievishness and gullibility. The charge of devouring children has also been alledged against Gipsies as well as against Jews, but I really believe equally unjustly. Perhaps it arose from the peculiar appetite that Gipsies have for hedge-hogs, which animal bearing with children the appellation of URCHIN, either misapprehension, malice, or jocularity, might pervert the circumstance of the synomen corresponding into the charge of Cannibalism.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.

IT will be consistent with the liberality with which your publication has ever been conducted, if you lay before the benevolent the following statement, from the Governors of an institution which is universally acknowledged to be most admirably well adapted to the purposes of "sound learning and religious education." Whatever may be the speculations on the advantages resulting from the higher public schools, not a second opinion can be entertained of those which may be ascribed to the education bestowed on the children in Christ's Hospital; the remarkably good order in which these children are constantly kept; or the wise regulations adopted by those to whom the management is entrusted.

"At a Court holden in Christ's Hospital, London, on Friday the 28th Day of May, 1802.

"This Court having been summoned to receive a Report of a Committee

of Almoners relative to rebuilding the Hospital, the same was read as follows:

"The Committee of Almoners, having been specially summoned to take into consideration the state of the buildings, feel it their duty to call the attention of the Governors of Christ's Hospital to a resolution of the Court, which passed on the 4th of April, 1794: viz. *'That it is far more for the interest of the Hospital to expend any sum that may hereafter be voted upon a plan for the gradual and uniform rebuilding of the Hospital, than to enter into a further repair of the present buildings.'*—And also to another order of Court of 23rd of January, 1795, authorising the Committee to apply to Parliament for an act to enable the Governors to make purchases to complete such plan.

"The Committee now report that the act has been obtained, and that a Model has been prepared by the Surveyor for rebuilding the Hospital; but, on account of the high price of all the articles for building during the war, and the increased expence of maintaining the children from the late unexampled high price of all the necessaries of life, they have not felt themselves justified in proceeding further to carry the plan into execution: and at the same time, they have cautiously avoided expending more in the repair of the old buildings than their general decayed state and the comfort of the children absolutely required.

"The Committee looking forward to a period more favourable for building, and being desirous of shewing the Court that they have not been forgetful of its instructions, have had several meetings to deliberate on the proper mode of carrying them into effect; and after having very particularly investigated the funds of the Hospital, and the means of lessening its expences, they find themselves constrained to state that the permanent revenue is barely sufficient to maintain the usual number of children on the establishment.

"The Committee reflect with great satisfaction upon the amount of the legacies and benefactions which the bounty of the publick has showered on this institution; and although they contemplate with equal pleasure that there is every reason to expect in future similar liberality, they think it would be imprudent to depend wholly on savings, to arise from this casual source of income, for defraying the expence of

erecting

erecting a building, the cost of which, from its magnitude, must prove a considerable burden, yet, to be an adequate part from the maintenance of the Hospital, would suffer a material reduction in the number of children to be admitted in future, and in a great degree shut for many years this hospitable mansion of charity against the wants of the distressed.

"The Committee therefore feel it incumbent on them to assure the Court, that notwithstanding they are strongly impressed with the necessity of rebuilding the Hospital, yet, under the present state of its finances, they cannot recommend such a measure to be attempted, unless some plan should be first adopted for forming a building fund. For this purpose the Committee recommend to the Court to adopt the following resolutions:

"I. That the sum of 6087l. 10s. Old South Sea Annuities, assigned by the Court of Chancery for building suitable accommodations for the boys admitted upon Mr. Travers's gift, be considered as a foundation of such building fund.

"II. That the legacy of 1200l. left by Richard Crox, Esq. deceased, towards the rebuilding of the said Hospital, be invested in exchequer bonds.

"III. That, for the said 1200l. in March next, the said sum may be applied under the direction of the Court of Chancery to the said fund.

"IV. That the interest on this fund be invested as is aforesaid, and added to the principal.

"The Committee regret that the means of investment will not be likely to produce a sufficient sum as will be adequate to the intended purpose, without waiting a long period before a confidence can be reposed in the friends of the institution, and the annual state of its buildings, unless some additional extraordinary funds could be brought in at half the expenses of the Hospital, the Committee know not where to look for any fund but in the unbounded generosity and confidence of the public, who, when they consider the circumstances of the Hospital, and the enormous expense of rebuilding, when the buildings of the Hospital were started entirely by a single person, and the cost of the repairs attending the building of the new Hospital, of the Hospital, the Committee recommend the immediate commencement of the present genera-

tion would keep pace with the building of its ancestors, if properly called upon on so interesting an occasion.

"All which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Court.

J. W. ANDERSON, President,
JAMES PALMER, Treasurer,
[and many other Governors.]

Christ's Hospital, May 19, 1802.

"After having read the above Report upon the question being put to vote, and the Committee thereon, it passed unanimously in the affirmative."

MR. URBAN, *June 10.*

THE apostolic quotation, 1 Cor. 13: 17 of your volume, is taken from Pliny's Nat. Hist. x. 1. 17, neither tends entirely to overturn Toups's interpretation, with which John xix. 27, in addition to the judicious observations in pp. 42, 43, of your volume for 1798.

The "Remarks on Hurd's Edition," noticed in p. 726, col. 2, [1802], were reprinted in 1797, and sold for 1s. 3d. with an Advertisement prefixed by Mr. Codd, from which it appears that this new edition was reprinted at the request of Bishop Hurd, who was then, he could not take to himself the whole injury of the charge brought against him by Hume. The are addressed "to the Rev. D. Warburton;" in Bp. Hurd's Life of whom there may probably be further information relative to them.

It is somewhat remarkable that the line of Pythagoras (see 1790, p. 752, col. 1, and p. 928, col. 2, and 1802, p. 739, 40) is omitted in No. 238 of Johnson's Greek Epigrams for the use of Eton School, ed. Lond. 1733. The explanation given seems most agreeable to that of Hierocles, as occurring in p. 70 of the excellent edition of that Author by the learned Walker of Cambridge, Lond. 1742, 8vo.

The "Learning of Shakespeare" inserted on p. 821, col. 1, [1802] brings again to mind the line of Martial inserted in p. 63, col. 1, of your volume for 1798, &c. &c. &c.

27 Chalfont, Residence of Milton.—Boscobel House. 487

y furnishing the former with of his celebrated description of Queen Mab.

your volume for 1800. p. 857, s. l. 15, 16, "first" and "I" should change places.

ACADEMICUS.

F. URBAN.

JUNE 11.

HALFONT St. Giles (principally remarkable for the residence of the immortal Milton) is situated in the county of Buckingham at the distance of twenty miles from London. The church is an antient building, composed of a nave, chancel, and side aisle, with a square tower, emplaced at the West end of the church, which is divided from the nave by six pointed arches, three on each side, and from the chancel, by one of the same kind; the chancel has, on the North side, an elegant mural monument, erected to the memory of Hugh Palliser; and within the communion rails is an antient altar, the inscription on which is now illegible. At the upper end of the North aisle is a bench, having the effigies of a man in sacerdotal robes, but the inscription is lost; there are also two other old and imperfect brasses in the West part of the church; and at the upper end of the North aisle, in a pew, is an altar-tomb, in bad condition.

The house in which Milton resided, during the time of the plague in London, in the year 1666, was then for that celebrated Fast-day poet, the Quaker: it is a very old, antient, building, of red brick and timber, now inhabited by a people in an inferior condition. The front of the house is a double front, containing a coat of arms, which is so defaced, by time and weather, that I was unable to engrave it.

H. S.

F. URBAN,

JUNE 16.

OUR intelligent correspondent *Observer*, in pp. 35, 6, 7, of

your volume for 1790, gave an accurate account of the then state of the famous house called Boscobel. Has the "local and particular description," which he points out at the end of his letter, ever been published? The "drawing of the house and grounds," hinted at in the note in p. 1076 of the preceding volume, might surely have been furnished by some of your numerous readers. The print in the *first* edition of the history, which edition was reviewed in p. 37 preceding, is far preferable to that in the edition of 1680, which is called "the third edition with additions." In 1681, the same author published "The Second Part" of "Boscobel;" to which is subjoined "The King's Concealment at Trent," by Anne Wyndham, the wife of Colonel Francis Wyndham; in whose house the king "rested nineteen days" before he took shipping at Brightlingham, in Normandy.

In pp. 39, 60, of your volume for 1786, and p. 17 of that for 1775, occurs the epitaph on captain Tatterfell, who conveyed the king into France; and in that for 1797, the then state of the tomb is described in pp. 675, 6.

It appears from your volume for 1795, p. 262, note, that the stone with the inscription on the royal oak, which was described in p. 219 of your preceding volume, is since broken: and probably the tomb for captain Tatterfell may by this time have been equally disfigured.

The "first impression" of Walter Harte's "Poems on several Occasions" was "printed for Bernard Lister" in 1717; so that the title with the date of 1730, and the name of another bookseller, as noticed in p. 1018, col. 1, of your volume for 1799, was certainly not the original one; and as the "numerous list of subscribers" is prefixed to the edition of 1737, there seems little doubt that the title-page only of that of 1739 is new. The subject of his "other Sermon," referred to in col. 2, is, "The reasonableness of

conscience, and advantage of national humiliations upon the approach of War," on the Fast in 1740.

From p. 62, col. 2, of your volume for 1822, the worthy Historian of Worcesterhire appears to be too squeamish in depriving his valuable work of what he had "prepared for the press," merely because "some things intended to have been noticed" have been filled in another publication, of which no favourable character is exhibited in pp. 158, 9, of your volume for 1797. It is hoped that Dr. Nash may be prevailed upon to fulfil in these necessary additions to his "Supplement," and not permit his volumes to remain imperfect from the omission of them. He might with equal reason have omitted the account of the circumstances relative to King John's tomb, as from p. 745 of your volume for 1797, col. 2. It appears that Mr. Green has described them in the publication referred to. The Doctor would also do an acceptable service by republishing his edition of *Hudibras* in 1709, with any improvements, which might be printed separately for the benefit of the possessor of his truly superb quarto.—*Verulam Japhet.*

The following strictures refer to your Volume LXX. for 1820.

P. 418, col. 2, l. 7, read "73 Muz."

P. 457, col. 1. Some of your correspondents will perhaps ascertain whether in "the *Peerage of Scotland*, by Robert Douglas, &c." any mention is made of a prior Valerius, who published at Kilmunchie, 1706, 1695, by George Crawford, respondent to the same text.

P. 477, col. 2, l. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

validating the character of Russell against Sir John Dalrymple. See your volume for that p. 232.

P. 511, 3. The "excellent Clivers" has been frequently quoted in your valuable work. But it may not be amiss to your humane correspondent: for 1788, p. 191; and the 1792, p. 1164; and for an illustration of these references, see 1791, p. 120, col. 1; and 1795, p. iv, col. 2.

P. 722, col. 2. S. B. may also be referred to your volume 1792, p. 911, 968, 1033; and 1791, p. 212; for remedies? Cramp. In the next paragraph for "July, 1798," read, "October, 1795."

P. 822, col. 2. It is not probable that the Rev. Roger Hunt, M. A. rector of Hartley Wintney, whose death is registered p. 412 of your volume for 1762, whose wife was the aunt of the first Bishop of Oxford, might be defendant of the subject of a "Leonine verses" here copied christian and furnished being the same. The worthy rectory connected with the Collection, to which he bequeathed of his MS. collections; was a brated genealogical; and is detected by Granger as "a very accurate antiquary" in his "Biographical History of England," under the title of Catharine Parr.

P. 914, col. 2. A fuller edition of the Church of Long Sniothire, is to be found in volume for 1762, pp. 101, 3.

P. 1142, col. 1. The celebrated physician, Dr. Richard Mead, whom his eldest brother traveled 1665, took his degree at Poole August 16 of that year, according to Dr. Mead's "Memoirs of Mead," pp. 6, 7. Can any of your correspondents be able to give the name of the author of the "Mead's" then A. Chas. Smith?

See your



Uniform Dresses of the Calcutta Militia Cavalry, Commanded by Major William Farquharson.



Genl. Mag. June, 1802, P. L. p. 479

MR. URBAN,

May 19.

THE CALCUTTA MILITIA CAVALRY consisted of two troops under the command of Major William Farquharson.

This volunteer corps was established in November 1798, under the auspices of His Excellency Marquis Wellesley, at that time Earl of Mornington, and governor-general of the British possessions in the East Indies.

When His Lordship found it expedient to call on the British inhabitants of the city of Calcutta to serve as a militia for the defence and protection of that metropolis, an option was given to those who preferred serving as cavalry to enroll themselves as such, and hence originated this corps so justly celebrated for its loyalty, zeal, and perfection. It defrayed all its own expenses, and was generally mounted on Arabian horses.

The engraving here annexed (*Plate I.*) is calculated to shew the uniform, dresses, and accoutrements of this respectable corps, which, in February 1801, consisted of the following gentlemen, officiating as officers and privates.

Major William Farquharson, Commandant,	J. Kinloch, B. McCulloch, G. C. Maffei, G. Plowden, J. Rattray, R. Scott, Sir Alexander Selous, S. Ewart, J. Adam, C. Butler, F. Balfour, R. Downie, J. Forbes,	C. Russell, J. Stapleton, J. W. Sherar, W. Traut, J. Wilkinson, L. Molony, P. Brady, R. Strachey, W. Watts, Thos. White, Richmond Thackeray, W. I. Miller, W. I. Morgan,
Capt. Charles Cockerell (far- lough),	L. McKenzie, R. Richardson, H. Stone, W. Spedding, G. Simpson, E. S. Waring, T. Thompson, J. Williams, C. Wyatt, B. D. Wyatt, C. R. Blunt, A. P. Johnstone, R. Vassilant, J. Hunter, J. Ewer, R. Rattray, R. Cunningham.	R. I. Pettean, J. Adair, Y. Burger, J. Clarke, C. A. Child, T. Hayes, W. Pons, C. A. Ratcliffe, John Stracey, T. Smith, A. Cockburn, R. Lawton, W. Mordaunt, R. C. Plowden, H. Russell, T. Templeton, N. Charles, M. Campbell, G. Coomings, T. Forrester, G. Forbes, John Johnston, R. Pason, H. T. Robertshaw, E. Strachey, Hastings Impey, Charles Chisholme, R. Milford, Thos. Perry, A. B. Todd, Hon. M. I. Elphinstone,
First Troop.	Second Troop.	G. I. Roberts.
Capt. Ch. Cockerell (far- lough),	Capt. Francis Macnaghton, Lieut. Sir G. Tucker, Cornet Samuel Swinton, Cornet Samuel Davis, J. Colvin, R. E. Phillips, E. Thornton, John Corlar, G. Coleman, W. C. Blacquiere, G. R. Foley, J. Golding, J. Inne,	
Capt. T. Brown, Lieut. M. G. Prendergast, Cornet Colin Robertson, William Hunter, G. P. Ricketts, Richard Anker, Robert Abbot, T. Metcalf, G. Ravenscroft, E. Blunt, David Campbell, D. Campbell, James Carver, Charles D. Oyley, H. M. Fleming, G. Hartwell, J. Hunter, J. Irwin, J. Law, P. Maitland, H. Mundy, W. Parker, C. M. Ricketts, G. Wilkinson, J. Birch, W. Camac, W. Elliot, C. Fryer, G. Ferguson,	Archibald Kello, Andrew Kello,	

On the departure of Major Farquharson from Calcutta, in March 1801, he was succeeded in the command of this corps by the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

GENL. MAG. June, 1802.

Mr.

MR URBAN, April 19.

KNOWING your promptitude to admit any communication into your useful and widely-circulating Miscellany, that has for its object the good of mankind, I make no apology for transmitting to you the inclosed lines, conceiving that the fact of their having been audibly, correctly, and feelingly recited to a company of 300 persons, and upwards, by children, once entirely dumb and still totally deaf, merits publicity.

The establishment of the Asylum for the indigent Deaf and Dumb (of which, I believe, the first public hint was given in your pages) reflects honour on our age and country. Who that witnesses what they can attain to by instruction but laments the many thousands, who, for want of being taught, have lived useless and died without hope? Too long, indeed, were they neglected, but it is never too late to do well; and that the great and the good who may call an eye upon this, and have not already contributed their mite to enable this truly useful and benevolent institution to extend its aid to the numerous objects for whom it is solicited, may no longer delay it, is the wish and prayer of A SUBSCRIBER.

"Had we the sound-controlling ear,
Our speech might be more strong and clear,
Tho' not our hearts more ardent glow,
Our joy and gratitude to show.

"The Deaf and Dumb, from age to age,
Forlorn and useless trod life's stage,
Till you with pity Heaven inspir'd,
To grant that aid their case requir'd.

"To us tho' hearing be deny'd,
This want you have so well supply'd,
That social converse now can find
Another channel to the mind.

"And we, who else no art had gain'd,
To useful industry are train'd;
Tought our immortal part to prize,
And raise our hopes beyond the skies.

"Release'd from more than dungeon's
glooms,

Refrin'd—as from the silent tomb,
We would proclaim the timely aid,
Your bounteous kindness has display'd."

MR. URBAN, June 8.

IN a late tour to London, having rambled amongst the new buildings, that cover *The Duke of Bedford's Long Fields*, as I once knew them called, my eye was arrested by something like a religious structure, in the most singular kind of architecture that I ever be-

held. In short, Sir, I perceive a wide fine erection that your correspondent PHOTAS has given a sketch of, p. 493. He informs us — it is a Gothic chapel, by which epitaph this pointed architecture of our ancestors is vulgarly denoted; and he affirms, that its "windows, battlements, and minute ornaments, are chaste imitations." I wish, Sir, he had acquainted us with the name of the Architect who collected these imitations and put them together, as likewise with originals from which they are copied.

Should I, indeed, be referred to a villa in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, where our citizens exercise their undoubted right of building for themselves as they please, and are encouraged to term every architectural whim, which is not reducible to any order or rule whatsoever, the *Gothic Style*, I am not qualified to deny that authorities may be produced for the several singularities under consideration. But if the question be concerning the genuine works of our ancestors, in the pointed order, abusively called *Gothic*; I then leave to ask where windows,

of the same period, are to be seen, of them forming a highly pointed, or a flat arch; and others no arch at all, but being perfectly quadrangular,

where plain mullions are to be seen, crossing each other in the centre, without the least tracery, or the characteristic trifol head,

where uniform piers, without any embellishments of any kind, set up a facade, being capped with square abacuses, and finished with ead bibles, by way of crocket pinnacles?

I say nothing of the flat banded, without coping or mouldings, exhibited; of the new idea of retaining the emblem of Christianity by a transverse hole in the tympanum, instead of exalting it to the summit of the vault; of the double row of decorative niches, occupying the place

where we look for the bold columns and arches of the grand portal; or, of the disposition in a chancel is designed to be in the ancient

of making its breadth to be nearly its length. Impossible, Mr. Urban, as my contempt is for the square meeting-houses and other classical edifices, to be present day, and always are

be found to be for the purpose of building

off all demon-

be present day, and always are

ing as of praying, in comparison the venerable structures of our ecclesiastical Architects; yet I prefer the former to such burlesqued imitations of the latter as the latter consideration, and certain exhibit. But I am unwilling to intrude any further, the province of a correspondent, who is so much qualified than I am to expose the follies and innovations, in proportion as more conversant with the distinctions and beauties of our ancient structures. To his various exertions in this cause, though no officer, and with a vehemence which his labours for Antiquity can alone explain. Architectural Antiquaries are indebted more to those of any one living, not only for acquisitions in these matters, but for the preservation of some of the precious monuments of ancient magnificence.

My last observation obliges me to advert on what has fallen from a writer with a whimsical title, in p. 10. He thinks proper to "question Carter's credentials for calling *San Architect*." In return, may I question whether the writer is acquainted with the various valuable publications, or even with the superb and exquisite works of the Society of Antiquaries, so much to the honour and the Nation's honour, and the elevations, sections, and plans, of St. Stephen's chapel, the several cathedrals of Exeter, and Durham, all which are extracted from Mr. Carter's drawings? If he conversant with these, he will be convinced that this Artist has studied the masterpieces of National Architecture, from the plans of their construction down to the minutest embellishments, with attention that has never been equalled; if it has been equalled; and he

would be disposed to believe, what I have reason to assert, that, were the Architect in question confined to his study, without the sight of a single original structure, or copy of one, and with nothing but pen, ink, and paper, scale and compasses, he would be able to produce finished drawings for a structure of any kind, or any style, that was in use between the 10th and the 16th centuries. Thus much, I think, will hardly be questioned by any man of intelligence, that it is to the credentials of the Architect in question, particularly those which have been published by the Society, the Literature of future ages will resort in order to learn how the masterpieces of our National Architecture, as I have already called them, were constructed, when the originals shall be no more, and how they are to be rebuilt, should there every be found taste and munificence enough for the undertaking.

I now look back, Mr. Urban, to the concerns of another of my old acquaintances and a former antagonist. Poor Dr. Geddes, who to unquestionable talents and learning added many good qualities, is nevertheless very truly described, in your Obituary, as having co-operated with the author of all evil, by his irreligious writings, particularly by those which undermine the authority of Holy Writ. This position, so self-evident to every Christian, has been flatly denied in p. 312. But, by whom has it been denied? By the very author of evil in question; viz. by SATAN himself, under his own name, who pronounces a panegyric on the virtue of Dr. Geddes, disclaims all acquaintance with him, and testifies, on the credit of his own veracity, and the oaths of his inferior demons, that the deceased is not come into his dominions, on the contrary, that he is gone to heaven. But, most certainly, sir, your new correspondent either is an impostor, that is to say, no devil at all,

It is much to be wished," says the author of the account of Durham Cathedral, that splendid work of the Society of Antiquaries, "that the word *Gothic* should not be used in speaking of the architecture of England from the 13th to the 16th century. The term tends to give false ideas on the subject. There is very little doubt of a light and elegant style of building, whose principal characteristic feature is the interior arch, struck from two centuries, was invented in this country: it is certain it was here brought to its highest state of perfection; and the testimony of countries, whose national traditions ascribe their most beautiful churches to English architects, adds great weight to this assertion, and peculiar propriety to the term English, opposed to be substituted to the word Gothic. It is hoped that no English Antiquary will be offended at the substitution of an accurate and honourable name, in the place of one which is both contemptuous and inappropriate." P. 3.

and

and therefore unqualified to give evidence concerning the transactions of the infernal regions; or else, he must know that we, who, not "from vulgar prejudice," as he pretends, but on the authority of those sacred writings which Dr. G. has blasphemed, believe him to be "the father of lies," cannot but consider such declarations in favour of D. G. as diabolical illusions, intended to betray us into a participation of his guilt.

However, as it is no less essential for Christians to deprecate the Doctor's escape from the dark abode than it is for Satan to be desirous of lodging him there, I will furnish some hopes in his favour, which probably you may think of no less authority than the most solemn declarations of Satan, confirmed by the collective oaths of all his inferior demons. I am informed then, that Dr. G. the day before his death, did, in the presence of an old acquaintance of his a Mons. Marin, formerly a professor in the University of Paris, in some dispute or other, revoke a great part of his irreligious tenets. I fear the retraction was not sufficiently ample and explicit to calm the solicitude of his true friends; but it was certainly sufficient to add another instance to that of Voltaire, and so many other free thinkers, who, in circumstances of great danger, have proved the insincerity of their opposition to Revelation. Thus much I can certify from my own certain knowledge, that Dr. G. has, on various occasions, and particularly during his severe illness some years ago, completely disavowed and contradicted the theological doctrines which he has maintained in his printed books and pamphlets.

I. M.

MR. URBAN, Gloucester, June 1.

THE journal of weather, with which your correspondent has obliged the publick, is very curious, and completely satisfies me, that the cold on the 10th and 17th of May last exceeded any thing in the memory of man, at so advanced a period of the season; but though he gives in general terms the destructive effects of the frost, yet I perceive the peculiar and partial manner in which the mischief has been done, at least in our neighbourhood, is a subject of great curiosity. I hope, I shall excite the attention of some of your learned correspondents, so as to furnish us with an explanation of what myself and some

friends with whom I have communicated are unable to account for.

In the vale, that is, upon the low lands, the leaves of the oak and ash were universally cut off, and the blossoms of the apple trees (which was never more abundant) completely destroyed; but on the high grounds the mischief was not produced. The frost occurred particularly to my observation during last week, in the road between this place and Bristol. For the first twenty miles, which is low and with a very few except one level, the trees before mentioned were completely deprived of their leafy honours, and the blossoms gone, but as I began to mount an acclivity of the road which leads to the high grounds above Thornbury, I was struck with the motley appearance of the trees. Among the first, a tuft of green appeared on the top branches, which gradually increased till my arrival at the summit, when, in a course of seven miles, not a leaf either of the oak, ash, or blossom of the apple, appeared to have been affected by the frost, but all were in full verdure and bloom, as if no unusual occurrences had taken place in the temperature of the season. The same observations were made to me by a farmer on the Western side of Gloucester, where the trees had been affected in the same partial degree, and, according to the elevation of the spot, the apple trees have a proportionable share of fruit. In one parish, on the South side of the city, which happens to be skirted by a very high hill, the farmers of the vale portion will have no use at all for their cyder mills in the ensuing autumn, while those who occupy the eminences will experience a greater abundance than in the last plentiful year. If that of your readers, who have attended to natural causes and effects, will give an explanation of the above phenomena, it will be a gratification, among others, to

Yours, &c. R. T.

MR. URBAN,

May 9.

IT is not rather extraordinary that Dr. Kippis, in his new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, should not have informed himself, that Ep. Dunnet's daughter Elizabeth married Richard 17th. Lord

Locust of Ireland by which she had 2, the friend and my, educated with her father's church

from 1725 to 1744, one only son,

CR N X

church at the same time that Mr. Gray went to Cambridge. He died of a consumption in the prime of life at Pope's, in Hatfield parish, and is buried in the chancel of that church with this plain inscription on his grave-stone: "Here lieth the body of Richard West, esq. only son to the Right Hon. Richard West, esq. late lord chancellor of Ireland, who died the 11th of June, 1742, in the 30th year of his age." (Mason's *Memoirs of Gray*, p. 156. 4to.) What became of the bishop's other surviving daughter, I hope some other of your correspondents will inform you; as also who was Admiral Temple West.

"An Inquiry into the Manner of creating Peers, the second Edit. 1719," 8vo, is ascribed by Peter Le Neve, Norroy, in his copy of it (full of his MS notes), to "Richard West, one of the council unlearned in the laws of the baronage of King George." "Animadversions on the Enquiry into the Manner of creating Peers; with some Hints about pyramy: in a Letter to Richard West, Esq. 1724." 8vo; ascribed by the same Peter Le Neve to Mr. St. Amand, who, if I mistake not, was a great benefactor to Christ's hospital, to which he bequeathed the residue of his fortune, and his grandfather's picture, where by his will, about 1754, he directed his body to be buried, with this inscription: "Here lies a benefactor, let no one move his bones," and nothing more, not even the initial letters of his name. He was also a considerable benefactor to the Bodleian library at Oxford, to which he bequeathed his MSS. of ancient classic authors, all books with his notes and all without his notes, and all prints, maps, drawings, medals, &c. not already there: the rest to Lincoln college. His executors were Dr. Stukeley, Mr. James, and Mr. Salt. The first of these gentlemen is well known; but who were the other two? D. H.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

MUCH has been said by Mr. Uvedale about his improvements in the art of teaching the Hebrew tongue. I profess to know nothing on the subject but the remarkable coincidence of names within little more than two centuries of each other.

"The Key of the Holy Tongue, wherein is contained, first, the Hebrew Grammar (in a Manner) Word for Word out of P. Marinius; 2dly, a

Preface upon the first, the twenty first, and the sixty eight Psalms, according to the Rules of the same Grammar; 3dly, a short Dictionary, containing the Hebrew Words that are found in the Bible, with their proper Significations. All Englished for the Benefit of those that (being ignorant in the Latin) are desirous to learn the holy Tongue, by John Udall Imprinted, at Leyden, by Francis Raphelengius, 1598." 12mo. Yours, &c. QUASTOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 29.

IT has been generally imagined that the bones of the animal called the *Mammoth* were only to be found in the Northern parts of America. Mr. Turner, in a Memoir inserted in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, informs us, that a considerable deposit of them has been lately discovered in South Carolina. He is of opinion, that the various bones which have been supposed to belong to this animal ought to be referred to two distinct species, one carnivorous, the other herbivorous. The parts which mark the remains of a second species are, a grinder exclusively belonging to granivorous and herbivorous animals, and the tusks differently fashioned. Mr. T. thinks that both these species of *incognita* have long since perished. From some Indian traditions, joined to the uncommon appearances at the Great Bone Lick, he is inclined to believe that the *Mammoth* united to his uncommon bulk and strength the agility of the tiger.

In the same volume of Transactions, Thomas Jefferson, esq. has a paper on the discovery of certain bones of a quadruped of the clawed kind at Greenbrier, in the Western parts of Virginia; whence he infers the existence of an animal similar to the lion, but three times as large, which he denominates *Megalonyx*, or the *Great Claw*. Three claws of one foot, whether fore or hinder is not evident. One of these animals was seen 1770 by a hunter on the Kanhawa.

The big naked bear is another monstrous animal described in these Transactions, on the authority of the Indians. Now, as Mr. Turner's description of the bones deposited in the Museum of the Society, and engraved in this volume of their Transactions, prove that the *Mammoth*, or animal *incognitum*, must have been provided with claws,

claws, it remains for farther observation to determine whether it was of the lion, or bear, or any other kind.

Yours, &c.

D. H. E.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

AT Shippon-under-Whichwood, in the county of Oxford, is an ancient mansion inhabited by Lady Reade, to whose politeness for permitting me to view her aviary I am indebted for one of the most agreeable hours I ever spent. I turned out of the road I was going at Burford, and after riding a few miles I became transported from the dreary view of stone fences and a dispirited forest into a grove adjoining Lady Reade's garden, that seemed as if it were enchanted. The warm light gales that fanned the leaves were scented with the odour of the neighbouring aspen; and the arms of the majestic oaks and unbragging walnut-trees were adorned with a variety of parrots, cories, cockatoos, parrots, and paroquets, that perched on and flew among them without restraint, these birds, being in hot weather put out in the mornings without any apprehension being entertained of their getting away, long distaste of their springs having deprived them of all propensity to distant volation; inasmuch that some of the very aged ones will sit all day on one bough, without moving even for food, whilst others sit from leech in branch within the extent of top siliceous canopy. To see the gorgeous natives of the Torrid Zone peering from radiant plumes, and hearing an English grove resound with the deep croak of African and Asiatic birds, are circumstances exciting of sensations novel and surpassing beyond description. From this wonderful world, I was conducted to a range of little rooms divided by wire network, and fitted with every convenience necessary to the preservation of the large collection of foreign small birds, which are appearing in a state of health, beauty, and docility. Indeed, no expense or trouble is spared. The peculiar diet of each kind of bird is observed as far as can be in this kingdom, the rooms are warmed in frosty nights by stoves, and a careful servant is retained solely for the purpose of attending the aviary. For the curious water-fowl a neat inclosed pond is provided, around which are erected benches for their places of repose; but

the number of these aquatic birds bear not any proportion to the number of land birds; yet, taking it altogether, I believe Lady Reade's aviary is the most valuable and tasteful one in the kingdom.

ATHALANCTA.

Mr. URBAN,

June 14.

NOTICING in your last some account of the late T. Chetwell, and his seat at Debden, I should be glad to know from your friend the Architect, or Mr. Carter (as it may be, if it was not him who made the selection of parts from ancient examples in the "Pointed-arch style," for the excellent rich monuments which Mr. Chetwell caused in his life-time to be set up, at an expense not much less of a thousand pounds, in an octagonal chapel at the East end of Debden church. For this chapel, if I am not misinformed, Mr. Carter made the drawings; though it was not executed, like the monuments, wholly under his direction and constant attendance.

ANOTHER ARCHITECT.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

(Concluded from p. 402.)

VIEW in the great kitchen of the monastery, now the Dean's kitchen. The plan is octangular; on six of its sides are capacious chimneys; and on the other two sides are doorways, leading into other offices. Above the chimney on the South side are two lofty windows; and, at certain heights, at each angle of the building, are corbels, from which spring the ribs of the groins intersecting each other in that way, whereby they in the centre give an octangular opening for the light to ascend through into the open air. The style of the work is in the Pointed-arch manner; and, finally, I found, had made its way into an office, where alone it might be conceived units of the grosser passions were to predominate over the lines constituting an edifice for culinary uses.

View in the Chapter-house, looking East. In this sketch (which, as the original building is now no more, must be considered as a rare prize snatched out of its general wreck) I introduced nearly the whole of the design, in which, from the light received at the several windows, a peculiar hue in the shadows of the scene was very predominant. At the hour of twelve, the first

dark

is rays directly in the centre of the East end, and a brightness due to true picturesque beauty on the chair of infalment, aiming to give this effect on my whether from an overstrain of eyes, from a strong contemplation of mer events, or whatever cause it be, I was at one moment inclined to believe I actually saw the range of seats filled with some of our occupants. Their proceedings were grave and solemn; and I not perceive any accommodation though the assembly were full of the luxurious and effeminate of knights or ladies, or the strolling chambers of over-grown and voluptuaries. I may be said, I had proceeded so far with sketch as to take the portraits of the principal of the brethren in this my lady's train; when, using my pencil, and being eager to search to recover it, I soon lost the barest fabric of a vision: and as, as before, an empty space, i.e. the copyist, who then continued my work in my usual way. I likewise, a view of this room looks towards the grand entrance, where, distance as seen through the door and side open windows, the cloister their shade in giving a pleasing to the excellent a picture.

As in the Galilee, looking East, I gaze I took in the three altars, the aisles, the doors entering into the cathedral, the windows on the end the openworked timber roofs, the chapel. This happy union was ended by that devotional gleam ever renders scenes like these highly transporting; it was when I had just sunk below the horizon of day's fading shew leaves in and a wide field for serious meditation. From the South-west and this chapel I made another

At this spot the whole scene in our view in a kind of transparency, the aisles, their columns, arches, seem to run counter in straight lines one with another; the altars appearing here and there as the intervening forms pervade every pleasing impression can be added with. A resurrection (if I may be allowed the word) pervades around; and we Antiquaries are lost in this ar-

chitectural labyrinth of true scientific perfection.

View in the Choir, looking East. What with the sum of all that once was here bearing on our senses from the Durham history, the surrounding works when day's garish eye has given place to a more solemn gloom to indulge the calm and doubtful brow of historic curiosity, and the natural holiness of the sanctuary itself, I was awed in an unusual manner as I set about my sketch for this view. Lifting up my eyes in a central direction, the high-altar screen was directly before me; on the left were the stalls and the screen to the North aisle; and on the right, the stalls, Hatfield's monumental throne; and the screen to the South aisle. The whole was further made complete by the aspiring groins receding from rib to rib, until their arches vanished into indeterminate distance. Music here, awhile; we can no more recite from this point of observation.

View in the chapel of the Nine Altars, looking North. As this view concludes my Durham list of architectural enumeration, I must mention one concluding hope to my bustle in life's swift career. I should embrace, with the utmost satisfaction, that chance which might enable me to make a finished drawing from this sketch, and, in the manner I shall here attempt to set forth, at once to give the architecture of so admirable a structure, and to commemorate one of the noblest subjects in our history, by introducing a part of that event therein. Notwithstanding I cannot look forward to this purpose with any degree of confidence, others better qualified, and invited to the trial, may perfect a business which I now hold up for national pride and emulation. In this view then, on the left, is seen the greater part of St. Cuthbert's Feretory; in the centre, the great North window of this chapel; on the right, the entire range of the Nine Altars; and above them the several tiers of windows, particularly St. Catharine's window (being the East window of the church itself); and the enriched groins over-arching from column to column in the most exuberant state of that art which has such endless charms to ravish and delight!

Thus prepared with the architectural part of the picture, we will next descend

down its historic portion. Let us recall to our minds that day when the battle of Durham was fought; when the king of Scots dared its very walls; when Queen Philippa inspired by her presence Englishmen to conquer or to die; when those heroes, the Nevils and the Percys, shielded her sacred person; when the great and good Hatfield, bearing in one hand a cross and in the other aaulchion, led on the mighty hosts to achieve immortal deeds of arms. Then let us remember how they won that baleful conflict, and see them returning triumphant to the Cathedral, there to offer up their prayers to Him that gave the victory. They enter the nave in pompous procession, pass along the North aisle or the choir, and then enter into this chapel as making the religious circuit of the Church previous to their entering into the choir, to celebrate the service upon so brilliant an occasion. They appear; the advanced body are the holy fraternity themselves; next follow the relics of St. Cuthbert, born by Prior Foller, which had been carried to the field as propitious to England's safety. Then behold the venerable Hatfield, armed now only with the cross; after him are brought along the trophies of the battle; as the king of Scots banner, the famous Black Rood of Scotland, taken out of Holyrood house, to ensure success in this his invasion; with other banners and arms of the vanquished lords and knights. Now look upon the lovely Heroine, the thrice illustrious Confort to the Third Edward; see on her golden helm an Angel as her crest, emblematic of her heavenly mind; see the avenging sword, fatal to sacrilegious foes, see how it darts terror from her steel-clad arm; her shining cuirass dazzles our enraptured sight; something more than mortal elevates her divine mien; her eyes, her soul, seem all ascending in adoration to the Most High, for glory and for conquest gained. Her supporters are the Archbishop of York and the two Nevills. How endless is the train of warriors! They march on, and are still succeeded by their equals in patriotic virtue. The captive King next appears, in downcast guise. He moves heavenly along. Shame and remorse alone cover his dishonoured head; his helmet, sword, and mace, are held reversed before him, as indelible marks of his complete overthrow. His remaining warriors drag alike the galling

chain, more down to high-born minds when subdued than even Death itself. The scene closes, and I withdrew me from a fair where I have not been a heedless visitor. I have made my purchase, endeavoured by my attempts to stay a raging fire, which, if not quite extinguished, is yet got under, under the deliberation of returning veneration for the holy place; and I have received my reward, in the idea that I have done the cause of Antiquity that service, which, as a true and professed Antiquary, I am bound by Royal Charter most diligently to perform.

It is more than probable, from the late decision given in the Society of Antiquaries (p. 466), that there will be no augmentation made to their annual subscription, &c.; and, from the sentiments delivered by a few on that occasion, inasmuch as our Cathedrals are works of but little interest, and deserving only of a slight illustration; the last publication by them of DURHAM Cathedral may prove my last employ of this nature, although I have by the Council's orders taken the sketches of WELLS and GLOUCESTER Cathedrals, the drawings for the hour being in great forwardness. Why a certain part of this Learned Body should on every occasion rise to protest their aversion and enmity to such publications, and to the structures themselves, many are at a loss to account for. With me the cause is very obvious: I see no mystery. These worthy Members, no doubt, have their reasons for what they say. Weighty they may be, and not without an end in view. Our Cathedrals, according to the new system, are either to be new decorated, new arranged (not through worldly motives or new principles), or left to their just deserts, neglect; decay and ruin of course succeeding. The end with some is then gained; and here ends my Durham tale. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.
CAN any correspondent communicate an account of the family of Aldworth, of Stanlake, Berkshire, from which the Lord Braybrooke maternally descends? Robert Townson, bishop of Salisbury, ^{and} (says Anthony à Wood) May 18, 81, leaving 13 children. Will you vouch for their names? and do any of them now survive? M.DCCCXXXII. J.C.



Gent. Mag. June 1802. Pl. W. p. 497.



Mr. URBAN, *Letcombe Regis, Jan. 1.*
ANNEKED is a drawing of an ancient oak-tree in the forest of Savernake, near Marlborough in Wiltshire, the property of the Earl of Ailesbury, called, in the dialect of the common people of the county, *Duke's oak*, who also pronounce *font* in the same manner. Yet, after the most diligent enquiry, I find no testimony to corroborate such etymology; but rather suppose it a corruption of *vaunt*, i. e. the boast, or glory of the duke. It probably received this denomination about the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. when it belonged to the great Sir Edward Seymour, first duke of Somerset, whose vaunt and glory it might well be, as, from its stupendous bulk, it must long have been the admiration and wonder of the neighbourhood.

The dimensions of this vast tree are 30 feet in circumference on the outside, and 20 feet round the hollow within, where a young tree was once planted which grew for some time, but is now gone.

This long-time pride of the forest stands near the highway leading from Marlborough to Great Bedwin, about half a mile from the great London and Bath road, on the Northern boundary of the parish of Burbage; and I remember, on a perambulation round the boundaries of that parish about 40 years ago, being one of twenty boys who were shut up together in the castle; and also that a band of music, consisting of a violin, humboy, and fiddle, played several times in it. There was then a door hang to it, which shut or locked occasionally. At that time some of the oldest men present observed, that it had been in the same decayed state time immemorial; a cogent argument, if any were wanting, of the extreme great age of this verdant ruin; which having remained in the same condition upwards of a hundred years, thus certainly proved, may reasonably be conjectured to have been much longer in its gradual decline. And if, according to the commonly received opinion, the periods of the growth, perfection, and decline, of the oak are equal, we shall look into very remote antiquity for the acorn that produced this venerable overgrown of the woods. And though long since deprived of its towering head and wide-extending arms, yet the

enormous trunk will possibly exist in a vegetative state for many ages to come, as its verdure at present appears quite luxuriant. So that without an hyperbole we may assign him a date, perhaps little short of a thousand years! which will serve to shew that it was no poetic fiction when Mr. Dryden asserted,

"The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
 Shoots rising up; and spreads by slow degrees
 Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
 Supreme in state, and in three more decays."
 Yours, &c. J. STONE.

CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNAL KEPT AT MOCHA. (See p. 395.)

Mocha 5 Aug. Therm.	85°
6 — —	86°
7 — —	87°
8 — —	87°
9 — —	87° light rain.

I N the afternoon went to the Minzalah, or place of entertainment for strangers, near the Eastern gate. After visiting the different apartments I found they were neither proof against wind or rain. There was no furniture of any kind, except some old couches, or cradles; such as are commonly used by the Arabs for sleeping on. On these they usually spread the cloth which they carry over their shoulders; and it answers the purpose of sheet and coverlet. They have no bedding of any kind. I observed several camels laying in the yard, or inclosure near the house. They were from Moussah, and a dark brown colour; they had brought Taam, or Ifary, a small grain resembling millet, for sale. The Arabs were laying on the couches in a reclining posture, smoking their hookahs and drinking kahwa. I enquired for the master of the house, but found it was kept by an old woman. On being introduced to her, I explained that I was hungry, and wished to procure some refreshment. It not being the usual hour, I found they had nothing in the minzalah but kahwa and couches. Indeed, I fancy the fare is but indifferent; however, the expences are very moderate, being as follows: for one night's lodging, one comash; for a camel for one night, half a comash; for dinner of mutton, or goat's flesh, with bread made from Taam, or Ifary, with chice and coffee, four comashes; (or breakfast of bread

could not indulge them all, I took care of my young friend who had introduced me: I gave him the cup, and he drank off the whole with avidity. I ought to have mentioned my first introduction to the bridegroom, which took place during the circulation of the silver cup. He was a tall good-looking young man. After wishing him every happiness the marriage state affords, I begged to be introduced to the bride, but could not prevail: they promised, however, that I should see her tomorrow. The young ladies now collected round me, to the number of twelve or fourteen, and begged I would permit them to look at my watch. I could not refuse them of course; I shook hands with several of them, one in particular struck my fancy as remarkable handsome. I enquired her name, which was Martin; and her age, I was told, was fourteen. I said to my young friend, "Nada Mara Maleka," this is a very pretty girl: she turned, and went away: I could observe a smile on her countenance, and that she was not displeased at the compliment. She was rather tall, a fine figure, with lively eyes and very expressive features. I dare say, in Spain she would have passed for a first-rate beauty. I again requested to be introduced to the bride, explaining to them that, among the English, it was customary on these occasions, but could not prevail; on which I took my leave.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, May 14.

I KNOW no channel through which information is conveyed in so clear a stream as your valuable Miscellany; and if you will permit the following lines to appear before your numerous and judicious correspondents, you will thereby not only oblige an old and constant reader, but also revive his hopes that this subject will engage the attention of some able hand, that will administer that justice to it which its importance seems to require.

For several years past, it has been my lot to be settled in a market-town, where I lived in the greatest intimacy and unity with my parishioners, whose whole demeanour towards me evinced that my conduct was such as gained their approbation; and, were proofs necessary to support my assertion, they might without vanity be adduced from

their constant attendance on divine worship, and the very great increase of the congregation: indeed, such in every respect was their attention, such was the forwardness expressed by every individual to adopt every measure that was recommended, as might well induce me to say, that "the lines have fallen to me in goodly places." Lately, however, necessity has frequently compelled me not only to remind them of their duty to attend the service of the church, but also to lament the want of that Christian humility whose praise is in the Gospel. A reflection on the charge prompted me to enquire into the cause. It occurred to me, that, among the *absentees* (for such only I considered them) the far greatest part consisted of people employed in business: and upon my enquiring of Mrs. *Greer*, whilst she was replenishing my snuff-box, after the welfare of her neighbour *Tallow*, as I had not seen her lately in church! "O! sir," replied she, "have you not heard of the new *Exciseman*? He was dipped last Sunday; and Mrs. *Tallow* says, that he is the sweetest man in the world, sings delightfully, always gives out the hymns at meeting, and prays before the sermon, and has converted several by his good advice when he comes to survey them." Mrs. Boniface assured me, "that there was nothing lost by going to Meeting, as she would maintain it, that notwithstanding their late great increase of business, yet they paid not much more than half of that distasteful and detestable money which was extorted from them at the *sitting*." Mr. *Gange* was so good to them, and not near so particular as his predecessor."

On the following day Mr. *Scripshaw*, vicar of the next market-town, paid me a visit, and, in the course of conversation, observed his having about six months before administered the Sacrament to a young man, to qualify him for the Excise, who resided in his town, and was from his youth a rigid Anabaptist, and never was seen before or after in that church. He added, that, should it fall again to his lot to qualify another, who was known to be of that description, he should never be able to quiet his own conscience on the occasion. "But," continued he, "Mr. Meanwell, my worthy neighbour, has an Exciseman residing in his parish, who not only prays with the sick after he has been to visit them, but preaches
o, only

openly almost every Sunday, and attacks the doctrines of the Church with the greatest violence. Nay, he has proceeded so far, as to threaten an old rich *malster*, that he had better take care he was not put in the *Erchequer*, as he suspected him to be not so honest as he ought to be, having never seen him in Meeting."

Now, Mr. Urban, after the statement of such facts which exist in my neighbourhood (and I doubt not of many such instances in other places), would it not be charity in Government (although it may apprehend that no danger can arise to the revenue from its being collected by such officers) to devise some means to ease the consciences of the clergy, who are obliged to prostitute the symbols of Redemption to a perjured wretch, whose conscience will permit him to communicate to-day in the church for the emolument of 60*l.* *per ann.* and to-morrow will *preach* that the Church of England and Ireland cannot be a church of Christ, and its ministers do not understand the Gospel?

A Presbyter of the united Church of England and Ireland.

MR. URBAN, *June 2.*

IF the difficulties which attach to any important scheme when first suggested, are so vast and complex that it requires unwearied p-r-everence to surmount them, it is no wonder if at first view the forming of an institution for the purpose of changing the habits of depraved individuals (p. 422) should appear altogether impracticable: but if such men, while prisoners in county gaols, have been induced to labour for their own support, how much more may it be expected from those who voluntarily enter into an asylum for the express purpose of acquiring employment, retrieving their character, and requiring the esteem of the worthy part of society!

The possibility may therefore be admitted: but to carry it into practice will require the united exertions and abilities of the well-disposed, to plan and devise the means calculated to excite and encourage labour, to regulate the health, and to form and guard the morals of those who are admitted.

1*st.* The first consideration will be how to provide a fund for the institution: and, to merit the confidence of the public, the subscriptions procured

ought to be lo the Bank, or a banker's, no. — — — — — called for all the amount is such as to — — — — — a certainty of success, and a committee of gentlemen of credit and character have determined to enter on the undertaking.

2*d.* The second is to fix on a situation fitted to commence the plan: and as the number of the objects may at first be small, it would be advisable to make a trial on a proportional scale, to be enlarged as the funds and the applicants increase.

It may be objected, that the plan itself would be looked upon as a prison, rather than as a house to be sought after for reform. This impression can only be effaced by having it clearly understood, that as those who seek admission are volunteers, so they cannot be compelled to remain contrary to their inclinations; but, while they do continue, they must strictly conform to the rules and regulations prescribed by the governors; of which they must be previously informed, and their assent, before admission, be explicitly demanded, and freely given.

The primary and grand object being to change the propensities of these unfortunate persons, from vice and idleness to sobriety and industry, every means must be employed to avoid inflaming the passions. Temperance regimen, mild treatment, productive labour, and directing their attention, when unemployed, to proper pursuits, seem to be the likeliest way to effect this reformation.

The diet must be well regulated; for its influence, primarily on the body and ultimately on the mind, is far more extensive than is generally known. It may be adapted and regulated according to the degree of labour and exertion of the individual, and should consist of a due proportion of animal and vegetable food. The only beverage should be pure water, or good table-beer; the latter, for fear of abuse, should be given in limited quantities. Spirits of every kind must be totally prohibited, and so must parties, excepting medicinally. That this most essential part of the plan may be properly managed, a total separation from all intercourse with those who are without the walls will be required, until the — — — — — convinced, by the — — — — — as objects, that — — — — — be allowed. — — — — — great indu — — — — — As air — — — — — great effect.

dial to health, there must be stated times for enjoying both, more especially for those whose constant employment is sedentary. Athletic and innocent amusements are proper; but gaming, having the most destructive effects, must be forbidden under the severest penalties.

Cleanliness being of equal importance to secure health and promote strength, cold and temperate bathing must be introduced, together with a regular and frequent change of linen.

On admission, the parties must undergo a thorough cleansing in the warm bath; and, to avoid any danger from filth and infection, a proper dress must be provided for each person.

Those who have been brought up to any particular trade must be supplied with the necessary tools and materials to carry it on; and such as have been initiated in agriculture, and such manufactures as the place cannot admit to be carried on in it, with menial servants and idlers, must either learn a trade or be employed in some profitable occupation.

The profits of the labour of each person are to be appropriated to defray the expence of his cloaths, tools, and subsistence; and the surplus to be kept as a fund to be given, without any deductions, as soon as their conduct has convinced the directing committee that they may be sent into society, with the character of diligent, industrious, and sober men.

Premiums and certain indulgencies to such as do the best and most work, and who conduct themselves in the most becoming manner, will be necessary, that their example may prove a stimulus to others.

These cursory thoughts are in themselves of little importance; but, if they prove a foundation for a permanent structure to be raised, they will have answered all that is expected.

This much, however, may be observed, that although a considerable expence must be incurred in commencing such an institution, it may, in a short time, be nearly competent to support itself.

Medicus.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, May 18.*

IN the possession of a gentleman of an ancient family and ample fortune in this country, are two folio volumes in manuscript; the one intitled, "*Diet Booke for the Kingis Hous*

at Falkland, Surling, Leith, Dumfermling, Perth, and Scone, beginneth the 8 day of Julii, 1650, inclusive, and endeth the last day of December, 1650." The other, "*The Second Dyet Booke for the Kingis Hous, begun at Perth 2 Januar. 1651.*" The following extracts are taken from these volumes for insertion in your Magazine.

Tuesday dinner, 16 Julii, 1650.

Pantrie.

Of main flour bread	4
Of fair flour bread	6xx 18

Paistrie.

Of fair flour upon nyne pieces of bakin meat	1 p. 1 lip.
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Lairdner.

Beef	-	7
Tongues	-	
Veal pieces	-	4
Mutton pieces	-	17
Capons	-	1
Hens, young and old	-	9
Chickens	-	10
Geis	-	8
Dakis	-	8
Moorfoulis	-	8
Pontis	-	6
Cunynges	-	
Salt butter	-	1 fl. 7 lb.
Suet butter	-	1 p.
Salmond	-	4
Whytings	-	
Eggis	-	5 doz. 4
Lambis pieces	-	6
Pykes	-	
Troutis	-	
Pearches	-	
Grills	-	1

Tuesday supper, 16 of July 1650.

Pantrie.

Of main flour rollis	-	3
Of fair flour bread	-	8xx 11

Paistrie.

Of fair flour upon nine pieces of bakin meat	1 p. 1 lip.
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Lardner.

Beif	-	4
Tongues	-	
Veal pieces	-	6
Mutton pieces	-	17½
Lambis pieces	-	2
Capons	-	1
Hens	-	14
Chickens	-	19
Geis	-	
Cunynges	-	10
Moorfoulis	-	11
Pontis	-	6
Salt butter	-	1 fl. 7 p.
Suet butter	-	

Salmond

502 Extracts from the Diet Books of King Charles II. [Jule,

Salmond

Griffs

Pykie

Trontes

Pearches

Eggis

18 July. Solan geifs 6 sent be ye Laird of Waghton. Vennyfon, ane buck out of Falkland park cut in 6 pieces to be baked. Ane heth cock; ane heth hen.

23 July. This day afternoon the King's Ma'tie and his trayne went fra Falkland to Perth, q' his Ma'tie is to be entertained be the provost and bail-lies of Perth for supper this night and for breakfast the morn (and the hail day next thereafter); and fra thence to Dumfermling that night for supper; and efter breakfast ane hail day interveining) the mornye yetter his Ma'tie and his trayne are to go to Stirling upon Friday at night the 26 Julii, 1650.

26 July. Sent fra the Marques of Argyll ane reid deir broken into ten pieces.

27 July. Sent fra the Laird of Glen-moquhie ditto.

Stirling Sunday, 28 Julii 1650, be- ing a fast, no dinner.

29 July. After breakfast the King removit fra Stirling to Edinburgh or Leith.

Leith, Menonday 29 Julii, 1650, the King's Ma'tie was entertein in the Lord Balmernoch his hous in Leith, upon his charges that night; and upon the morn thereafter being Tuesday dinner and supper also upon the Lord Balmernoch his charges.

Leith, Tuesday perth Julii, 1650, sent be the Laird of Glenmoquhie ane reid deer and two hinder legs cut in ten pieces.

Dumfermling, Sun day 4 Aug. 1650, no dinner, not fasting in the Kings house.

9 Aug. Sent be the Earle of Mar, out of the park of burning, ane buck broken into 6 pieces.

10 Aug. Vennyfon ane buck sent be the Earle of Levenax, and one other be Glenmoquhie.

12 Aug. Sent out of Falkland park be the Earle of Argyll ane reid deer.

15 Aug. Sent fra the Laird of Glen-moquhie ane reid deer.

Friday 15 Aug. the King came fra Dumfermling to Perth for supper, and efter breakfast the mornye yetter he went to Perth.

18 Aug. Ane great old turkie cut; young turkies 2.

19 Aug. Ane d. it fra the Earle of Murray, 5 Sept. ane widges 1; phe-veris 2.

Perth, Fryday 6 Sept. 1650, sent upon breakfast before the intimation of fasting comandit be the King, 6 anes flour rollis, 00 fair flour bread. No dinner.

11 Sept. Ane reid deer sent fra the Earle of Murray.

Sunday, 15 Sept. No dinner be fasting be ordour of the Kirk.

16 Sept. Ane reid deer fra the Earle of Athole.

17 Sept. Ane great buck fra the Marques of Argyll.

Wednesday, 18 Sept. No dinner, bot fasting be ordour of the Kirk.

29 Sept. Back cakis 1.

Last Sept. Widgous, or attails 2; wyld duckis 4.

Fryday, 4 Oct. Efter dinner the King went away from Perth.

Sunday, 6 Oct. Efter dinner the King returned to Perth.

Wednesday, 30 Oct. This day after dinner the King's Ma'tie went to Perth to Burghly (Burleigh, near Kintore.)

Saturday, 2 Nov. This day afternoone, before night, the King returned fra Burghly to Perth.

24 Nov. Clack geifs 1.

Perth, Tuesday 26 Nov. This day before noon, after sermon, the first parliament of King Charles the Second, our soveraigne lord, began at Perth. 26 Nov. 1650, *presente Rege*. God save our King!

Wyld duckis fra Earle Londerdall 2.

27 Nov. Wyld geifs fra Earle Londerdall 1.

Perth, Thursday 26 Dec. no dinner, bot fasting in the King's house.

Scots, the first day of January 1651, being the day of the coronation of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second.

*Great S. D. N. Rex Carolus;
Percent laurici ejus!*

Mr. Urnan, Jan 9.
I HAVE read with great brightness a bill proposed by Lord Overburgh, of bringing forward a motion in the next parliament for a bill to amend the situation of the inferior clergy. I have long entertained a favourable plan of a plan for this purpose, without burthening the publick, which I shal leave now to lay before your wisdom through

through whom it may pass to the noble and able patron of this *unfortunate* body of men, for to may those justly be liled, who are *compelled* by their *profession* only to remain in a state of helpless indigence.

1. I propose, that no curate whatever, upon livings amounting to 100*l.* a year, should have less than 50*l.* *per ann.* salary from his rector or vicar; that upon a living of 150*l.* 5*l.* more should be allowed; of 200*l.* 10*l.* more; of 250*l.* and 300*l.* 20*l.* more; and that on all livings above the last-stated amount, and under 500*l.* 10 *per cent.* in addition to the original 50*l.* should be granted to the curate; and where the living is *above* 500*l.* 15*l.* *per cent.* should be paid in addition to the original 50*l.*

2. I propose the curate's appointment to be for life.

3. That in the very small livings of very trifling duty, where not more than 30*l.* or even 20*l.* can be expected to be paid to the curate; and also, in the livings under 300*l.* *per ann.* a *per centage* from the *lay impropriators*, according to the respective wants of the several poor cures, and adequate to a full performance of the intentions of Government, be paid to a particular office, on purpose to be distributed to the several holders of cures half-yearly.

4. That every clergyman should enjoy an income of not less than 150 *per ann.* and that, therefore, the above *per centage* should be regulated in amount, so as, with the aid of the better livings, to produce this annual income.

PHILO-CLERICS.

THE PROJECTOR, N^o VI.

“Maturæ

*Fragminum eloquii et casti fiderat illanti
Qui cursa post se prima irruptere potentes,
Hæc insana super mixto premittit æquino*

TURRA.

[in ipso,

*Nec miseram effugiant mortem: sed limine
Miquibus in patris, æque inter tuta domum*

rum.

Confixi, explicant animum.” VILIO.

IF I will doubtless be accounted a very flattering circumstance, that my fourth paper has procured me the favour of a class of men with whom I have had but few opportunities of becoming acquainted, whom I have hitherto viewed at a respectful distance, and who will yet perhaps be rather the subjects of my *speculation* than intimacy; I mean,

the men of pleasure about the town whose employment it is to act up to the principles laid down in the above-mentioned paper, and who struggle by repeated projects of unquestionable originality and powerful attraction to vindicate the ingenuity of our country, and emulate with success the gaieties and licentiousness of a French metropolis. Those of this class, who have become my correspondents, profess a readiness to confirm what I have, more from speculation than experience, ventured to assert, and to prove that it is not necessary to visit the Continent, if our only object be the pursuit of follies that may contribute either to the waste of time or money. As every man must be naturally pleased to find that his efforts have been successful, and that his endeavours have been understood in their intended meaning, I shall make no apology for inserting the following letter: nor, like some of my too modest fellow projectors, be ashamed of the praise it confers.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE PROJECTOR.

Sir, I have read your paper in the April Magazine with more pleasure than I expected to reap from speculations begun on the trivial plan: and as I perceive that you not only know, but are inclined to apologize for the gay world, I applaud your spirit, and shall be very happy to give you that assistance, of which men like yourself very much stand in need. It has, indeed, always struck me as one of the greatest absurdities in the world, that men professing to be scholars or moralists should take upon them to judge of the important concerns of row and fashion, which must, in the very nature of things, be as much above the comprehensions of their minds as beyond the reach of their persons. It is a pretty farce, indeed, to see a fellow who is confined all day amongst a parcel of old books, and who sneaks to bed at eleven o'clock, pretending to write about “midnight frolics,” and a world which does not begin to live and move until his faculties are suspended in sleep; a man who has not a second change of raiment, confining or criticizing the varieties of a splendid wardrobe, and talking of “body, train, and trussing,” as if they were the furniture of a garret—a man who—but I beg your pardon: I do not mean to be personal. I discover in you, Mr. Projector (I like your name), a

more

more liberal spirit; and I shall so far honour you for it, as to bestow upon you my private correspondence, and throw such light upon your lucubrations as your lamp cannot furnish.

Whatever, indeed, I may think of you as a writer, you either deserve some credit as a prophet, or you were led by some accident to choose a very happy time for the subject of your fourth paper. You must have foreseen that, within a very short period, every effort would be made to vindicate the ingenuity of our native country in the manufacture of the articles specified in that paper; and that May and June, the carnival months of London, would exhibit a blaze of unusual brilliancy enkindled by a spirit of rivalry, which I hope will prevent those emigrations so much dreaded in consequence of the peace. The event has, I trust, fully answered your expectation; and I should have left our fêtes, and routs, and balls, and masquerades, to the consequence of their own merit, had I not seen it necessary to obviate some objections, which ignorance or prejudice has started against them.

Those who are inclined to admire the number and splendour and utility of our fêtes, and routs, and balls, and masquerades, and hops, and *pic nics*, and public breakfasts, and are convinced that they are powerful rivals to the glories of Paris (be that city ever so glorious), err very egregiously in one particular, in which it is my bounden duty to set them right, and clear up any misunderstanding that may intercept our progress towards perfection in those truly valuable concerns. What I allude to is, the frequent complaint made of the "vast numbers" admitted, or at least invited, to our routs, more than the places of rendezvous can contain; and the consequent crowding of carriages, blocking-up of streets, and endangering of limbs and lives, so that what Swift said of familiarity with the great may be truly said of a fashionable assembly; it is "vanity" at first, but ends in "vexation of spirit."

In answer to this, permit me to remark in the first place, that this complaint is a remnant of the old way of thinking, of which we must positively get rid before the auspicious projects which we have formed for the advancement of national pleasures can be carried into execution. It is founded on the antiquated notion of self-preservation,

which is said to be one of the laws of Nature, by which it will appear very absurd to strain at a gnat when the whole carcase of Nature's law is, by general consent, repulsed, and scarcely even the preamble of any of them are to be found, except in the old and neglected writings of your predecessors. But there is another most powerful reason for abolishing this law of self-preservation, which is, that it interferes with a new edict, intimated the SQUEEZING ACT, according to the letter and spirit of which (and so law has more spirit) every danger of life and limbs, of decency or decorum, is to be encountered in the pursuit of pleasure; and according to an amendment lately introduced in the same, it is enacted, that in all time, henceforward CURIOSITY shall be held and considered as the first law of nature.

Without, however, accounting for this complaint so seriously, or answering it by such a pompous display of my legal knowledge, which must be very dry reading, I shall now point out the next place the gross absurdities to which it will lead those who are unhappily prejudiced in its favour. "The inconveniences," say they, "of such immense crowds, are drawbacks on the pleasure we should otherwise receive, and tend to remind us rather of the horrors of war than of the restoration of peace; for what can have a more hostile appearance than the stratagems we are under the necessity of practising, to force the narrow defiles, and close passages of the streets, or than the many bloody encounters between the heads of the visitors and the poles of the coaches?"

All this is specious, but it is in reality the prejudice of ignorance; of ignorance, however, I am willing to believe, not so deep-seated but that a little explanation will set every thing to rights, and convince those who offer such complaints, that the absurd grievances without doors are really and bona fide as component a part of the much-envied entertainment as what passes within doors.

In fact, sir, if you will but consult common sense, you will see how potently unreasonable such complaints are. Without bustle, inconvenience, and danger, what would a rout or a masquerade be but a tame-spirited and insipid affair, which

any man might pay without the least knowledge of the world, without the risk of a speck on his stockings, or the derangement of a single grain of hair-powder, and without exciting the curiosity of the neighbourhood, or, what is more essential, disturbing their quiet? Can any man who has ever panted in the circles of fashion, suppose that this would satisfy the givers of routs? No; they would despise themselves, if they did not occasion to their friends an incredible degree of anxiety and confusion in trying to get to the place appointed, and if they did not break the rest of an extended district. It is this which constitutes the honour which we express by the word *eclat*, which although I cannot give a short definition of it, my whole letter will have a natural tendency to illustrate.

To humour this prejudice, however, (for there are occasions when it becomes necessary to yield a little to popular whims), we have been sometimes told, that "no more tickets would be issued than the house could conveniently hold." Every person of fashion perceives at once the futility of such a regulation. It may be proposed in joke; but no man would for a moment be deceived by so clumsy an attempt at wit. In truth, I might as well invite the parson of the parish and his family to eat a bit of mutton with me at two o'clock, and call my entertainment a rout. To pretend to invite no more than the house can hold, would be a dereliction of the first principle of *eclat*, which is, and ever must be, to try the strength of the walls, the width of the streets, the expertness of coachmen whose horses cannot move, and the intrepidity of ladies who cannot keep from fainting. Dangers must be provided with liberality and take upon such occasions, or what will there be to talk about? Where would be all those narratives of hair-breadth escapes, and imminent dangers from axle-trees, and poles, and quick turnings, and backings, which are the constituent ingredients of *eclat*, and furnish conversation for that immense length of time which intervenes between one rout and another, and which at this season of the year has been known to extend to eighteen or twenty hours?

No, sir; whoever calmly and philosophically considers this matter, will acknowledge, with the conviction of

often repeated experience, that risk^s must be run; that poles of coaches behind must be forced through poles of coaches before; that legs and arms require to be crushed, else why are they in places where crushing is an unavoidable operation? that screams must alarm the neighbours who are afraid to stir, and guards be called out to clear the way to which they cannot approach; that cloaths must be torn, laces reduced to tatters, wigs forced from their bases, and the whole labour of the toilet destroyed, before it can excite envy or admiration. And whoever is conversant in such campaigns of peril, will ever contemplate with a fond delight those fainting fits in mobs, where no assistance can be procured, and those pantings for breath where the air has no access. Such are the chief characteristics of the *eclat* of a rout, to which "all the world" has been invited, and to which all the world repairs with an eagerness that bespeaks the value and importance of the entertainment, how necessary to human felicity, how indispensable to rank and character, and how degrading to be left out.

But all, hitherto, is without doors. It is something abstractedly considered. It would be something if it were to end there, and if the whole night's pleasure were only an effort to gain admittance. But it is little when compared with the distresses and inconveniences hospitably provided within doors. Formerly, during the dark reign of popular prejudice, some means were adopted to establish a proportion between the recipient and the thing received: some notions of capability prevailed, and it was even asserted that "a house could hold no more than it could hold." Some pains, therefore, were taken to ascertain what quantity rooms could contain, and what stair-cases and landing-places could bear; and the estimate, I understand, was generally taken from the dimensions allowed to the negroes on-board the African ships in their passage to the West Indies. But the parliament having extended these dimensions by some late acts, either considering that negroes had not the constitutions of people of fashion, or that they were a property of some value to the owners, this ratio could not be continued; and the estimate is now made according to the

the graduations of the thermometer. The mean degree of roasts is 80° of Fahrenheit, any thing below that being "a small party;" but *eclat* is not to be found under 90°, a degree of heat little known to the atmosphere of this country any where but at a roast. When the mercury mounts to this point, or higher, *eclat* is at its *acme*, and besides the *graces* of a general gasp, "twenty ladies may be seen fainting at the same moment in the same room".

The pleasure of all this, I am aware, will not be readily conceived by you, sir, nor by those who preserve their ancient attachments to what they think comfort and convenience, and especially to that exploded space called elbow-room. But (not to speak of those who may be acquainted with asthmatic disorders), it will be perfectly understood by the parties whose cause I plead, who love to be breathless, and can form no other idea of death than as a violent squeeze, who are deep in the study of perspiration, have examined the philosophy of compression, and are above paying any attention to the national weather.

Indeed, this superiority to the variations of our climate is no small triumph over common prejudices. Our winters and even our springs in this country are generally very cold; no project, therefore, can be entitled to more respect than one which produces a degree of heat fit for persons of fashion to breathe in, and to breathe with that difficulty which enhances every pleasure. I have, by-the-bye, sometimes wondered why so many learned chemists will pretend to write on the subject of animal heat, without having been once at a roast in their lives. I do not affect to be acquainted with a subject so much out of my way; but I may assume, that their notions must be very crude and imperfect, who write on the power of heat without having ever seen "twenty ladies fainting at a time in the same room," and "others laid out in the balcony to recover among the bough-pots†." Admitted, however, to such places, they might probably discover new sources of science in chemistry, and in particular observe its connexion with gallantry, for unquestionably ladies would never consent to be inclosed in those great boilers if it were not to add to

their tender melting in which disposes the most stubborn

Yet is the pleasure of our modern assemblies: after a variety of experiments on the power of heat, and a repetition of fits, with forcible declarations of "intolerable!"—"I shall faint!"—"I shall die!"—"I cannot breathe," which are words of course to signify the delights of condensed society, and the charms of suffocation, another series of perils present themselves, more terrible perhaps than what have been surmounted. Those who have got in, will with some time or other to get out; and this attempt, if the roast really is what a roast ought to be, must for the first two or three hours be impracticable, and for the rest dangerous. On this occasion, however, it is necessary that the few labour

the toilet, which survived the enemy, should perish at the exit, that carriages should be broke, horses killed, and various sustain fractures*. But in this great conflict, language must confess to poverty of description: some idea, perhaps, may be formed of it, when I tell that, according to the opinion of Lord or eight hundred ladies and gentlemen of the first fashion, all that our troops suffered in the late campaigns were corn fleas-bites, when compared to the danger and difficulty of getting home from a party of pleasure: it is in vain to compare the landing in Egypt, amidst the insured fire of the enemy, to the going to one's coach amidst the crowded ranks, who are as eagerly crowded to theirs. I shall leave this, therefore, to some poet, who, having exhausted the metaphors and images of our language, can invent new.

You will perceive now, Sir, that by the constitution of a roast; the complaints to which I adverted in the beginning of my letter dwindle into the palaces of ignorance; that cold, discomfort, and convenience, are vulgarisms which would check the brilliancy of stat and the fame of rumour; and that the loss of carriages, horses, and families, are the minute ornaments which grace the triumph. If, however, the prejudices of the public are to be considered in, it ought to be in a very partial degree. We cannot forbear to

five a—
ing and enjoying
et, and its ac-
culatives. We

* V. the newspapers of June 2, p. 506.

† Ubi supra.

cannot rob it of the only circumstances which serve as a barrier against the encroachments of city safety and *bourgeoisie* comfort. All, I think, we ought to do in compliance with popular notions, is to add a medical staff to our establishments, and provide a room to be called the Dispensary, or Cockpit, to which the wounded may be removed during an engagement, that their cries may not damp the courage of the other assailants: and, perhaps it might not be improper to consult BOULTON or WATTS on the power of steam, and request them to fortify the roofs of our houses against those accidents to which still heads are liable. I am, sir, your humble servant,

A MAN OF PLEASURE.
Pall-Mall.

MR. URBAN, *Bartlett's-buildings,*
April 12.

I RECEIVED the inclosed paper from the venerable and learned Bishop Abernethy-Drummond, of Edinburgh. Part of it, but certainly not the whole, has appeared in some one of the periodical publications in Scotland. Copies were struck off for distribution amongst the Bishop's friends; but the topic is very interesting and important; and if you will introduce this "Defence" in the Gentleman's Magazine, it will be serving the interests of true religion, and Christian learning. G. G.

A Defence of the Ordinations of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, in Answer to the late Rev. Dr. George Campbell, Professor of Divinity, and Principal of the Marischal College in Aberdeen.

SIR,

AS the Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland hold the necessity of having a divine commission conveyed from the Apostles, to preach the Gospel, and dispense its Sacraments, Dr. Campbell was pleased to ridicule that doctrine in a sermon preached before the Synod of Aberdeen, 1771. On that sermon the writer of this letter made remarks, and published them: and because the Doctor maintained that the Apostolic office ceased with the Apostles' lives, the Preacher was called upon to shew when, where, and in what person, that misfortune had happened, as by the rules of fair reasoning he was bound to do, his being the affirmative side of the question. But although the

learned Professor hath, after a space of 30 years, animadverted, in his Ecclesiastical Lectures, upon some of the remarks then made, he has prudently declined to prove that the apostolic office has failed; well knowing, that it was out of his power to point out either the time, the place, or the person required. He has, however, again attacked the unfortunate Episcopal Church of Scotland, and that without the smallest provocation. In that learned gentleman's work, the venerable remains of that ancient, respectable, and decent society, friends to peace and order, and to true and undefiled Religion, are causelessly reproached, and in fact represented as guilty of that enormous crime which made the earth to open miraculously, and swallow up Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, and their company. I the more cheerfully undertake a defence of this afflicted portion of the flock of Christ, because, from what the learned Lecturer has said of church government, it is evidently intimately connected with the salvation of mankind. And yet, what is astonishing, he considers the question about it, though not trivial, as not of great consequence in itself, but made so by the intemperate zeal of some warm disputants. *Lectures on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. I. p. 86.

But surely, "if a certain model of Church government *must* have been originally adopted for the more effectual preservation of the evangelical institution in its native purity, and for the careful transmission of it to after-ages," as Dr. C. tells us, p. 87, the question about it is of the *highest* consequence in its own nature, and cannot possibly be made higher by the most intemperate zeal of the warmest disputant; unless it can be said, that the preservation and transmission of the Christian faith in *purity* is a matter of little moment; which the learned Lecturer certainly would not, nor will any of his friends say.

But to proceed to my defence. Dr. Campbell has not only denied that the Episcopal Church of Scotland has valid orders from bishops, but that she has even proper *Presbyterial ordination*. He says, p. 5, "Our Scotch episcopal party have no orders but what they derive from bishops *merely nominal*!" p. 354, and indiscreetly calls their consecrations *farciical* consecrations. And because Messrs. Fullarton

Fullarton and Sage, our first post-revolution bishops, were not appointed to particular districts, ludicrously adds, p. 355-6, "they were solemnly made depositaries of no deposit, commanded to be diligent in doing no work, vigilant in the oversight of no flock, assiduous in teaching and governing no people, and presiding in no church;" nay, although he acknowledges that the above-named gentlemen, "who came under the hands of Bishop Rose of Edinburgh, (and he should have added of Archbishop Paterfon of Glasgow, and Bishop Douglas of Dunblane,) had been regularly admitted ministers or presbyters in particular congregations before the Revolution," yet he goes on, p. 356, "Let no true son of our church be offended that I acknowledge our Nonjurors to have a sort of Presbyterian ordination, for I would by no means be understood as equalizing *theirs* to that which obtains with us. Whoever is ordained among us, is ordained a bishop by a *class of bishops*;—whereas, the ordination of our Nonjurors proceeds from Presbyters, to whom a part only of the ministerial powers was committed, and from whom was withheld the right of transmitting orders to others." He afterwards, p. 357, styles the Scotch Presbyters a sort of *subordinate* ministers, who are not authorized to ordain, and who, on Dr. Hammond's hypothesis, as well as ours, were not," he says, "*originally in the Church!*!"

That the Lecturer could have expressed himself in more contemptuous and vilifying language, it will not be easy I imagine to shew. But, to overlook that at the present, I beg leave to ask any Presbyterian minister of honour in the kingdom, whether, admitting that John Knox and his associates, at the Reformation, had Presbyters' orders in the church of Rome (which, I believe, it would not be easy to prove), the right of transmitting orders to others was not withheld from them, as well as from Messrs. Fullarton and Sage? and, if so, were not those gentlemen (even before their consecrations by the three bishops) ministers of the *same order* with the fore said Messrs. Knox and Melville, and consequently equally entitled with them to transmit orders to others, merely as presbyters? Dr. Campbell has been pleased to affirm they were not, for he calls them *subordinate ministers*, not

authorized to ordain, nor originally in the church, p. 357.—But whether the fact is so, let any sensible and sound Presbyterian judge. And so much for the orders of the Scotch Episcopal Church from Presbyters.

Let us next try if we can prove the *she has* orders from *real and true bishops*. The learned Principal says, as we have seen, that Messrs. Fullarton and Sage were regularly admitted ministers or Presbyters in particular congregations before the Revolution, p. 355.) And he tells us in the next page, that, according to the apostolical primitive model, every bishop had *one parish, one congregation, one church, or place of worship, and one altar.*" Consequently, when the heads of three indisputable bishops were laid upon their heads, and the English office for the consecration of bishops was read over them, they became *single*, or *assistant* bishops; and, after the death of Dr. Rose, more primitive bishops, according to the learned Lecturer's principles, than dioceses are. The having congregations also shews, that though they had no dioceses, it is not true that they had no flocks, hence their congregations were their flocks.

They could not claim jurisdiction, it is true, over any diocese, and they were elected by the inferior clergy of people, as Bishop Fullarton soon was after Bishop Rose's death; but they had, notwithstanding, a just title to confirm and perform every function of a bishop, when regularly invested, shall be proved immediately. For the ministry is not like a fatherhood, or matrimony, as the learned Lecturer will have it, these being mere *states or conditions of life only*, but is an office the possessors whereof are endued with authority to execute their respective parts of it, even when they have no relation to a flock.

To prove this, let us use an argument of *bonisim*: suppose then that Dr. Campbell, instead of resigning his charge, when his faculties began to fail, had applied for an ordained assistant; and that, the very day the Presbytery had ordained one for him, the Doctor had died suddenly. Suppose also, that the intended assistant had not been presented to a living or *severely* ill in the first place, whether or not have been employed minister, either to assist him or

the administration of the Lord's Supper? and when a call was moderated for that gentleman, I ask farther, whether the Presbytery would have deemed his former ordination null, and proceeded to re-ordain him? And as the first question will, I presume, be answered in the affirmative, and the other in the negative, by every sensible Presbyterian clergyman in the kingdom, I ask, thirdly, whether this does not prove that, in the opinion of Dr. Campbell's own friends, a minister may retain his clerical powers, although he has no pastoral charge? And, if so, does it not follow, that Messrs. Fullarton and Sage, after being consecrated as aforesaid, might not only act as bishops of their own congregations, but ordain priests and deacons, and confirm young people in any part of the church where they were regularly employed? undoubtedly. But more especially had they a right to preserve the succession of bishops, by consecrating others into that high office, because it was chiefly for that important business that they were created bishops, as their deeds of consecration, still extant, shew. I may add, that the permanency of the Episcopal powers, where there is no connection with a flock, is farther strongly confirmed by the other simile which the learned Lecturer makes use of, that, to wit, of a Sovereign. For, Charles the Second was acknowledged lawful King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by all the three kingdoms, from the day of his Father's murder, although he was an exile for more than eleven long years, and all that time the reins of government were in the hands of his inveterate enemies.

Having thus established the validity of the ordinations of the Scotch Episcopal church, let us next enquire into our learned Professor's own title to a divine commission. And, that our triumph may be the greater, in case our enquiry proves successful, we shall still continue to argue upon the Doctor's own principles. Granting then that Bishop and Presbyter were two names, at first, for the same office; and that in every Church there was a college of Bishops or Presbyters, with a temporary Moderator at their head, which is our learned Principal's hypothesis: suppose, too, that this plan of government continued unaltered during the first hundred years, but that, soon after, a change began to take place in

a few churches, where the clergy, out of respect to the piety or abilities of a particular brother, either resigned their episcopal powers of ordination, confirmation, and government, to him, or at least ceased to exercise them, that their beloved brother might be exalted under the name of Bishop. Suppose this example to have been imitated in other churches, and that, about the end of the second century, it had become pretty general, and some years after prevailed universally, as our Lecturer will have it. Supposing all this, I say, we must also grant what our learned Professor likewise intimates, that, not long after, the Bishop did not consider his pre-eminence as a grant from his brethren; but claimed the right of ordination, exclusively, as his due. For, this, numberless canons of the third century establish indisputably, as the Lecturer admits, p. 221; and it is no less certain, that the *great body* of the clergy, in all churches, submitted to those canons which restricted the power of ordination to the Episcopal order, and acted under them from that date down to the Reformation, a space of about 1300 years, without complaint or murmuring. For although Acrius, Collathus, and a few other proud and aspiring presbyters, did perhaps complain, and therefore took upon them to ordain, the exception of those few confirms the general rule. And both they, and the persons on whom they had laid their hands, were deposed in different Councils, for their presumption, and were declared heretics. This is so well known to be fact, that no one, the least acquainted with church history, will call it into question. Now, the restricting canons here alluded to, being made by the bishops, clearly shew what were their opinions in those days concerning the *power* to ordain: and the inferior clergy, by voluntarily submitting to, and acting under them for so long a period, no less evidently proves that they laid no claim to that power, nor believed that it belonged to their rank or order: and as it was never restored to presbyters in any part of the world, the consequence is undeniable, that, from our Scotch reformers, the power of ordination was "*withheld*," and therefore, being a different order of presbyters from that which our Lord appointed, I submit to our Lecturer's own friends, whether

ther, according to his mode of reasoning against the Scotch Episcopal church, Messrs. Knox and Melville could lawfully ordain? Will it be said that the presbyters in the second century could not lawfully either resign or cease to exercise their episcopal powers? nor could they suffer themselves to be deprived of them by their equal brethren; and therefore they might very properly resume their original powers at the Reformation? The answer is plain, that, however sinful it might be, the fact that they did so is, on the learned Lecturer's hypothesis, undeniable. And since the highest part of the first presbyters' office, those appointed by Christ, was withheld from them, it is clear that they were a new and unlawful order of clergymen, originally unknown in the church, as the Lecturer observes, p. 357. For which reason, if they had a right to exercise any spiritual authority at all, which is very doubtful, it could only be what was committed to them; the power, to wit, of preaching, and administering the sacraments.

Now, as from this order of clergy, so circumscribed and limited at the Reformation, our learned Lecturer derived his mission, how *could* it was let his greatest admirers judge.

These facts, and the reasonings consequent upon them, which are evidently the learned Lecturer's, root up the very foundation of Presbyterian ordination: but, God be praised! they do not in the smallest degree affect the orders of our Episcopal church; because her clergy derive their mission from that order of ministers in the second century, peculiarly called *bishops*; with whom, all the ordinary powers committed by Christ to his apostles were every where continued, and in no church were they ever retracted from ordaining.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN, June 16.

THE learned and Rev. William Clarke, of Chichester, composed so excellent an illustration of Nestor's cup, in his great commercial work, *The Connection of Roman and Saxon Coins*, that I could wish so valuable a piece of classic criticism was more known. Perhaps you will favour your readers by reprinting it. Yours, S. S.

"The celebrated description of Nestor's

Cup. [June,

has been proposed to appear in these last

Χρυσίου ποτηρίου περιγραφή, ἡ ὁποία ἐστὶν ἡ γνησία
Τίσις τοῦ ποτηρίου, ὡς καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις
ἱστορίαις περιγράφεται, ὡς δ' ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ
ἱστορίᾳ.

How to explain ποτήριον is the difficulty. If it signifies a *bottom*, the cup is at a loss to know, whether it was a Cantharus, or a Scyphus; whether the cup was two vessels joined together, something like an hour-glass, only closed in the middle, and at both ends; the same either way; or whether the cup had really two bottoms; one upon which it stood, and the other inserted at the narrow part of the vase, where the oval figure was raised. This last explication, as a Cantharus, has a long preponderance in its favour. Martial certainly understood the passage in that sense. When old Virgil was shewing his cups, he had the pleasing imagination of producing this very cup, and said:

"Hi tunc longaevo confector Nestor fandi;

Pollice de Pylo trita cubamba mact."

version of our great English poet set a very different meaning:

"... her white hand a spacious goblet brings,

A host sacred to the Pylian kings

in ancient times; emboss'd with shafts of gold

four feet support it, and four handles each bright handle, bending o'er the brink,

inlaid with gold two turtles form'd as

Pope, not seeing the use of the bottoms, has, with great dexterity, turned them into four feet. The trophies of ancient wars were much celebrated; a vase standing upon four feet, though not so elegant, or so common, it answers this purpose very well.

as Homer has said nothing of their feet, I shall leave them to shift for themselves: how Mr. Pope came by it is very hard to say.

Had A. MS. &c.

Mr.

are two feet; but with their new and more.

"Atta-

of a vine spreading round the handles. The LXX preserve this sense in the word *αὐθαῖα*. Gen. xi. 10. 12. *ἦν γὰρ αὐθαῖα τριῖς ἀνθράκις*. In the vine were three branches. And so again chap. xli. 5. *ἔπλησά τὰ κλάμματα ἀνθράκων ἐπὶ τῷ ἀνθράκι*. Seven ears of corn came upon one stalk. Taking Homer in this sense, what a beautiful ornament has he placed round the handles of this fœtal cup! The doves embossed in gold upon the twining branches of the vine (the emblems of concord and social joy) finish the whole description with great propriety and elegance. If one may presume to alter a few lines in Mr. Pope's version, the form and workmanship of the cup may certainly be represented to more advantage:

"Next, her white hand a spacious goblet brings,
A goblet sacred to the Pylian kings
From eldest times: the massy sculptur'd vase,
Glittering with golden studs, four handles
And curling vines around each handle roll'd
Support two turtle doves emboss'd in gold."

"It is highly probable that Virgil understood Homer in this sense: though his cups, suitable to his characters, are made of mean materials, fit for the shepherds he introduces, yet he gives them as many poetical ornaments as if they belonged to princes:

"*Pocula ponam
Fagina, cœlarum divini opus Alcimedontis;
Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusos edera vœtit pallente corymbos.*"

Eclog. iii. 37. 44.

"This description, however, is not without the very same difficulty as the former. The notes*, and versions of this passage, have taken a great deal of pains to work up the ivy and vine together; but all to no purpose. The vine has no place upon these cups. The poet is describing the ivy only, its stem, foliage, and fruit. They mistake the meaning of *vitis*, which is here nothing but the *αὐθαῖα*, the rimet, or branch of the ivy. The centurion's rod was always called *vitis*; and for many ages of the Roman empire, when these rods were sent for the officers, in Ger-

* The commentators in general (except Ruyss) and the several versions have all mistaken the sense of *vitis* in this place. It is much that none of the translators have profited by his explication.

many, Gaul, or Britain, no one can imagine that they were cut from the vine; or that they sent branches of them from Italy all over the northern provinces, when any other twigs would do just as well. Virgil, in another place, adorns the handles of his cup in the very same manner as Homer:

"*Et nobis idem Alcimedon dâs pueri fecit,*"

Et molli circum est anse circumplexa
Here the handle of Nestor's cup, except the doves, is exactly copied; the acanthus, like the vine, spreading round the whole. Not the poets only, but the historians, mention the stem and foliage of the vine, as one of the principal ornaments of the ancient plate, "Aurum factum, et in eo folia, platani, viteque".

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

BY looking over the lists of the peers of the three kingdoms, printed in the Royal Kalendar for 1802 (just published), I find their number to be as follows:

	Engl ^d .	Scot ^d .	Ire ^d .
Princes	6	6	3
Archbishops	2	0	1
Dukes	19	9	7
Marquises	12	2	6
Earls	91	45	79
Vicounts	17	4	37
Bishops	24	0	18
Barons	125	23	77
Peersless	11	4	12
Total	307	93	238
In 1681 were	188	145	138
Total of Peers in 1801			638
In 1681 †			169

Difference 469

But as there are 18 peers of Scotland, who are also peers of England, and 33 of Ireland likewise viz. 71 must be deducted out of the said difference of 469, and the increase will be in 180 years only 118. There were a few noblemen at that time who were peers of two kingdoms; and Scotland had then two archbishops (of St. Andrew's and Glasgow) who sat in Parliament, and 12 bishops besides, who were degraded at the Revolution.

* Phil. Hist. Nat. l. xxv. c. 15. p. 514.

† See the list annexed to "Dugdale's True Use of Arms" 1681.

ie Commons of the three king-
s in 1681, were,
and, including Wales, 519
and - - - 131
ud - - - 277

Total 921

301, England - - - 519
and - - - 45
nd - - - 100

Total 658

Commoners in 1801 263

1681, it was something extraor-
y that the University of Dublin
three members to parliament, one
hich was reduced, and the fol-
ie counties afterwards had addi-
l members; Corke 10, Antrim 2,
ire 2, Longford 2, Roscommon 2,
low 3, Louth 2, Queen's County
hich made up the Irish House of
mons just 300; at which number
stood many years previous to the
(I hope) happy Union. I have
ved that, within the last twelve
several antient dormant titles in
Irish peerage have been restored,
he claimants admitted to the ho-
e of their ancestors; viz. Ormond,
al, Roscommon, Gormanston,
dison, Dillon, Kenmare, Trimlet-
Dunfany, and Louth. The Earl of
earthy, nor Lord Dunboyne, are
et registered; and in England the
of Earl of Banbury is not yet al-
l to the antient family of Knoles.
ie late honours granted to truly
urable heroes, by the titles of
Vincent, the Nile, Aboukir, and
indria, are very appropriate and
ous. And it would not have
sought, perhaps, if the prize ves-
sels in the war, from the French,
ards, and Dutch, had been new-
d after the brave admirals, cap-
or lieutenants, who captured

This would have cost nothing,
I have acted as a farther stimulus
great valour, and would have
more intelligible to us plain folk
country, in making a new pas-
sage, when we have been reading
action between two ships, both
in bore French names, we were
is to tell *which was which*, with-
e assistance of the "Naval List,"
Court Kalendar."

ng fond, in general, Mr. Urban,
JUNE MAG. June, 1802.

of old times and things, I do not like
innovation, unless improvement ac-
companies it. I see, therefore, no im-
provement in now calling the counties
of Ireland *shires*, not one of the 32
being called so in my time there; and
it has an awkward sound to say Down-
shire, Corkshire, Londonderryshire,
&c. We may as well, in England,
say Middlesexshire, Essexshire, Surry-
shire, &c.; and I perceive, in the New
Royal Kalendar, that, in all names of
persons and places where *ek* terminates
the word, the *k* is omitted, as in *Pa-
tric, Warwick*, &c. What use has this?
or what improvement is it in modern
publications to place two little *s* to-
gether in the middle of words instead of
si? We see many alterations for the
worse of late, but which *some* people
find *their* account in; but, by all
means, let our books look in their or-
thography as they used to do, as the
capricious innovations are neither use-
ful or beneficial to any body.

I have noticed an assertion in "The
complete Sportsman," that pigeons
will live eight years, but that they are
only prolific for the first four." There
is a mistake in this; for Mr. Whiffance,
of this town, has a pigeon bred in
June 1784, and he has bred this year,
1801, four pair of young ones.

There was an animal (rather un-
common in these parts) some years
ago, at Wallall, a sow, whose hoofs
were whole, like those of an horse, or
ais; and, in consequence of a connex-
ion with a boar of the common kind,
she produced ten young pigs, five of
which had whole hoofs, and the other
five had their hoofs cloven, as in gener-
al; common to the hog kind. Is the
breed of pigs with whole hoofs pecu-
liar to any particular country, or mere-
ly accidental?

A Correspondent, vol. LXXI. p.
932, may find the information he re-
quires in "Athletic Exercises," a pam-
phlet printed by T. Sabine, 1788.

Yours, &c. D. C. C.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, June 18.*

THERE is no subject, which of
late has occupied your valuable
page, more interesting and more deserv-
ing of legislative attention, than that
which your humane correspondent S.
in p. 422, has introduced to your read-
ers. I join him most cordially in his
ideas and sentiments; and I flatter
myself

myself that three years experience as chaplain of a gaol, in one of the most populous counties in England, entitles my opinion to a bearing.

Let a prison be ever so well managed, by rules that go to a radical reform in the principles and manners of those confined therein; and let the Ordinary exert himself to the utmost in his important department; yet, if there is not an asylum provided for the offender when liberated, or he is not placed in a situation where the ideas he has newly imbibed will be cherished, and where by honest industry he can acquire a competent support; depend upon it, *the dog will return to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire.*

I remember a man who had been sentenced to transportation, and, after having been confined for some time whence this is written, he received his Majesty's gracious pardon. After giving him my farewell advice, I said to him "Well! I suppose you feel like a bird let loose from a cage!"—"Sir," replied the man with deep sighs, "I thank you on this, as on all occasions, for your kind admonition; which I am most anxious to follow. But I am by no means that happy man you conceive me to be. Indeed, I am more miserable now than I have been during my confinement. I am set at liberty, it is true; but I know not where to go, to earn an honest livelihood. If I return to my native town, nobody will employ me." If I go to a place where I am not known, they will enquire where I came from, and who was my last master. If I tell them the truth, they will not engage me on any account; and as to telling a lie, you have taught us to abhor that, as a very wicked sin in itself, and is sure to lead to many others. I wish, sir, to be good. I pray God to give me grace that I may hereafter be good. But you see I have not the opportunity of being to which other men have. I cannot starve, and I have no work."

I will not, Mr. Urban, pursue this heart-breaking conversation. Every conscientious chaplain of a gaol, who converses with as well as preaches to his unhappy flock, may know similar instances of fallen objects, who pant to return to the path from which they have strayed.

It was the amiable and distinguishing characteristic of Him who did and suffered so much for us, that a *briefed*

reed he would not break, nor quail his smoking flax. It seems somewhat singular that this age, which assigns to itself the distinction of being "the age of benevolence;" that, while (to recollect but said) it has its Asylum for foundlings, its Foundling-hospital, a Magdalen, its Philanthropic Society, and, in short, a refuge for woe in almost every varied shape, it has forgotten the poor deserted Prisoner. And yet in that sublime and beautiful chapter, Matthew xxv. which, as it were, unfolds to us so pathetically that awful tribunal, before which we must all one day appear, expressly declares, that as humane attention to the temporal and eternal welfare of prisoners is our grand enquiry at that solemn place, "I was a prisoner, and ye took me not in. Lord, when saw we thee a prisoner, and took thee not in? For as much as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not to me."

I hope, Mr. Urban, this subject will not rest here. I sincerely trust the Gentleman's Magazine will on this occasion add another laurel to the many it has deservedly acquired, by being primarily instrumental in rousing the attention of those who are ever disposed to do good as opportunity offers, and objects present themselves. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 21.

IT has been remarked, by the wisest and most intelligent among mankind, that the greatest of intellectual pleasures arises from the satisfaction the mind enjoys in the perusal of works of ingenuity, genius, humour, or wit. Solomon can be brought forward to witness this assertion; who was himself so well aware of the utility of books, that we are told he wrote a great number upon various subjects, some of which, we know, were on History. Illiterate inclinations have always been deemed as certain marks of debility, resulting from slowness of the mental capacity, the immaturity of which is always a defect indicative of its imperfection.

But books, as well as men, may be read too much; for reading is to the mind exactly as food is to the body, a surcharge of either turns nourishment into disease; and the passion will run still farther, if we consider that an indiscriminate mixture of either will be equally hurtful to the stomach as the

head; and this reminds me of a distich, which one *Roberts*, a wine-dealer in the borough of Southwark, had over his window, who also sold books;

"Two trades united here you seldom find;
Wine to refresh the body, books the mind."

It is consideration and thought, assisted by digestive arrangement, which enlarges the faculties, and makes the intellectual food profitable and productive of fruits of knowledge; but desultory reading, taken up, as the learned *Selden* says, with occasional repasts, will never confer knowledge upon the mind, much less produce learning. Books, like optic glasses, strengthen the organ of sense, enlarge the prospect, and yield a clearer insight into things than can be obtained from unlettered and unassisted observation.

Reading considered as a mental diversion, though not one of the strongest efforts or exertions of the human mind, yet generally leaves a better effect than what arises from the gratification of the grosser senses; for, if books are well chosen, they neither dull the appetite, nor strain the capacity; on the contrary, they refresh the inclination, and strengthen the powers of thinking; they improve under experiment, and, what is yet better, they polish and perfect at the same time that they please and entertain. What mankind were before the invention of letters has been sufficiently shewn in the introductive parts of all histories; what they are, we now see; but to what perfection future generations may arrive at, can only be guessed by the vast improvements made in the last 400 years; that is, from about the time of the five great inventions or discoveries, the Compass, the art of Printing, making Gunpowder and all its dreadful train, Discovery of America, and last, not least, the Reformation, to which all the others helped in the agitation.

To go on with my former observations: it is by reading we anticipate our lives, by acquainting ourselves with the transactions and pursuits of other times before us, and what is worthy of imitation as well as abhorrence. What Aristotle thought, or how Alexander acted, is presented as in a perspective view to the mind; and the memory is stored with examples and precepts, which, without this useful and adventurous aid, would be lost, or at best be

but the evanescent topic of the few moments which gave them birth.

Books, again, may be considered as friends, the leaves of which, like the minds of such, are fraught with salutary advice; and with this considerable advantage, that their partiality cannot be suspected. Moreover, they may be consulted and discarded at pleasure, even without the ceremonious sedulity of compliments, or apology of welcome or farewell. While they inform, they lull inquietude to rest; help us to sustain calamities with patience; to bear prosperity with moderation; ease the disagreeable sensations that arise from the consequences of disappointment; and banish for a while from our thoughts the remembrance of the crossness of men and things. It is also one of the greatest advantages the mind can boast from these, to be aided in retrospectively examining its own progress and conduct. Reading assists this act of the memory, and enables the pursuer to compare to the best purpose his condition with that of others; and, I think, it is afterwards his fault, if the result and deduction be not turned to advantage.

But the acquisition of Morals, the knowledge of former affairs, or consolation in adversity, are not the only profit derived from books. While the heart and the head are improved, the sphere of our existence is enlarged; we seem to act with the noble, the great, and brave, and think with the wise; we are thereby enabled to transport ourselves back to the times of Greece and Rome, and meet their venerable Patriots, Sages, and Warriors, Poets and Orators, on the very stage of action; in short, we learn to converse with Homer and his Trojan and Grecian chiefs, to breathe with Cicero and Seneca, and enter into the spirit that actuated Scipio, Cæsar, and the Senate, as well as view the fell blow aimed by Brutus at his friend and patron. For,

"However busy or how low our fate,
We feel the bustle of the antient great;
And if not perfect in their form of speech,
We have translations that their spirit reach."

I am induced to go farther, from the remarks of a late correspondent, p. 125, whose lamentary essay would go by persuasion to extinguish the landable ardour pursued by many in amassing large collections of books, the

the frequent sales of which throws him always, as he observes, in a moralizing mood. Such Collectors, if actuated with patriotic views, are of the greatest service to letters; and I am not ashamed to own that some of the happiest moments of my life have been spent in such, and digesting catalogues for the information of others. In England, Sir Thomas Hoblyn made the catalogue of his own library, and published it in his life time, 2 vols. 8vo.; and M. Pinelli, of Venice, digested his own very scientifically in 6 vols. 8vo. to which is prefixed his portrait. These indexes, to a philosophical reader, may be considered as a register of man, and of more use in the hands of a Student than a System of Library, though illuminated to the life, and ornamented with gold; for a Library, undigested, is a chaos, of little more use to the owner or the publick than so many divided parts of instruments: for books, in each class or science, may be considered as component parts of the same instruments; and to know their dependence, and place them properly together, is the most essential part of the student's business.

To return from catalogues to books (if I do not intrude too far upon your patience); every art and science, every mechanical invention or exercise, are preserved and improved by literary communication: it is these that import from one country to another the present state of every improvement; for Printing from its origin has had the happy felicity of diffusing the studies of all professions, and of noting the *defiderata* in each, which has turned out to the greatest advantage to the world: for, to know what is wanting and may be done, it is highly necessary to be acquainted with what has already been performed. Thus the present generation is handing down, by their books, to that unborn, the state of their improvements, for their benefit and instruction. It is by books that may be perceived the mental difference between man and man; their depths or shallowness; and what "clocks," as the Spectator observes, they would be but for the advantage of reading. How ignorant and deplorable would man's condition be of the very elementary principles of the benefits of nature, if it were not for this sort of information! Thus assisted, indolence may sit at ease, and travel to the remotest parts; while

the inquisitive, leaving the habitual world, steal a view of Human life, and traverse all the wonders of the skies. And those, therefore, ought to be as much encouraged as collection of taste and judgment, when their views are alike calculated for the publick, whether for amusement or improvement; and, it must be confessed, the public gratitude is manifested to both, though often without bearing the proper proportion to the comparative utility of their pursuits.

It may indeed be objected, that many books might be spared, as but little information can be gained by one whose bulk promises a great deal, but only turns out to a waste of time. Yet, if this is too often the case, it should be remembered also, that the greatest efforts of genius are progressive; thus even the great Sir Isaac Newton did not perfect his *Principia* at first; and thus he owed as much to Heccon and Bosc, as Mr. Locke did to Cudworth, Mabbranch, Boulhours, or Bossier. To conclude, if we are not so generous and hospitable as our illiterate forbearers, we are more civilized and moderate in action; the arts of life are more comfortable; reason and humanity sit steadier on their thrones; and education cementing the social intercourse of society, we are consciously raised several degrees higher in the scale of our existence.

Though in multiplying books there is no end, and promiscuously amassing a heap without taste, object, or judgment, is of little use; yet they must be considered in Mr. Addison's point of view, as the legacies of men of great tendered permanent, and, by multiplication, made to oblige the succeeding materials of the other imitative art.

Yours, &c. H. LAMSON.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLIX.

IN my passage over Aud Ferry, my attention was wholly taken up to catch the various views that Chapel Rock afforded; and I essayed at something like a sketch of the raised chapel on it; but the still changing course of the vessel wherein I was still changed the aspect of the building, so that my attempt became in a manner fruitless. Thus, in this momentary struggle to gain a desired purpose, I brought into a small compass the moral of human life. We embark in the world's busy

scene, we fix on a certain good; on it our happiness depends. We make our way; we fly before the wind; which bearing about, we are driven back by misfortune and disappointment. Hope animates us again; again we brave the fury of our destiny; and, when on the point of jumping on the blissful shore to grasp the mighty joy, our feet slipping, we fall, and, sinking in a sea of woes, all our expectations are lost, are vain and irretrievable!

However, I did not lose real hope in this my adventurous voyage; for I made good my landing on the Gloucestershire shores; thence journeying through Bristol, as I there noted two or three churches, I could not but perceive that they had undergone a thorough Architectural Innovation, the work of which shewed that it ranked them under the standard of the "Fantastic Order of Architecture," whose institution we have set forth, vol. LXXI. p. 1005.

BATH has to diminished itself, of its ancient architectural consequence, by constructing of modern Parades, Places, Squares, Crescents, Circuses, and Promenades; and the last record to convince incredulous minds that History sometimes may tell the truth, the Abbey Church, yet permitted to rear up its sacred towers, is so surrounded and encroached upon by hovels even intrud into its very walls, its interior so filled with mortuary lie-traps, theatre galleries and boxes for fashion, folly, and religious inattention, that the head and the heart of an Antiquary are distracted and torn when aiming to make out his bill of commodities taken up to traffic with, whereby his ventures may turn to some account.

Heat, intense, vapours obnoxious, winds, hot, freeze and boil, constipation, rise, and distillation, Bath's health-restoring blessings, had now no lure for me. Some eight or nine years past, to partake of a foreign benefit, in making furs, elevations, and sections, of the Abbey Church, I bore through a three weeks regimen of daily taking in an unpleasant mixture, composed of a few square feet of right old English pointed-arch *foam* masonry, and an untold number of feet of your modern Roman and Grecian *superficial* ditto: the first, ingredients to act as an astringent to brace up my nerves to remain

staunch to my architectural principles, and the latter to pass off as a purgative to clear my habit of the new and false impressions wormed into the noble science I so much admire.

Turning my back on Bath at this time in haste, I got on my way, pondering that I was soon to enjoy a sight high in the praise of Antiquarian fame, a sight more fraught with the majesty of our Antient Architecture than any I had partook of in this my present tour. Do I then leave the important post, where I am to try my utmost power, the force of all my life's experience, to surround, to enter at every avenue, to take each out-work, inner mansion, yea the great fame itself? I am prepared. I now begin the arduous onset: exclaiming, behold

MALMSBURY;

Seat of Learning and of Piety, of Architecture, military as well as ecclesiastical, of magnificence and renown, how art thou changed, how art thou fallen from thy lofty seat in historic estimation! Thy walls are dismantled, thy gates and castellated piles destroyed, and thy cloistered mounds and sainted pile ransacked, dilapidated, and left to the care of parochial preservation! How cruel is thy lot, thus brought under the crush of Architectural Innovation! Must you still lie lower under Fate's ireful decrees? Say, then, O Malmsbury, the worst of ill has passed over your vaulted ailes; some generous and independent minds, alive to our Country's Antiquities, have witnessed your head-bowed distress, have felt for your curtailed honours, and have set about the means to revive your drooping state, to give thy works once more, even what they are, to general wonder, and to general estimation. It will be so; is a humble instrument to further so great a national benefit, enter on my part, and thus begin to clear away, by true recital, that film of prejudice, which has so long been to Malmsbury's architectural remains so rancorous and so destructive an enemy.

From the remnant walls in many parts of the town, it is evident that they when perfect must have been of a superior order; and, at the entrance into the place from Farrington, their height, winding direction, and fine masonry, establish this position in a noble, or rather a romantic degree.

Not

Not any of the gates are left; the last of which, guarding the above, approach was pulled down within these ten or twelve years, upon no other consideration than that the materials were handy to mend the road with. On the outside of the Western wall, near the West front of the Abbey Church, is a small Oratory, said to be built on the site where the first Religious of Malmsbury took up their abode, and, notwithstanding its mutilations and desilements, shews much of delicate and elaborate design. There are also, at the extremity of the town leading to Chippenham, some vestiges of rich architecture, to which many almshouses have been attached; other almshouses, of regular though simple workmanship, are to be met with within the town. On the premises of an inhabitant is part of a Saxon font, enriched with a profusion of sculptures, both of flowers and ornaments. Adjoining the Market-place are remains of a small religious building (now the principal inn); such as the gateway, cloister, and some chambers, with many original decorations; as an holy-water basin within the gateway, painted glass in the kitchen, &c. &c.

The Market cross. It is of an octangular figure, and much enriched; on the turret in the centre, supported by the eight octangular flying buttresses, is a crucifix and several statues. This relic, considering the few designs of this sort in being among us, owes its preservation to a Noble Personage of the neighbourhood, who, by a liberal expenditure, has put it into a good state of repair. Yet, though the workmen employed were peremptorily ordered to adhere to the original finishings, they have in a careless manner (let me say they were under the mania of *improving* our Ancient Architecture) attended to the perfect parts of the Cross, and to Antiquarian judgment rendered this object a theme for much dispute and censure. However, the motive of the right honourable Protector must not suffer from the wilful inaccuracies of perverse artificers. His example is of the first commendation, to instigate his competitors to go forth and do likewise. Near the West front of the Abbey Church is the gable end of an edifice, which, tradition tells us, is a moiety of the Castle, which once dignified the town: there are beneath its wall some vaults remaining.

The Abbey House. Its are considerable, and exhibit distinct periods of Architecture. The church from the Eastern end is through a simple doorway. The basement story house is in the early Pointed manner, of much importance in its structure and detail of the several tiers. The upper stories are of the VII. and VIII. dates; indeed a way interesting than that they be contemplation on persons and circumstances previous to that which first made way to rededication of Malmsbury's ancient to its present condition, the of which we shall now peruse, with pain it must be such thoughts and pleasure, cannot be restrained, that it still visible so much of it to gratify curiosity and research.

AN ARCADE

(To be continued.)

As M. N. is loth to have the word, "I claim the right of an end to our pro's and con's," serving that, I fear he is not acquainted with the qualifications an Architect, when he supposes sure and value" to be the primis quises with such a character. truly, how does M. N. know am deficient in this respect? I doubt if some centuries back, our Cathedrals were raised, by Architects possessed no other ledge than the mean and scold of measuring heights and widths, telling out the "penny a day" deni sin against ancient renowne we should not now have had of structures, the envy of ovelled professionalists, and the of those who are proud of the A ture of their native land.

M. B. (p. 412) is informed, lion" is the perpendicular shafts, composed of mouldings, parts the opening of a window is 5, or more divisions, for the of glass, &c.; and "trac sweeps, ramifications, and orn fims, immerging from the lions filling in the heads of the windows themselves. Tracery used for the kind of object (the apartments in to vary, works both with without - at buildings. I always to answer any

questions in this way, considering highly honoured by Mr. B's re-
address.

re bestowed much consideration
ermine whether PANCRAS, in
ount of the new chapel, Tavi-
piare, p. 409, writes as one
unacquainted with the mode of
return he presumes to illustrate,
sly means his communication
nifest to the cause of Antiquity.
s the building "*Gothic*," mean-
his opprobrious term the styles of
ntient Architecture. "The win-
battlements, and minute orna-
chastic imitations;" which, from
led plate, proves directly the re-
There is no doorway in the
pinnels and arched recesses fil-
that part. A large cross loop-
er the centre window; this ob-
peculiar to castles. Pilasters
aps instead of buttresses; a fort-
tacles standing on oblong blocks
of immersing from the extre-
of buttresses, as constituting
piral decoration when judged
to be enriched in that way.

TAR farther tells us, "the roof is
ted by clustered columns, &c." in
all my surveys of the struc-
tures among us, I never found
ne made use of, but to support
, adapted to doors, windows,
es, groins, &c. That "the com-
n-table is at the North end (I
en at a distance that the princi-
pal, or entrance, is set to the
instead of the West): the read-
ck, and pulpit facing of it, &c.
interior innovations, peculiar to
n church arrangement, not only
he ancient disposition of such
al decorations at defiance, but
render their situation dark and
e, destroying that beautiful effect
lit and shade which is diffused
nem at certain hours in the day.
ave any further comment on
is's *chaste* imitations until I have
my actual survey of the chapel it-
self, from its apparent *unclassi-
fied* insignificance, seems barely
v of notice, were it not held up as
ething of the kind. We know,
it is one of the first pretended
is in this town of our Antient Ar-
chitecture. If the publick, therefore,
not be properly apprized of its
rrors, they might be induced to
ve it a model to guide their taste
y future erection of the like

nature. At the same time, I shall
submit my opinion of the new appear-
ance given to St. Margaret's Church,
Westminster, just re-opened for divine
service. AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN,

June 15.

I DOUBT not but your correspon-
dent W. D. vol. LXXI. p. 591, and
Note, vol. LXXII. p. 214, remember
to have read an admirable letter in the
Spectator, No. 201, where Mr. Addi-
son illuminates the subject of words
which terminate in *asus*. He there,
as you read, adds an old Heathen say-
ing, which he also takes for his thesis,
quoted by Aulus Gellius; *Religiosum
esse oportet, religiosum nefas*; a man
should be religious, not superstitious;
for, says he, words so terminating ge-
nerally imply vicious characters, and
the having any quality to an excess.

Yours, &c.

P. C.

MR. URBAN,

June 16.

WILL you allow me to request
from your correspondents an-
swers to the following queries?

1. Are any of Sir Robert Sibbald's
papers (mentioned in p. 8. of Bishop
Nicolson's Hist. Scot. Library) pub-
lished? or, if not, what is become of
them?

2. Where are the poet Gray's MSS.
deposited?

3. Does the earldom of Morton de-
scend to heirs general? and is it be-
lieved that the celebrated regent was
ever married? The title after his death
descended to his nephew.

4. What are the arms of the Scots
family of Cleghorn? A. Z. A.

MR. URBAN,

May 25.

IF I were one of the standing ar-
my, whose profession is to fight the
Devil, I would tell him, who professes
not to be your friend, that he has
proved himself to be, what, as he as-
serts, p. 312, he is only "by *vulgar
tradition*" reported to be—the father of
lies; that epithet being sanctioned by
the high authority of Him who came to
destroy his power.

JOHN, p. 328, is requested to specify the
publications of M'Ewen, Mather, and
Taylor, on the *Types*. It is now near
60 years ago since an excellent course
of lectures was carried on upon that
subject by the late Rev. Roger Pickering,
a Dissenting minister of eminent
talents, at a meeting-house in Jewin-
street.

street. What are become of his compositions? Were they *extempore*, or are they preserved in MS.

Dr. Jortin, *Remarks on English History*, vol. III. p. 322, &c. quotes Basnage's remarks on the present condition of the Jews as a wonderful incomprehensible prodigy. The Doctor does not discuss the subject of prophecy respecting the dispersion of the Jews, but only their condition and turbulent spirit, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of converting them, without a special divine interference. He observes of the meeting at *Ageda*, mentioned p. 328; and LXXI. 1181.

"The question is, whether this narrative of Samuel Bret, who was present at the synod*, has any more truth in it than the *Adventures of Telemachus*. The authors of the *Acta Eruditorum*, 1709, p. 104, declared their just suspicions of it, and observe that Basnage omits it. Manasseh Ben Israel, in his defence of the Jews, in the *Phoenix*, No. 401, calls it a *fabulous narrative*." Jortin's *Remarks*, vol. III. p. 420.

One would not have thought that any Architect was mad enough to have *taken down* and *re-built* the East end of Durham cathedral; but the madnels of repeating this operation, as stated by your correspondent, A. L. p. 327, exceeds every thing.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN, *M. R.—n, June 2.*

I N Von Ullar's extremely valuable *Chemico-Physiological Observations on Plants*, 1795, many very interesting facts are adduced on the authority of Mr. Girtanner, though no particular work or dissertation of his is referred to. The writer hereof would be highly obliged to any of your correspondents to favour him with the title of Mr. Girtanner's work there alluded to; and, as it must contain much important matter (on the supposition that it be not easily procurable in London), for a précis of its contents. Also, he would hint that something more than a bare sketch of the writings of Ellis, Gmelin, Hope, Cavallo†, Summerring, Wriberg (p. 114) on the subject there treated of, is a desideratum to himself and to many others; and, in a scientific view, must very greatly enhance the value of the numbers of

* Dr. Jortin mistakes here, for it was only taken by Bret at second-hand.

† Has Cavallo written any distinct treatise on the subject?

which they form a part. Nor subject be more worthy your attention.

Dr. Gillies, in his *Life of F* uses the word *Pandour*; and a flator of the "*Life of Bonaparte*, in two or three places; of these words are to be found dictionary to which I can be courted. What are the precise intended to be expressed by them?

Rapin and Burn say, the *P* stratemies were first settled in B at *Nærbouffe*, in Lincolnshire. says in 1140, *Eccles. Law*, vol. II 4to. ed. Rapin in 1146. *Hist.* p. 453, ed. 8vo. 1736. Which to be relied on? and where was house situated? I find no fact in the maps of the country.

Edward III. "being informed the Scots were retired to Gedreft, he left off pursuing them." pin, same ed. vol. IV. p. 254.

is *Gedreft's forest*? It is not men in Gibson's *Camden*, nor in an work to which I can have access.

The finest of all our writers Gilbert Stuart, mentions "the condition of the county of South a condition which appears as so singular." *Observations on and Constitution of Scotland*, Unfortunately, he does not indicate what that singularity is. What

In a volume of the *Pe Transactions*, which I have had opportunity of seeing (for 1777), a memoir by N. Oseretzkowski (from his valuable *Dissertation De La hali*), on a praternatural electricity should be glad to be favoured explanation of the title, and count of the phenomenon.

What is the signification of the or Irish word, *Grim*?

Who is the Iris mentioned near Fletcher's *Purp. Is. cant.*? Is the the Era of the Northernology? See *Mallet N. Art.* v 101, or who else, with authority?

What particular bird does I mean by Red Sparrow. Is this a *Saururus*? Fol. ed. 1749, p. 50 Tyde: is this the Tidist of C &c.? *ibid.* Hecco. See also 1743, p. 1294. Is this the *Th* *ibid.* Tuck. *ibid.* 314, c. 1 What are the Linnæan, or at least intelligible names of each?

What is the meaning of *Sty* Yours, &c. P. Q.

29. *Voyage de la Troade, fait dans les Années 1785 & 1786, par J. B. Le Chevalier, Membre de la Société des Sciences & Arts à Paris, du Lycée de Coen, des Académies d'Edimbourg, de Göttingue, de Cassel, & de Madrid. Troisième Edition, revue, corrigée, & considérablement augmentée. In Trois Volumes. 8vo. Paris, 1802.—Travels in the Troad, in the Years 1785 and 1786, by J. B. Le Chevalier, &c. &c. The Third Edition, revised, corrected, and considerably augmented.*

IN the former editions the author confined himself to the plain of Troy; this contains observations on the countries he traversed in his way thither. In the 1st volume he describes the principal islands of the Adriatic Gulf, Athens, and its environs, and several islands of the Ægean sea. The 2d contains the description of the plain of Troy, enlarged with the discoveries of several travellers who visited after him. The 3d contains the translation of Mr. Morritt's work on the Troad. M. Le Chevalier left Venice on-board a 74 gun-ship, which was to convey to Tenedos Zuliani, ambassador from that city to the Ottoman Porte, Aug. 25, 1785, and Dr. Spallanzani, the late eminent naturalist. Contrary winds gave them an opportunity of visiting the coast of Illyria (particularly Pola), Dalmatia, and Albania. They stopped at and examined Corfou, in search of the palace and gardens of Alcinoüs; Butrinto (*Buthrotum*), on the opposite coast of Epirus; Preveza (*Nicopolis*), on the gulf of Iaita; Cape Leucato (*Leucate*, or the Lover's Leap); *Ithaca*, where the whole history of Ulysses and his family presents itself to the mind of our traveller; Zante, Cerigo, and the coasts of Iaconia. From Cerigo they sailed to Athens. While our traveller was visiting that city, the ambassador sailed away, and left him with a young sailor his guide. After examining all the buildings, &c. at Athens, and the plain of Marathon, where the painter Fauvel opened the tomb of Miltiades, and discovered a few ashes and a *bus** of him, he sailed to Scyros, thence to Cape Baba, the ancient *Lebos*, and thence he travelled to *Alexandria*

* We could better trust to the moulds he made of the bas-reliefs on the temple of Minerva, which, in the neglect of the Revolution, being exposed to the air at Maroules, crumbled away, except a very few. EDIT.

Troas, which he describes as very entire as to site, surrounded with walls, and distinguished by ruins of public buildings, particularly an aqueduct and public baths. His description of the site of Scyros is enlarged by Heyne's illustration of the pretended tomb of Homer, brought from thence by a Russian count, and left in a private garden at Peterburg. As there cannot be the smallest ground for attributing it to Homer, M. Le Chevalier inclines to think it "a cenotaph erected to Achilles, Deidamia, and perhaps also to Pyrrhus." But, as he assigns no time for this erection, we incline to suppose it was the sepulchral vase of some person of consequence, adorned with such subjects as the history of Achilles in that island, and before he was concealed there, suggested. See our vol. LXV. pp. 59, 680. Illustrative of this volume we have a general map of the voyage from Venice; others of the island of Corfou, of the kingdom of Ulysses, of Zante; views of the harbour of Ithaca, the fountain Arethusa, the temple of Minerva Surnias; plan of the environs of Athens; view of that city; four sides of Homer's tomb; a camel with his equipage, compared with an ancient relief on a sarcophagus at Alexandria Troas.

Of M. Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy we gave an abstract vol. LXII. p. 735, from a translation of it by Mr. Dalziel; of Mr. Bryant's scepticisms on it, LXVI. 496; and his absolute denial of the existence of Troy or the Trojan war, LXVII. 142.

M. Le Chevalier concludes his second journey with observing, that, "supported by the suffrages of the Universities of Edinburgh and Göttingen, supported by the opinions of Dalziel and Heyne, and a crowd of respectable travellers of the different nations of Europe, he hesitates not to affirm that the plain of Troy has not changed its appearance since the time of Homer, the promontories, the rivers, the valleys, the hills, and the tombs of the several warriors, remain exactly in the same places as that great poet had placed them." While our author was employed in a short-lived character on Moldavia, C. de Choiseul, then ambassador at Constantinople, informed him that the engineer Kauffler had corrected his map of the plain, the Jew Gouzerano had opened the tomb

of Achilles, and the painter Fauvel, associate correspondent of the National Institute, settled at Athens, had restored the articles found therein, with equal address and taste.

In the 11d volume M. Le Chevalier celebrates the approbation given by the learned of Great Britain, Spain, Gottingen, &c. to his discoveries, and the interest Sir Joseph Banks took in the restoration of the subjects of natural history taken by our cruisers on-board the ships sent out in search of La Peyrouse. Professor Heyne received the MS. of his *Troad* before it was printed at Edinburgh, and got it translated into German by one of his most distinguished pupils, Frederick Dornedden, and published with the professor's learned comment. After his return to France, Mr. Lison, our ambassador to the Porte, Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Sibthorp, professor of botany at Oxford, and Dr. [Mr.] Dallaway, after a long journey over every part of the *Troad*, communicated their discoveries to Dr. Dalziel, who composed from them a comparative table of observations made by them and M. Le Chevalier; whence it appeared, that, except some slight errors in his map, the plain of Troy exactly agrees with his description. Messieurs Stockdale, Wakefield, Morritt, and Oliver, declared themselves the defenders of the theatre of the *Iliad*, and of M. Le Chevalier. There appeared in Germany a work intitled, "*Choisiel Gouvier on the Troad*," published by the learned Gotlob Lenz, councillor to the Duke of Saxe Weimar, who has copied all that has been written hitherto of the monuments of the *Troad*, by the ingenious Møller, of Gottingen, by Major Schwartz, of Brunswick, and by Major Hedweg, of Stockholm. At the time when all the learned of Europe agreed to adopt as certain the existence of the plain of Troy, Dr. Bryant, who has been flouting above 30 years, with more zeal than success, had taken the field, long against antiquity as numerous as powerful. His "*Description concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Greeks, as described by Homer, shewing that no Troadadon was ever undertaken, and that no such City of Phrygia existed*," &c. &c. 1793, is here analysed in chap. VIII. and IX. of our II. Part III. is devoted to a new explanation of the plain of Troy, according to Homer, as described by Strabo and other ancient

writers, by Pope, in his essay to his translation of the *Iliad*. Pietro de la Valle, Sandys, Grob Bruyn, Spion and Wheeler, Lady Mary Montague, Pococke, Wood, &c. Part IV. treats of the plain of Troy in its present state; the islands and course of the rivers Scamander and Simois; the site of old Troy; the temple of Apollo; and Greek inscription, setting forth the erection of a silver statue of Jupiter by the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, several other inscriptions; the six barrows. We are grieved to that the famous Sigeon inscription now reduced to the two first characters *nos* (II. 909). It is entire at the end of vol. III. The opening of the barrow of A was committed by the French ambassador to a Jew, their agent at Adanelles, who agreed with a whole house was near the harrow cut through it. To take from Jews and Turks all temptation the precious metals, which, as to Homer's account, might be in the tomb, they were to receive gold or silver, double the weight of metals that might be found. The ambassador received a glass bottle, contents, examined by his physician appeared to be a pulveriform substance, fragments of baked earthen charcoal, and burnt bones, half ivory vase, and a shapeless harper, taken for a sword-hilt, with scabbard, which, being taken by the *deuteron* and *intelligent* Fauvel, proved to be an Egyptian in a Grecian dress, on a silver plate, supported by, and fixed sides of two horses, each supporting a warrior, of which only the lower remained; the face and one of the figure were defaced, the feet as in Egyptian figures; the body was adorned with lotus leaves, the shoulders were two sphinxes supporting two lions over the whole figure 10 inches high; the shoulders a kind of linen or under a plaited robe, supporting left hand. When the fragments baked earth were put together made two European vases, 10 inches high. See our vol.

• The antiquary Mr. Morritt judiciously remarks, as they were

pp. 734—736. The credit of the letter of Gonzezano, accompanying these articles, was not called in question; and a Turk confirmed it to our author on the spot 1788. The barrow was composed of a layer of fine sand 10 feet thick, another of stones and sand 4, a third of gravel (*glaise*) and stone 2 feet, and the last, which covered the whole, and kept it dry, gravel 6.

Vol. III. comprehends a translation of Mr. Morritt's "Vindication of Homer," reviewed in our vol. LXIX. p. 873, with a map of the plain of Troy.

A map of the same plain and the country between the ruins of Troy and Mount Ida.

General view of the plain.

View of the Sigean cape, and the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus.

View of the Rhetan cape and tomb of Ajax.

View of the ruins of the temple of Apollo Thymbraeus.

View of the sources of the Scamander, and the village of Bounar Bashi, situate on the ruins of ancient Troy.

View of the tombs of Hector and Eëneas.

Plan and fiction of the tombs of Achilles, Patroclus, and Ajax.

Bronze figure and cinerary vases found in the tomb of Achilles.

At the end of vol. III. are, the Sigean inscription, three Greek found in the ruins of the temple of Apollo Thymbraeus, and three others found in the neighbourhood of Alexandria Treas, and Latin ones published in a new work on the Troad published in Germany.

The last remarks and observations on the plain of Troy were made in June, 1769, by our countryman, Mr. William Franklin, captain of an East-Ind-

mutilated, and, in consequence, so many vague conjectures were made, that, since he had not an opportunity of seeing them, he did not hazard an account which he has been contradicted. Every one agrees, however, that charcoal and bones were found there; an ample proof that it was a place of burial." Mr. Franklin completely detects the forgery of the figure and vases. In Chevalier's first account it was *Alphæa* found in a chariot and *par*, and a metal urn encircled with a vine-branch.

Mr. M. published a vindication of himself and this work from the "Exposition" of Mr. Bryant. (See our vol. LXLX. p. 873.)

dia ship, son of the late vicar of Ware and St. Paul's, Covent-garden, who translated Sophocles; who observes, of M. Le Chevalier, that, "from the best view of the ground he could take, and the best comparison of facts and circumstances which he could collect, the plain of Troy, as described by him, is, in all its general features, the very scene of action which Homer has described in his poems." (See our vol. LXIX. p. 563.)

80. *The Three Books of M. Terentius Varro, concerning Agriculture, translated by the Rev. T. Oxen, M. A. of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford, and Rector of Upton Scudamore, in the County of Wilts.*

IN the present foundation of agricultural writers in our own island and on the Continent it may seem loss of labour to bring forward, in an English dress, an author who treated the subject 1809 years ago, and in a part of Europe whose soil, produce, and customs, differ so much from those of Great Britain. When Varro, who wrote on almost every subject, and was looked upon by his countrymen as the most learned man of his time, wrote about agriculture, there were upwards of fifty treatises on the same subject, all in Greek, except what Mago the Carthaginian collected from them, whose works were held in such estimation, that the conqueror of Carthage withheld his destructive hand from that devoted city till he had placed Mago's book in a safe place. Varro divides his subject into three parts, Agriculture, Cattle, and the Villa department, from three sources, his own observation in cultivating his farms, from his reading, and from his conversation with men of experience.

Italy is represented as in the best state of cultivation of any country, and the produce of its vines and corn are stated as very high. The two great considerations with an Italian farmer were, whether the profit might be adequate to the expence and labour, and whether the situation be healthy or not. The family of Stolo were advocates for *small* farms. Agriculturists ought to aim both at utility and pleasure. Those things which render a ground more beautiful in appearance, by culture generally make it not only more profitable but more saleable, and add to the value of the farm; for, every

every one wishes to purchase what has a good appearance of the same value at a higher price than he would a farm in a neglected state. (p. 44.) The four points concerning a farm are, its form, its quality, its quantity, and its fences. (p. 47.) Land is of four kinds: *champaign* (rather sloping) for corn, hilly for vineyards, mountainous for wood, and a fourth compounded of the other three. *Cato* preferred, for culture, ground situated at the foot of a mountain, in a South aspect; and he divided ground into a scale of nine divisions. Some thought that vineyards are up the profits; but this depended on the method of training them, the poles and forks for which purpose are of different sorts. Land is of three qualities: common, proper, and mixed. The measures are also different, and the farmhouse should be proportioned to the extent of the cellar as much as the cellar or granaries to the produce of the vineyard or corn-land; and there must be water within or near it. The house should be built at the foot of a wooded hill, among extensive pastures, fronting to the most healthy winds: if near a river, not so as to be too cold in Winter, or unhealthy in Summer; not too near a marsh, but on an eminence and sunny spot. Warm ox-stalls in Winter; level cellars, convenient kitchen, waggon-sheds, two courts, one to have a pond, and in the outer court, or straw-yard, another pond, wherein to soak lupines and other things, which are more fit for use when macerated; two dung-hills, or one divided into fresh dung and that which is fit for manure, sheltered from the sun by underwood and leaves, or capable of having water let in, that the juices may not be drained. Farm-houses in *Varro's* time were beginning to depart from the ancient simplicity of style.

Fences are of four kinds: the natural fence, or quick hedge; the common, or dead hedge, of poles and stakes; the ditch and bank; and the wall. Boundaries farther ascertained by trees. Extraneous advantages are, good and safe neighbourhood, good conveyance by roads or canals, and advantages on the confines, particularly near cities or great towns. Cultivation is carried on by slaves or freemen. The ground is to be proportioned to the families and the time for cultivating it by men or oxen; direc-

tions concerning the choice of management of the land, and of the guard, and of the the situations for grafts, corn, vines, vander, basil, mungicorn, vetches, *aldris* [*lucerne*], *cystifus*, *liquia*, *de* soils, the seasons, or the farmer's calendar; which occupy ten chapters: manure; seed; planting and weeding; proportion of seeds to soil; time of growth; change of leaves; sence of plantations; parts of corn; mowing, and second mowing; harvest, threshing, gleanings, and stubble; vintage; olives; hay, better under coat than in ricks, and better liked by cattle; granaries; apples; apples but on straw in rooms with windows to the North; turnips in *mustard* soil; walnuts and pomegranates in *acid*; olives, and the *amurca*, a watery fluid, press from the olive; must to be made into wine, and bread-corn.

Book II. treats, in eleven chapters, of the live stock of the farm; and, in the outset, the author laments that his countrymen and their families had begun to creep into towns, and take leave of the fields and the plough. The herds of *Esopus* and *Bruttium* were reckoned among the first. *Varro* supposes men began pastoral life by catching and taming animals, the sheep first, on account of its docility and placid nature; there being still herds of wild cattle, sheep, goats, asses, horses, and swine. "Pastoral knowledge is divided into nine different parts: 1. the flock, in three parts, sheep, goats, swine; 2. the herd, in three more, oxen [*cattle*], horses, asses; 3. what relates to the use of the flock, as mules, dogs, shepherds. Every one of these comprises nine general divisions: four for preparing the flock, four for feeding it, and one called common. Thus all the parts are at least eighty-one," and they are really necessary, and of no little import." In the chapter of milk we are told that "it is the most nutritious of every liquid substance: first, *goats' milk*, then that of the *goat*; but that which is of the most cleansing quality is *mares' milk*, then *asses' milk*, then *cows' milk*, afterwards *goats' milk*." (p. 187.)

Book III. treats, in seven chapters, of the *rilla*, or *crumey* house; that of

* We have each of the same parts was also divided into

anius, to whom it is addressed, is bed as having "a finished inside, amous tessellated pavements." We here the villa department, and things are to be bred in and it; as, birds in general, thrushes, cks, pigeons, turtle-doves, hens, ducks, hares, wild boars, snails, ice, bees, fish-ponds. Our mosaicures will stare to hear of les and *peacocks* kept in aviaries, fattened for sale, and hares in walled warrens, along with wild and wild goats. Lucullus wished ne on birds in the same aviary e the same kind of birds were fly-bout alive; but "the birds flying the windows did not please the o much as the disagreeable smell owed and offended the nose." (p. 107.) These aviaries contained hes and blackbirds for fattening, sometimes ortolans and quails, shes, turtle-doves, and quails, migratory into Italy; and 5000 em, when there is a feast and a ph, would enable their owners to put 60,000 sesterces out to use. (11.) Varro describes his aviary ery extensive, and including an l, with a banquetting-room under ered roof; under the dome of h, in the inside, the *star Lucifer* e day, and *Hesperus* in the night, round to the lower hemisphere, moves so as to shew what o'clock

In the middle of the same he- here is a globe with the eight s, as on the dial at Athens, which helles made; and an index is mo- rom the pole to the globe, to shew ose within what wind blows. An- i Larco is said to have made above 10 sesterces (4841.) a year of his cks. Scius expects to have three g ones from his keeper, and, when are grown, he sells them for *fifty* rii (11. 19s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$); so that ne turns to so good account. (p. 10.) Many sold their eggs for 5 de- (3s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$); the birds themselves old for 50 denarii; so that a flock 10 may yield 40,000 sesterces with or, as Albius really said, if each ad 3 young ones, a sum of 60,000 it be raised. (p. 217.) Young pi- s were fattened by cramming; and xl pair of old ones commonly sold one for 200 sesterces a pair; and as are famous for 1000; and *Axius* ed to part with a pair for less than lenarii (121. 12s.) (p. 221.) "When

you set a hen, they say that it would not sit on more than a *certain number of eggs*, although it has laid many more." (p. 225.) On this Mr. Owen remarks, that "all his copies mention 25, which seems a great number." The African hens, which the Greeks called *Aleogriles**, have lately been famed for eating. (p. 228.) Q. Hortensius had a wood of 40 acres, walled in, where the guests were entertained at supper by a number of deer, boars, and other quadrupeds, who flocked round them when his Orpheus blew his trumpet; that the sight appeared as beautiful as when they courted in the great circus of the *Ædiles* without African [*i. e.* wild] beasts. (p. 236.) Snails and dormice were luxuries of the Roman epicures in the days of the republic, who may be fairly said to have surpassed our *bons vivans* in the choice and supply of their dainties, which many of them appear to have reared on their own estates for sale and private consumption. Bees are next treated of, and their produce. One man's hives were estimated at 3000 pounds of honey every year; others received not less than 10,000 sesterces for their honey. (p. 243.) For a conclusion, we have an account of fish-ponds for fish, both sea and fresh. Hirius received 12,000 sesterces from the buildings round his fish ponds, and laid out all that sum in provisions for the fish. He sent *Cæsar*, at one time, 2000 *Murenæ* by weight; and, on account of the multitude of the fish, he sold the villa for forty times that sum of sesterces. Q. Hortensius had fish-ponds built, and the fish fed, at a great expence, at *Bauli*, yet sent to *Puteoli* to buy fish for supper. Lucullus dug through a mountain at *Naples*, and introduced into his ponds sea-water, which might flow in and out with the tide twice a day.

Such is this compendium of Roman farming, in all the simplicity, yet all the luxury, of republican manners. It may be questioned whether all the writers on agriculture enumerated by Varro amount to the multifarious treatises written by or after the example of Boards of Agriculture, speculative gentlemen, and experimental surveyors, within the last fifty years, to make us a nation of agriculture, while the bulk of the community cannot taste the pro-

* Qu. our Guinea fowl? EDIT.

duce of extended cultivation and improved wastes.

81. *A Sermon, preached to a Society of Protestant Dissenters in the City of York, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1850, immediately after the Interment of the Rev. Ne.combe Coppe; with an Appendix, containing brief Memoirs of his Life.* By William Woods, F. L. S.

THE principal object of this discourse is, to certify that "the retired, and, in a great degree, uncommunicated studies of many a laborious year at length gave Mr. C. nearly the same views of the New Testament as, in different connexions, and under different influences, have been gradually opened to the world by the writings of a Lindley, a Jebb, a Priestley, and other divines, who for some time have been generally known by the name of Unitarian Christians. But though, in the general issue, he nearly agreed with those eminent enquirers into Scripture doctrines, his whole train of thought had an original cast, and, in some respects, a specific difference, from that of every other Christian believer. This was the natural, the unavoidable effect of an examination truly free, conducted on enlarged principles, and satisfied with nothing short of what appeared to himself to deserve evidence." (pp. 13, 14.) For the rest, we learn nothing more from the appendix than what has been already set forth in our vol. LXX. p. 1297. and in vol. LXXI. p. 181, except that Mr. Coppe's last sermon, 1782, was "not then printed, but repeated, with some alterations and omissions, on a similar occasion, 1795, by the *quiescent minister*, and afterwards committed to the press. Text, 1 Cor. 4." His last sermon on public occasions was preached on the thanksgiving, July 29, 1794; but to this "the author of this sketch has not immediate access." He has therefore contented himself with analysing the others. Mr. C.'s publications of letters printed in the *morning papers*, in answer to the numerous letters to them on Mr. Priestley's charge for resigning the living of Cottingham, and on anonymous vindications of Mr. Priestley's History of the Christian Church, are, in *John Murray*, and a *London* and *foreign* with other sources. He published, after a violent attack on Mr. Sandercock's posthumous sermons, and

a selection of psalms fitted for the use of Unitarian Christians. What he kept unpublished, in his own short hand, he employed his leisure, after being seized with the paralytic stroke, in reading to his wife, who transcribed them, and, having been brought up under Mr. Lindley, her father's successor at Caterick, "had imbibed his general sentiments concerning the person of Christ." From these were drawn his discourse on Providence and the government of God; and there remain dissertations on various theological subjects; some of his best sermons and notes on the Old and New Testament; dissertations on the temptation in the wilderness, on the introduction of St. John's Gospel, and on the meaning of the phrase: *Kingdom of God and Kingdom of Heaven*; will probably be soon published. The notes on the New and Old Testament, having been written in interlarded Bibles, at different periods of his life, will require a judicious selection.

82. *The Duties of Man in public Profession considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archbishopric of St. Alban's, at a Visitation held on May 2, 1801. By Joseph Holden Port, Prebendary of Linc. coln, and Archbishop of St. Alban's. Published by Request of the Clergy present.*

THE Archbishop inculcates the duty of Christian ministers, both in their particular and general situations, as parochial incumbents and as ministers of the Gospel. "But whilst we labour truly and consistently to fulfill to the utmost the peculiar duties of our allotted cure, we should also be desirous to express, in all fit ways, our vigilance for the whole welfare of the Christian Church, and, as connected with the general advantage, to testify, upon every just occasion, our concern for the ministerial character and function. I might easily produce instances enough, from the pages of Church history, to illustrate and explain the opposite extremes of ill-considered attempts in the clerical body whenever they have aimed at independent privileges inconsistent with the common good of Christian states, or, on the other hand, when they have discovered too much reluctance to share in the trouble of attending upon public business, and of adding dignity and value to its operation. The latter point falls in more particularly with my present subject." (p. 10.)

main object which I have kept in view at this time has been to recommend that zeal and promptitude which operate in every man who is in with an honourable calling." (p. The Archdeacon, lamenting the use and inattention by which in all departments too frequently with the just right which belongs to, adds, "If an instance yet recent were required in order to show easily an ancient and accurate right may lapse, almost imperceptibly, I might point to what took place at the Restoration. Before that time the clergy had been wont to advise the state by their own

but at that time they were hit on a sudden, by the private consent of two or three eminent men in diverse stations, to waive that use of their deliberative judgment and discretion. *The transaction is recorded, in very few words, by these authors, as an occasion to make mention of* for is it my purpose to offer an opinion to the measure. But surely it has been well remarked, upon this instance, that the private resolution which effected the suspension of a former usage, and the silence, or reserve at which accompanied the measure, require some note of caution. Never be the line which it may be for any body of men in society to draw with reference to the common benefit and I trust that the common welfare will always be the single end of any measure which shall obtain your sanction, yet, where peculiar interests are being regularly lodged, when they are to be yielded up, or to be substituted in any manner to change or revision, they who are to make the change, or to act under the new form which is introduced, will do well to their own steps, to denote their concurrence with decisive expressions of their sentiments, and to furnish testimonies that their heedfulness has been directed, at such times, to general concerns. In matters of consequence, previous applications from the House of Commons to the Parliament have been in this kingdom. They were in perfect discourtesy by the Reformers.

The methods for this course are still: they are not extinct: they never been suspended; nor is the civil government in this land without a source of counsel which is to and in attendance legally con-

vened, and competent to follow their deliberations in the manner which the laws of our country have prescribed: A national church without such means of discussion has been unknown in the Christian world; to which I may be allowed to add, that the information which may be contributed by men who have had peculiar advantages for the knowledge and investigation of things which lie within their own province cannot properly be slighted by those who share in the counsels of the state; unless men in this generation are so happy as to know intuitively what was formerly supposed to be attainable only by peculiar application and habitual study." (p. 21-23.) The Archdeacon is certainly to be commended for his annual exertions to stir up his brethren to their duty, which so many feel disposed to decline or slight, in these critical times, when the ministers of the Gospel and of the established Church are under so imperative a necessity to "look to themselves that they lose not the things which they have wrought," or which they are to work, and to "take heed to the ministry which they have received in the Lord that they fulfill it." Perhaps now, more than ever, is felt the force of Dr. Hammond's observation on the sequestration of his contemporaries clergy, that "Exemplary Virtue must restore the Church."

83. *Divine Authority of the Bible, or, Revelation, and Reason applied to Sophisms and Fallacies, being a Refutation of Paine's "Age of Reason, Parts I. and II."* By Robert Thornton.

THIS writer, of whom we know only from his prefatory advertisement that he wrote "in France, where he was limited in the privilege of consulting critics and commentators, or of knowing much of the answers that had appeared;" and that he deferred his publication in expectation of a third part of Paine's work, "which he has at this moment ready for publication." Without entering into a comparison whether there have been abler refuters of Paine's scepticism, the friends of Revelation will feel themselves obliged to the present.

84. *Reply to the Rev. Herbert Marsh's Falsification of a late Work, titled "A History of the Principles of Great Britain and France."* By William B. Smith.

MR. M. having, in the work here replied

applied to, renounced all farther discussion of the subject, it would ill become us to enter farther into it. We shall leave it to those who wish to have the last word.

25. *An historical and critical Account of Winchester Cathedral, with an engraved View and topographical Plan of that Fabric; extracted from the Rev. Mr. Milner's History and Antiquities of Winchester &c. To which is added, a Review of its modern Monuments.*

AN useful manual for travellers and others who visit this venerable pile. "A few lines in the original, which have given offence to some respectable individuals here, have, with the author's permission, been omitted."

Note 2, p. 24, seems to be the suggestion of some modern alarmist, not without reason angry with the contrivers of the modern style of Gothic (from whose frenzy we hope our cathedrals may be saved); which appellation certainly obtained in an earlier period, and among critics of true architectural taste. "In this single pile may be discovered the rise, progress, and perfection, of the pointed or Gothic architecture, there not being a single stage of that remarkable and interesting species of building, and hardly an ornament made use of in it, that may not be traced in some part or other of Winchester cathedral." (p. 82.) We could have wished the epitaphs on the modern monuments had been given, particularly that of Dr. Balguy. None have yet been placed over Dr. Warton and Mrs. Montague, in the North aisle. In the account of Bp. Hoadly's monument there is a reference to the *Introduction*, which does not appear. In the note p. 50—52 we have some excellent strictures on the modernization of Salisbury cathedral, which we would fain persuade ourselves the general outcry has averted from similar structures, and that the same tricks will not be played here. Nor are the strictures on modern altar-pieces, p. 57, less just; and the sacrifices of the rich glowing colours of ancient windows covered over with whitewash, in order to prevent the glare which they are supposed to cast on altar-pieces &c.

* See vol. LXIX. p. 49.

† The last remains of some of the finest specimens of painting of the 15th. in the windows of Fotheringlay collegiate church,

The error of antiquaries who represented the chests in the top of the bones of are enshrined, as of lead, is corrected. They certainly were so at the first translation by Bp. Blois; and Rudbourn repeatedly calls them "ferreous plumbri;" and this probably misled such writers who afterwards described them with especial examination. Bp. reduced them to six of wood, each a shell also of wood to be placed over each of the six arches.

We always conceived that the words remaining on the edge of Bishop Beaufort's tomb,

Tribulatio si nestrem misericordiam facit

I had faintly unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living,

were an old translation of Ps. xxvii. 18. It is true the three first words are printed in Italicks in our version, as if not in the original; and in the Vulgate the sense is as in our common one. But may not the passage in the inscription occur in some of the Latin Fathers, as their version of the original?

Among the rebuses in Bp. Langton's chapel we see the musical note called a long infered in a row, in allusion to his name (p. 96). Is not this supposed note a black letter I?

Is not the conjecture, p. 100, that a chapel, "from the figures of angels which still cover the whole vaulting of it, was probably dedicated to the Guardian Angels," as vague as that of *Chapel of Angels*, given by Governor Pownall to the comparison between the vaulting and the upper windows in that part of Lincoln cathedral which extends from the upper transept to the East window, because it is so richly adorned with angels playing on a variety of musical instruments? Camden's *Britannia*, II. 220.

We have found so much pleasure in perusing this guide through the cathedral, that we cannot help willing for a view or one about the city.

26. *Village Bishop.*
Dr Rowland Hill, A.M.

EIGHT of these *Bishops*, all singly for 2d. compose this volume.

were taken down by or of Mr. Bolton for the vicar, who of obstructing the directly admitted windows.

penny volume. The disingenuous assertions cast on the Clergy of the Establishment and the Dissenters are in the extreme unworthy the professors of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ, who, nor his disciples and apostles, never used or encouraged such language, nor authorized their converts to a perpetual round of singing and praying, of canting the elect, and of abusing those whom they differed from or wished to convert.

"Their model manner of speaking of their own endowments and imperfections would be a better pattern for such preachers to follow than their example of going from place to place, and from house to house, to preach the Gospel; which no more applies to the present state and circumstances of the country than the wandering and unsettled life which our forefathers led does to the civilized and polished state of society in the present time;" as is well observed in

87. *A Dialogue between a Country Gentleman and one of his poor Neighbours who had been led away from the Church under the Pretence of bearing the Gospel and attending Evangelical Preachers.*

IN which there are many other sensible arguments against "setting up their private opinions against the authority of Heaven; to despise the ministers and ordinances of God being to despise him; and no pretence of serving him as well as another is to be admitted," according to the remark of one of their own religious tracts circulated by them.

88. *A Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodist; in which the Grounds of the Communion and Separation are well examined, and the principal Points of Difference fairly discussed, with a Reference to Scripture.* By Robert Gray, B. D. Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Crake, in the County of Durham. The Second Edition.

MR. GRAY'S writings are well known. In this little tract he has not only brought back the wanderer, but exercised his best arguments to convince him of his error.

89. *Dr. Gill's Reasons for separating from the Church of England calmly considered, in a Letter to a Friend.*

DR. G's work having been lately reprinted in London, and circulated at
GENT. MAG. June, 1802.

Bristol, as the foundation of his dissent from the Church of England, Mr. Harte, an elderly clergyman of the latter place, whose learning is exceeded only by his modesty, has been, with some difficulty, induced to publish this reply to the various objections, many of which, by their weakness and fallacy, defeat themselves, and the rest are answered in a very able manner.

90. *The Case of Kidd Wake; being a Narrative of his sufferings during Five Years Confinement in Gloucester Prison, for being perjured, biffing, and calling upon No War! as his Majesty was passing in State to the House of Peers, on the 29th Day of October, 1795. Written by himself.*

IT must give pleasure to every friend to the King and Constitution of this country to see the acknowledged happy effect of the solitary cell.

91. *A Dissertation on the Oriental Trinity, from Volumes IV and V of Indian Antiquities; with all the Plates in those Volumes illustrating the Subject.* By the Author.

MR. MAURICE'S labours for illustrating the history and antiquities of India, civil and religious, are well known. The great demand for the two particular volumes in which the doctrine of the Asiatic Trinity is described increasing since the warm commendation of that work by the Bishop of Lincoln, in his Elements of Christian Theology, has induced him to reprint, in a small edition, all that relates to it in seven quarto volumes, with thirty engravings. The arrangement of the whole under distinct heads, where the Hebrew, Persian, Indian, and other Gentile Trinities, are successively investigated, and the subdivisions of the work into smaller chapters than in the first edition, render this publication more valuable, and shew that the Platonic Trinity is no longer to be considered as an original doctrine, when, 500 years before its promulgation, the doctrine flourished in the East in its fullest extent, however obscured by phyls and false philosophy.

92. *Reflections on the present State of Popery, compared with its former State. A Sermon, in Commemoration of the great Deliverance of Britain in 1605 and 1688, preached at Salter's-hall, Nov. 2, 1800, to the Supporters of the Lord's Day Evening Lectures at that Place, and published at their request.* By Robert Wills.

FROM

ditto	1 4	2 3	3 6	16 0
itto	0 9	1 6	1 8	6 0
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er buihel	2 0	3 0	5 0	14 0
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itto	0 4	0 4½	0 8	0 10
itto, best pieces	0 2	0 2½	0 4½	1 0
itto	0 2	0 2½	0 4½	1 0
itto	0 4	0 4½	0 8	1 0
o, ditto	0 2	0 2½	0 3½	0 9
ed milk, per gallon	0 1½	0 2	0 3	0 4
of stout men's shoes	3 4	4 0	6 10	7 0
, per lb.	0 2	0 3½	0 4	0 7
, ditto	0 3	0 4½	0 8	1 3
, per yard	0 8	0 9	1 8	2 3
or gowns, ditto	0 8	0 10	1 9	1 6
per tod, 28 lb. in the fleece	8 0	12 0	25 0	35 0
common cloth, per yard	2 6	2 6	3 6	4 0

author very properly objects to work and large farms; against last were expressly made two 25 and 32 Henry VIII. No qual to animal food for heartened strengthening labourers. To out of a due quantity of it, and liquor, we are to attribute the use tious liquors, which, happily, th Britain, are still rather too r the poor husbandman. (p. 67.) ncrease of parish paupers arises the poverty proceeding from li- asness, depravity, and corruption. ndly societies should be encoura- and to meet in the vestry-room in- of public-houses, and less money applied to funeral-charges. t statute of 43 Eliz. was intended eve the impotent poor, and them and to find employ for those who de to work. The execution of two objects is now wonderfully ted; time has also produced new affances, which render the statute plicable, consequently, the admis- sion more difficult, arising, more ally, from the sad creation of is of adventitious paupers and numerous families, such as re- not a due proportion of wages; till greater number are added ch indolence and licentiousness. business of the parish-officers is ic a far more arduous and diffi- alk. When selected from the e ranks of society, they cannot ected to decide so judiciously on ert of paupers; but of their end suffering they may form a ble judgment by living among ; but even then it is only in the of the more diligent and ho- (in parishes where the poor are

few) that the circumstances of each individual are duly considered. By such, perhaps, the poor are as well attended to as by the man of education. But how few of either description are found in the office, which is seldom sought after, generally imposed, and the choice not made as the act directs, by appointing two of the most substantial housekeepers to it: which implies those that are best qualified and most interested, for those indeed often shake it off. Unfortunately, too, it is an annual office.

On these and other mismanagements of the poor, particularly on the apprenticing children for small sums, or to masters unable to maintain them, which has made work for the law courts, and led to acts of the grossest injustice and inhumanity, the author makes many pertinent observations, and thus concludes: "It is evident that the way to correct this abuse most effectually is, to avoid all such sort of relief for the wants and distresses of the labourers, and establish in its place that sort of assistance which is pernicious, and on such grounds and conditions as will most uniformly enable them to assist themselves; and thereby improve and preserve their morals. To gain that end, their wages must be advanced, for the purpose of first preserving them the necessities of life. No substitute whatever can supply this deficiency, without most materially affecting the political economy, deranging the finances, and diminishing the establishment of the state. For, it would be equally absurd and impracticable to attempt to bring back the necessities of life within the reach or compass of their present wages, or attempt to fix on

on all the necessary articles of life an unfair and unconstitutional maximum. The alternative then to which we are reduced, in order to relieve the labourer's wants, is, either to fix that preposterous maximum on the price of things, or a minimum on our price of labour. To establish the latter; how obvious and simple its advantages! How incalculable to the labourer and community under the regulations here proposed! Be it remembered too, that the unfortunate causes that have enhanced the necessities of life will prevent their returning to their former price; that there is no restraining this necessary consequence, no means of turning the farmer and seller of a fair advance on the various articles corresponding with the present circumstances of the times—the only mode, for the general good of the community, to prevent such irregularities is, to check monopolies, the pursuit of all those who are disposed to take undue advantages of the necessities of the public; and to effect this by exerting competition, by widening the market, and by shutting up contending interests; the vital springs of trade and commerce, and, further, by giving every encouragement to moderate-sized firms, which operates as a spur to the industry of the labourer, by the flattering hope that he or his son may, by their exertions, become farmers. This can only be effected by cherishing and sustaining the productive powers of those very labourers, in animating to the greatest possible product on soil. These means will beget the most effectual and permanent relief of all those grievances that arise from monopoly, dearth, and scarcity, as well as the only security for the labourer against poverty and all its train of ills. These advantages would result from observing a due proportion in the distribution of the wages of labour, under the direction of the regulations here proposed. By this plan every benefit and convenience, consistent with the interest and happiness of the lower orders, are ensured to them, and in a manner most agreeable to their own honest inclinations."

95. *An Appeal for Sadder Schools, the Principles of a Sermon preached at Surrey Chapel, February 22, 1801, for the Benefit of the Sadder-School; with additional Remarks on the late Charge of the*

Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Exeter. By Rowland Hill, A. M.

FRIENDS as we are in the institution here alluded to, we cannot be blind to any misapplications or misrepresentations of it: or insensible that, like other good institutions, it is capable of abuse. But, averse as we are to a spirit of controversy, we see with concern the spirit which defends it not less violent than the spirit which censures them.

96. *Two Addresses to the Inhabitants of several Parishes of the Deanery of Lich, Eke, and Ludburgh, Cheshire, Manchester, Gattreay, Bridgewater, Colton, and Hill, within the Archdeaconry of Licholm; one on the Duty of Public Prayer, and the other on reading the Holy Scriptures. To which are added, Forms of Morning and Evening Prayer, a Selection of Psalms, and occasional Prayers, principally taken from the Psalter and other Parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England. By a Committee of the Clergy of the several Deaneries.*

THIS is a continuation of the design reviewed in vol. LXX. p. 972, which complained was anonymous. We know the names of eleven clergymen, who form a committee, and subscribe to their Diocesan "these formularies, composed or collected for the function of the Lord's Supper," viz. Reinhold Galesus Norwiche, Thomas Orme, John Emmins, Bernard Crockett, Peter Palmer, Edmund Ellis, Edward Brackenbury, Thomas Wile, James Bullock, William Wile, James Fretywell.

97. *An Account of the Emancipation of 10 Slaves in Unity Valley, Jamaica. By David Barclay.*

DAVID and John Barclay, two brothers of London, having, in consequence of a bequest due to them from a respondent in Jamaica, become possessed of a pen or grazing-farm in said island, on which were 32 slaves, determined to emancipate them. They began with two, "a man who had been a dealer, and a woman who was a laundress; and both, in their respective occupations, maintained themselves with good reputation. On the death of the first, David began

and the second man, to Philadelphia, to gain in that way, that we see at well. No 3.

if not so far advanced in age, would have tried to work *white* labourers in Jamaica.

98. *Sermon sur le Culte public. Par Louis Mercier, Pasteur de l'Eglise Française à Londres.* 2 Vol.

THESE sermons have nothing of the spirit and energy which distinguish such compositions; but are not deficient in good sense, pure morality, and true loyalty.

99. *A Narrative of the Life of Sarah Shade, born at Stoke Edith, in the County of Hereford; containing many well-authenticated and curious Facts, more particularly during her Voyage to the East Indies, in the New Devonshire Indiaman, in the Year 1760, and in traversing that Country in Company with the Army at the Sieges of Pondicherry, Velur, Negapatam, &c. &c. Together with some extraordinary Accidents of the Frigates of Tigers, Jackalls, Prash Dogs, Vulturen, &c. Taken down by some Gentlemen, and published for her Benefit.*

A TRIFLING compilation, which does not seem very likely to produce the good effect intended in its publication.

100. *Lexicographia Neologica Gallica. The Neological French Dictionary; containing Words of new Creation not to be found in any French and English Vocabulary hitherto published; including those added to the Language by the Revolution and the Republic; which by a Decree of the National Convention, in 1795, were form the Supplement to the fifth Edition of the French Academic Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1798, with the new System of Weights, Measures, and Coins. The Whole forming a Remembrance of the French Revolution, as comprising a short History of it, and a View of the Republic, with Anecdotes, &c. By William Dugre.*

THIS Vocabulary, containing near 1000 words, not all of new creation, but many of new acceptance, is dedicated to the author's friends, James Dupré, of Wilton park, Bucks, esq. M. P. for Gatton, and Josias Dupré Porcher, of Devonshire place, London, esq. In the several examples produced in it of the different senses in which the words brought forward therein have been used, attention has been paid to select such passages as were characteristic of the several epochs of the Revolution: "The conventional assemblies of France, by their numerous resolutions and decrees, as impor-

tant as they are remarkable, have entirely changed the face of the country, and have, in every respect, given a new form and constitution to the antient kingdom, as well with respect to its internal government as to its exterior relations. This revolution, a phenomenon in politics not to be paralleled in the history of mankind, has, in its progress, wrought a change in the language of the country." (pref. p. xi.) On all these accounts this is an useful compilation.

101. *Remarks, by Thomas Lindam, on the Jewish Reflections cast upon the Reverend William and Thomas Lindam. By Dr. Milner, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Carlisle.*

THIS being only a continuation of the controversy reviewed in vol. LXVII. p. 954, it will be sufficient to refer to that volume.

102. *The Faith of the People called Quakers in our Lord and Saviour Jesus-Christ as testified in various Extracts from their Writings.*

HOW men, who profess to be under the immediate influence of the Spirit, and never speak but as it gives them utterance, can have an unformed and regular faith, we are at a loss to conceive. We leave the people called Quakers to bring back their wavering brethren from their conformity to fashionable practices and modish doctrines, and to make converts to their old-fashioned notions—if they can!

103. *The Revelation of St. John the Divine compared with itself and the R. of the Scriptures; with official Corrections of the Text.*

THIS pamphlet, printed at Kidderminster, is a mere translation, with heads or contents to each chapter, and a few occasional notes at the bottom of the page.

104. *A Manual of Reflections on the Path of Revelation. In Four Parts.*

IN part I. it is shown that they were ~~possible~~ facts. In part II. that they were ~~miraculous~~. "Surely then such a course of miraculous facts; and such a succession of prophecies, and prophecies of future miracles, and even of one mighty work which we ourselves beheld to be ~~fulfill~~, as it were, holding Israel in a prepared state for another miracle predicted to, ought, in reason, to convince every man that Revelation, in all

furnished with materials which would have enabled him to give a larger account of him, and to do further justice to his character. We shall be glad to receive such from the editor of this tract.

308 *The Mineralogy of Derbyshire; with a Description of the most interesting Mines in the North of Engl. &c. in Scotland, and in Wales; and an Analysis of Mr. Williams's Work, intitled, "The Mineral Kingdom."* Subjoined is a *Glossary of the Terms and Phrases used by Miners in Derbyshire.* By John Meve

"DERBYSHIRE has ever been considered as one of the chief mining counties in the kingdom, and was known to produce lead ore at a very early period. Since the Roman invasion, its mines have supplied the greatest part of Europe with their produce. It appears that the Saxons introduced their method of working the mines, the riches of which recompensed their labour; and the present mineral laws, customs, and technical phrases, are derived from them. Perhaps no country yet known produces so many veins as the mining tract of Derbyshire; and the number of mines that have been sunk in various parts is incredible. Being a native of the country, and having resided several years in the most interesting parts, I was applied to by a Spanish gentleman to make surveys of the principal mines, to collect their various productions, and more particularly specimens from each *stratum*, describing their thickness, situation, and position, in order to shew an exact representation of the mines, for the cabinet of his most Catholic Majesty at Madrid. To ascertain a correct statement of the geology and mines of Derbyshire is a work worthy of the patronage of a prince who enjoys so great a share of the precious metals produced in South America; it may prove an example that may merit the attention of other potentates; for collections thus formed, displaying the *strata* and their productions, may lead to a more minute investigation where such *strata* may occur, the best means of forming opinions being by comparison: if similar mountains and *strata* are met with, it would be very natural to expect similar substances. These circumstances have unfortunately hitherto attracted little notice. The ancient method of dressing and smelting lead ore is here still continued; and, though new veins

are frequently cut, no analysis is made of their produce. It is much to be wished sufficient encouragement was given in this science to render it worthy the attention of a person of abilities to analyze mineral substances, in order to convey mineralogical information to that part of the community that is so much interested in them. For such a purpose Cailleton seems to be the best situation, where such a variety of *strata*, mines, and mineral productions occur, as perhaps no situation in this kingdom can boast. The various mines and veins of ore are of the first consequence, while the mountains around present a variety of *strata* worthy the attention of the geologist. Freyberg and Schumannitz, the present theatres of mineralogical knowledge, had beginnings: is it not to be regretted, that no institution for such information is established in this kingdom, the riches of whose mines have so long been celebrated? Students attend the mineralogical lectures of Freyberg and Schumannitz from all parts of the world; and they are as much famed for the study of mineralogy as Rome was for the fine arts. Having frequently visited most of the mines in this kingdom, I have been repeatedly solicited to publish the observations I have made, with a view to guide the traveller to the most interesting points, and to describe those objects to the mineralogist as they are presented by nature: as an observer addicted to no theory, I leave the scientific to form opinions agreeable to their own sentiments. I now beg leave to submit this essay towards a description of the mines in Derbyshire, &c. to the public inspection. Conscious I am that the plainness of the language may not be well suited to the Literary World; but I hope the candid reader will excuse it, trusting it is the best adapted to explain the subject on which I have treated; and fully acknowledge my want of abilities as an author, unaccustomed to composition. I am afraid it is impossible to avoid tautology in giving a description of mines and their concomitant circumstances; and, in my endeavours to render them more easily understood, I may probably have had recourse to some degree of repetition; if so, it has been in order to explain my ideas with more precision, my sole view being to induce others to investigate this county more minutely. It was my intention to have given a description

Præmonstratensian and mitred abbey, founded, in the year 1175, on the river Derwent, in Northumberland, at the North-west extremity of Durham county. It was purchased of the Crown by the Forster family, and on attainder of one of them, 1715, by Bp. Creve. The parish-church is made of the South transept of that of the abbey; the tower of the gate the alehouse.

"The infant village now began to share
Full round comfort by their [his trustees]
founting care

Below, the village forms in humble square,
Supp'd with water pure, and purest air.
A little flat, and ranging to the West,
Are stall for horse or cow, its fusteth best.
In one straight line, and in one lengthen'd
row, [glow,
They meet the evening sun's declining
Where tidy maids and matrons never fail
To give attendance with the milking pail."

"On your ferry wall the pastor leans
And for [o? from] surrounding politicians
gears

News of the last and this eventful year,
Enough to shake the moist and stent ear."

Mr. Hutchinson (Northumberland, vol. I. p. 49) confirms the account of the building, but does not appear to have been so struck with the *happinefs* of the spot as the poet, who thus concludes with an address to the departed Goldsmith:

"And now, thou gentle shade of rural
hard, [gard,
Whose lines I oft have ey'd with fond re-
If his ablest efforts ever can thee move
From mourning o'er the relics of the love,
Come to my HAPPY VILLAGE, and behold
Thy AUBURN's self each homely bliss un-
fold;

See here the sign-post firm, the pastor good,
And every rustic arm as once it stood.

Haste, gentle shade! on wafting Zephyrs
borne,

For sake thy haunts deserted and forlorn,
Prove the kind guardian of the peaceful
scene, [rene;

Where all thy long-lost beauties shine se-
Speed on thy airy flight to BLANCHLAND
fair, [use there;

And sometimes think of him who call'd
Approve his elixir from thy lossy sea;

And if above our spirits ever meet,
We both shall, happy mortals, bless and sing
Eternal praises to our HEAV'NLY KING."

A view of the happy village, by Mr. Wallis, cut in wood by Mr. Bewick, is in the title-page. Mr. Wallis styles himself *rector* of Seaham, though both Bacon and Hutchinson call it a *vicarage*.

GENT. MAG. June, 1802.

110. Poems on various Subjects.

By Thomas Dermody.

THIS elegant little volume, the production evidently of a cultivated mind, contains several articles highly creditable to the poetical talents of the writer, who, though a very young man, is "not unknown to fame."

"On looking over a variety of miscellaneous papers," Mr. D. says, "which, through a particular curiosity, have been for some years entirely lost to me, I find a few of them not quite devoid of that spirit and fancy which mark the effusions of an enthusiast. To give an idea of their date, and perhaps to awaken curiosity, I must observe that two Collections of my Poems were published in the metropolis of the sister kingdom; the first written between the 12th and 13th, the second between the 14th and 16th years of my age. Nearly eight years had elapsed before I again resumed the pen. Should this volume experience any tolerable degree of encouragement, I shall select some of those trifles which may appear the most pardonable, and introduce them in the course of a work I have long fondly meditated, which will be no other than a "Memoir of the first Twenty-six Years of my own Life;" a life which has not been, as I too sensibly feel, barren of extraordinary incident, or unattended with various observation."

The principal subjects of the present volume are, "Love's Legend; or, Aribert and Angela, a poetical Romance;" the production of five or six solitary hours; "The Extravaganza;" "The Pleasures of Poetry;" and "The Enthusiast;" the two last in imitation of Spenser; "Elegiac Ode to the Memory of General Abercrombie;" a considerable number of Sonnets, among which are appropriate compliments to the Duchesse of Devonshire, the Earls of Carlisle and Moira, Sir James Bland Burgess, Mr. Pyc, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Smith the solicitor-general in Ireland, &c. &c.; and a variety of poems strictly miscellaneous. We select two specimens from the sonnets:

1. "TO FRANCIS EARL OF MOIRA."

"How many with'ring years of dull despair
Have o'er my faded front relentless roll'd,

"* "To the munificence of this amiable and accomplished Nobleman the author is indebted for more unaltered favour than can be repaid by the unding effusions of poetical fancy."

Since

Since first, beneath a Moira's partial care,
My happier moments wav'd their wings of
gold!

Ah me! and must I never more behold
The glorious orb of day in gladness rise?
No more salute, with rapture-beaming eyes,
The glimm'ring star that shuts the step-
herd's fold?

No more! if led not, by thy lenient hand,
To the lone hermitage of learned Ease;
Where pensive joy may tenderly expand
His blooms, fore shatter'd by the blighting
breeze;

And a new, mental Eden by degrees
Bud forth, best Patron! at thy soft com-
mand!"

2. "TO A BLACKBIRD.

"Hard was the heart that, from thy native
spray,

Bore thee, sweet bird! that cruel cage to fill;
How languid now thy once melodious lay!
Though rich thy prison, 'tis a prison still:
The glossy radiance of thy golden bill
Is pale; and ruffled all thy sleek back breast;
Lost like thy mellow note's ecstatic trill,
Went, by its wild extravagance, 't'atell
Thou wert beyond thy plummy brethren blest;
Once more, thou light'st, amid the wood-
lands free,

Thy glim eye brighten'd, and thy garb new-
th'd old composers and little loves to see,
Ah! never may the wretch who wrong'd
thy nest

Know the rich bliss of careless liberty!"

111. *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the
Cottonian Library, deposited in the British
Museum.*

112. *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ & Wal-
liæ, auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. circa A.D.
1291.*

113. *Calendarium Rotularum Patentium in Turri
Londoniensi.*

TO the united wisdom of Three suc-
cessive Speakers of the House of Com-
mons; Two of them since removed to
high and dignified stations in the state;
the Third now filling the first office a
Commoner can sustain, with talents not
inferior to the ablest of his predecessors;
are the publick principally indebted for
the plan of publishing such of our pub-
lic records as may be deemed of the
most general utility.

Domestick and the Rolls of Parlia-
ment had already occupied the attention
of the House of Peers. The series is
now happily taken up by the Com-
mons, in pursuance of the well-digested
and valuable "Reports from the Select
Committee appointed to enquire into
the state of the Public Records of the
Kingdom; and of such other Public
Instruments, Rolls, Books, and Pa-
pers, as they shall think proper;" and
the three volumes we now notice (w

are all "printed by command
Majesty King George III. in pre-
of an Addition of the House of
mons of Great Britain") are the
ficient first-fruits of the Com-
Go on, we heartily say, and p

The Address from the
Commons to the King, and
Jesty's answer, are prefixed to a
lume; together with the royal
million for executing the most
commended, and for appointing
millioners; and an order of the
for printing the respective volu

To the Cottonian Library is
a very excellent and copious
tory Preface, signed by Mr. Pin-
learned and respectable Pri-
brarian of the British Museum

The Prefaces to the other
James, we believe, are by M
cough; whose industry is pa-
and whose inclination to obli-
equal pace with his intimate kno-
of the valuable literary trans-
trusted to his care.

The History of Pope Nicholas
is thus satisfactorily stated:

"Pope Innocent XIII. to who
decisions in the see of Rome the
and tenths of all ecclesiastical benef-
for a long time been paid, gave in
1253. to King Henry III. for that
which occasioned a taxation on the
ing year, sometimes called the Mort-
a'm, and sometimes Pope's tax."

"In the year 1288, Pope Mar-
granted the tenths to King Edward
six years, towards defraying the
of an expedition to the Holy Land
that they might be collected to a
value, a taxation by the King's
was begun in that year (1288),
nished as to the province of Cantu-
1291, and as to that of York, in
following year; the whole being in
direction of John bishop of Here-
Oliver bishop of Lincoln.

"A third taxation, entitled,
Taxatio," as to some part of the
of York, was made 1318 (21 Edw
by virtue of a royal mandate directed
bishop of Carlisle; chiefly on ac-
the invasion of the Scots, by ec-
clergy of those border countries
dered unable to pay the former tax

"The taxation of Pope's
most important reason, because
taxes, as well to our kings as the
were levied by it, until the time
in the reign of Henry VII.
be the first of Henry VII.
from the Reformation, it
was abolished, and the

valpe, are exempted from the restriction by the statute 11 y VIII. concerning temporalities.

"Various detached parts of this record have been published in different county histories; but the whole is now, for the first time, edited from two MSS. in the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, collated with a Cottonian MS. of much greater antiquity, in the British Museum, Tiberius C. X. which has unfortunately suffered some damage from the fire which happened to the Cottonian library whilst lodged in the Dormitory at Westminster. The original Rolls for several dioceses are still extant in the Exchequer, and have been consulted in this edition; the various readings which occur in them have been preserved; they are, however, but few, and are of no great consideration; which circumstances evince accuracy of the ancient transcripts.

"Specimens of the hand-writing of the two Exchequer MSS. [engraved by Basire] which appear to have been written in the reign of Henry VI. are prefixed."

In the other Preface we are told that

"The Patent Rolls in the Tower of London commence in the third year of the reign of King John, and end in the 23d year of that of Edward IV. They are described by Thomas Astle, esquire, keeper of the records there, in his Return, printed in the Reports from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Records of the kingdom, &c. p. 53, thus: 'they contain grants of offices and lands—restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastical persons—confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate as well ecclesiastical as civil—grants in fee farm—special liveries—grants of offices special and general—patents of creations of peers, and licences of all kinds which pass the great seal; and on the backs of these Rolls are commissions to justices of the peace, of sewers, and all commissions (indeed) which pass the great seal.'

"The Calendar to these Rolls now published is printed from four MS. volumes procured in the year 1775, by Mr. Astle, for public use, from the executors of Henry Rooke, esquire, collated with two MSS. in the Cottonian library in the British Museum, marked Titus C. H. & III.

"Many omissions and deficiencies in the Tower copy have been supplied by that in the Museum, which seems to have been compiled in the reign of James I. from the Records themselves, by some experienced clerk, who has selected from them what appeared to him most useful and interesting.

"It may be proper to observe, that as this Calendar, though entitled to great merit, is only a selection; various entries appear on the Patent Rolls which are not

here described: and therefore, though this work will be found to yield abundant information, no one is to be deterred from an examination of any Record referred to elsewhere, as being on the Patent Roll, because it is not to be discovered here."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AS a second part of the "*Scotia Depicta*," from drawings by John Claude Nattes, engraved by Fidler, will be published, this summer, "*Hibernia Depicta*."

Dr. John Jamieson, of Edinburgh, author of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's History of the early Opinions, has in the press a work on the use of sacred history; to which will be prefixed, two dissertations on the authenticity of the History of Moses and Joshua, and proving the books ascribed to Moses to have been written by him under the influence of Divine inspiration.

Messieurs Du Thiel and Gosselin propose shortly to publish a new edition of Strabo in French, accompanied with the original Greek text, and corrected from MSS. in the National Library.—The same Gosselin, with Millin, will also publish a Catalogue of the National Cabinet of Medals, augmented with the Pope's collection, and a number of gold medals from Julius Cæsar to Severus, lately found between Amiens and Abbeville; the whole collection amounting to 60,000 coins, including 3000 gold.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We doubt not the truth of the circumstances mentioned by Mr. T. WALTERS; but the subject is much fitter for a Court of Justice than a Court of Criticism.

On the controversy between the Curate of Blagdon and Mrs. Hannah More, we have spoken our mind—perhaps too freely. Whatever becomes of the other parties, one thing is too notorious—that the fair fame of the lady, who has hitherto been in high repute, is materially injured by the ill conduct of her partizans; and her writings are undeservedly sinking into oblivion—whither all such controversies as the present cannot follow them too soon.

AN *Œconomist* (who is obliged to keep up an appearance with very trifling means) asks, what is the best method of cleaning Brussels carpets, so as to take out the stains without injury to the colours of the carpet?

Tables of Sines, Tangents, &c. are of recent invention; how and by what *Formulae* were the various Cases of Spherical Trigonometry numerically solved before the invention of these tables? Required, also, the proof or demonstration of the *Formulae*.

O D E

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1802.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

NO more the thunder of the plain,
The fiery battle's iron shower,
Terrific, drown the distant strain
That greets our Monarch's natal hour;
Peace, soaring high on seraph wings,
Now strikes her viol's golden strings;
Responsive to the thrilling note,
Symphonious strains of rapture float,
While grateful ayneads in the Pæan join,
And hail her angel voice, and bless her form
divine.

Through many a whirlwind's blast severe,
The rage of elemental war,
Stern heralds of the opening year,
Sol urges on his burning car;
Though dark the wintry tempest lowers,
Though keen the Arctic's icy shower,
Still, still his flaming couriers rise,
Till wash in June's refulgent skies
Mid the blue arch the heaven he victor rides,
And spreads of light and heat the unexting-
guish'd fires.

Glory's true sons, that hardy race,
Who bravely o'er the busy flood,
Smiling serene in danger's face,
Uche led by tempest, fire, and
blood,

Britain's triumphant flag unfurl'd,
The term of the wat'ry world,
Now freely to the favouring gale
Of commerce, spread the peaceful sail,
And find thy way from every shore
Where Ocean's subject billows roar
The gifts of Nature, and the works of
toil;

Produce of every clime and every soil.
The Genius of the Sister Isle

On the rich heap exulting smiles,

"Mine the prime stores of earth's remotest
zone, [saves all my own.]"

"Her choicest fruits and flowers, her trea-
Nor second you 'mid Glory's radiant
train, [signs present]

Who o'er the tented field your en-
Wheathen on laurel's trophy'd plume
Before your ranks superior numbers
Or on Ierne's knotted coast fled;
Ye crush'd invader's threatening
Or on fam'd Egypt's sultry sands flit;
The banner tore from Galia's veteran
bands;

Your sinewy limbs with happier toil
Now till your country's fertile soil,
Mow with keen scythe the fragrant
vale,

Or whirl aloft the sounding flail,
Or bow with many a sturdy stroke,
King of our groves, the giant oak;
Or now, the blazing hearth beside,
With all a soldier's honest pride,

To hoary sires and blooming matrons tell
Of gallant chiefs who fought, who con-
quer'd, or who fall.

Yet in the arms of Peace
Still flames the free, the
mind;

And should again Sclanders
Or hostile invader's sword
From Lethæ's field, from
mercen' wave,

Ever would rush the fire
To form an adamantine zone
Around their Patriot Ma-
jesty's throne.

Per long with Plenty in her
Majesty's Concord spread her
reign,

And join with festive voice the lay
Which sings thy auspicious morn to
ever dear.

AN ANACREONTIC SON

Written. GEORGE ROSE, ESQ. (See

TO the Statesman whose gen-
ius makes mankind
From Gallic ambition, amidst A-
To his country, her laws, and her
glories—

Can Britain the grateful memory
Not just to his claim
Of a Patriot's name,
They trust not his merits to past
fame;

Remember with pride what by
And hallow the day that gave his
son.

Rome's Senate decreed to her
honours,
With civic rewards she honour'd
To a true British Worthy we po-
sitions,

While our Senate her Order of I
Amidst Europe's alarms
With perfusion's blood
Britain's crumpled flag, nor
to stray; [pure and
In the dread wreck of nations
Her spirit unconquer'd, her
flourish'd.

No Jacobin rites in our fields shall
Ours the true Fear of Reason—
social firm— [open

Here we cherish the Friend, and
But the Gallic fraternal oath
Impress'd with his words
We indulge in our mirth

And bright shines the planet the
his birth. [may
Round the orbit of Britain,
Like attendant satellites chide
Jove!

To the Councils of Peace, in
pass; [they are

Her high rank 'midst the
Though his flames only
mortality will last, [he
and the great
of Charles

Ere to Time's distant day,
Our marble convey
The time that now blooms, and will know
no decay; [inspire,
Our fathers' example our breasts shall
And we'll honour the Sou, as they hon-
our'd the Sire.

SONG. BY GEORGE CANNING, Esq.

IF hush'd the loud whirlwind that ruffled
the deep, [form;

The sky is no longer dark tempests de-
When our perils are past, shall our grate-
tude sleep? [the storm!

No—Here's to the Pilot that weather'd

At the footstool of Power let Flattery fawn;

Let Faction her idols extol to the skies;

To Virtue, in humble retirement with-
drawn, [rise,

Unblam'd may the accents of gratitude

And shall not his mem'ry to Britain be
dear. [hold,

Whose example with envy all nations be-
A Statesman, unbia'd by interest or fear;

By pow'r uncorrupted, untainted by
gold?

Who, when Terror and Doubt thro' the
Universe reign'd [unfur'd,

While Rapine and Treason their standards
The heart and the hopes of his Country

maintain'd, [swerv'd of the world,

And one kingdom prefer'd could the

Unheeding, unthankful, we bask in the
blaze, [jelly shine;

While the beams of the Sun in full ma-
When he sinks into twilight, with fondness

we gaze, [decline,

And mark the mild lustre that gilds his

So PITT, when the course of thy greatness
is o'er, [call!

Thy talents, thy virtues, we fondly re-
Now justly we prize thee, when lost we

deprecate; [fall!

Admird in thy zenith, but lov'd in thy

O! take, then—for dangers by wisdom
repell'd, [brav'd—

For evils, by courage and constancy

O! take, for a Throne by thy counsels up-
held, [fav'd!

The thanks of a People thy firmness has

And O! if again the rude whirlwind
should rise! [needs reform,

The dawning of Peace should fresh dark-
The regrets of the good, and the fears of

the wise, [storm!

Shall turn to the Pilot that weather'd the

On returning an empty purse which was entrusted
to the care of the Author by a beautiful young

Lady.—The following lines were inscribed in it.

APURSE in gen'ral treasure holds,

But t'is in the reverse;

The purse indeed no treasure holds,

The treasure holds the purse. C. S.

O D E.

Written for the Annual Meeting of the Li-
terary Fund Society at Greenwich, June
10, 1802.

By WILLIAM ROUGH, Esq.

ALITTLE and a little longer yet,
Nymph, will I dwell within thy
pleasant hower;

And, heedless of the dangers that beset

The paths of him who courts thy Syren

power, [play;

Still through thy flower-entwin'd recesses

Still joy to follow where thy footsteps stray;

Still, lov'd Imagination! clasp thy charms,

And bound revel in thy circling arms.

When yet the world was new,

The trust, earliest vot'ries at thy shrine

Were they, the gifted few,

Whom Nature form'd of matter more di-
vine [made the rest;

Than the rude mass of which the

They first obey'd the great behest.

Conscious of intellectual might,

O'er the waste leath, and o'er the found-
ling strand, [light;

They roam'd with strange perturb'd de-
And threw thy golden visions o'er the land.

They cloth'd in words of fire each rising
thought, [thrill;

And pour'd their numbers to the list'ning

Each tribe the sacred inspiration caught.

And hail'd, with worship meet, the
Sons of Song.

Great was the Poet in that faring hour!

His courted glory,—and he found it so was I

While those of meager soul at distance gaz'd,

Nor durst attempt the wond'rous art they
prais'd.

Gracing the chosen Bard

With service due, in willing compact bound

The friend, they lov'd, to guard,

A band of young companions flood around.

The gifts of fame his lavish rapture

dealt, [share;

Blaze with grateful pride they felt,

What though no suppliant knee they bent,

Still he g'd PRIMEVAL INEQUALITY:

Subject to his, their strength they lent;

And they the patronised—THE PATRON HE.

The scene is closed! Where yonder tomb
appears, [Sire.

The mourning train lament the tuneful

Gone is the Bard, beyond the bound of
years, [ted fire.

Heaven's ward,—and gone his untransmit-

The hoarded ingot, and the transfused fleece,

Descend from son to son with large in-
crease; [bind?

But say, can Art free Nature's bounty

Or Law secure the INHERITANCE OF
MIND?

That which true wisdom can,

To give to art and science ampler space

Than life's contracted span,

And cherish industry through many a
race,—

That law and social liberty effect :
 And hence the Bard whom they protect,
 [pure,
 Curbing his passions wild, with spirit
 And proud with inborn dignity,
 Still meditates the Muse, secure
 Beneath the balmy'd shade of property.
 Even though rude Fate withhold the tribute
 due,
 And cloud with want his intellectual day ;
 Still is it given to You, and such as you,
 To chase the spectre Poverty away.
 Yours is the joy to save—if not reward ;
 IMAGINATION'S VOTARY YOUNG to guard
 From scorn, and wakeful shame, and chill-
 ling fear ! [TER HERE.
 HIS FAME IS IN THE WORLD ;—HIS SHEL-

ADDRESS to the Subscribers to the Literary
 Fund, at their Annual Meeting at Green-
 wich, June 10, 1802.

OFT has the grateful Muse, with votive
 lay,
 Hail'd as her own this consecrated day :
 Again she bids our hallow'd incense rise ;
 Again she crowns our annual sacrifice :
 And as her rescued sons the fondly names,
 This selfish mansion as her mansion claims,
 Here whilst Opinion's varying furies beat
 The world's high shore, she frames her
 chosen seat :
 This for her fame's pure worship sets apart,
 And asks no offering but the generous
 heart :
 The heart of gentle aim, whose noble plan
 Seeks, what all creeds incaluate, GOOD TO
 MAN.

Yes! surely here—here ever shall be
 found,
 (However else, in Time's discordant round,
 Science, still holding a divided reign,
 May mourn the strife of her unglorious train.)
 The spirit, patient of another's claim,
 Forward to praise, and still reserv'd to
 blame. [care,
 Here ever shall be priz'd, with love fin-
 S ill, as in times of old, to Britons dear ;
 The enquiring mind, that strives its strength
 to know, [hesitate.
 That freedom, which it asks, most eager to
 So shall our cherish'd pinpoints long prevail,
 When systems die, and modes of thinking
 fail.
 Our's is an aim which never can deceive—
 In every age 'TIS VIRTUS TO RELIEVE.

TO WILLIAM THO. FISKEPOLD, Esq. &
 AND so, friend FIFE, thy liberal Muse
 Retolv'd unkindly to refuse
 Her tribute to my ly ;

* Mr. F. had signified, that he no longer
 intended to accept his Poetical Contri-
 butions on the Anniversary Dinner of the
 Literary Fund ; but at the request of the
 Society, he delivered a printed Address, of
 his own writing, at the general meeting,
 in April (p. 330) with his usual animation.

Content that thou, to oft her best,
 Should'st merely put around the Trust
 And thy subscription pay !

The thought of such a charitable part
 Proves Man but little knows his heart—
 Thou quench the Muse's fire !
 No—when thy heart is dead to fame,
 It still at suffering Man's cry claims
 Will animate the lyre.

L I N E S

ON THE HAPPY EVENT OF PEACE.

AUSPICIOUS era! dire convulsion
 cease,
 And longing nations hear the voice of peace,
 Peace, like some Guardian Angel, waves her
 hand,

To heal the woes of many a distant land ;
 Checks War's rude rage, and Rapien's
 headlong train, [the plain ;
 Where crimson streams have delay'd all
 Where vales have echo'd with descending
 cries, [light ;
 The plights of Widows, and the Virgin's
 O'er peaceful homes, whose hallow'd flames
 have spread,
 Whence infant tribes, and trembling age
 have fled.

The blissful change all Europe's fate and
 own, [Thence ;
 From the low cottage, to the Imperial
 The blissful change that ev'ry mind enjoys,
 And ev'ry Muse record the raptur'd joy—

In this great work,—Britain's glory
 draws, [bright ;
 From ev'ry tongue the mass of love ap-
 Pires in her friendship, qu'rous in each
 aim, [Thence ;

No lust of conquest blinks her lustre's
 Sublimar motives call'd her to the field,
 Nations inflated and oppress'd to shield ;
 For this she led her heroes to the plain,
 For this she pour'd her champions on the
 main ; [tried ;

In friendship's cause she drew her conquering
 By gulf unwarth'd, to its death make it
 Unsullied then thy death, O Britain ! shine,
 Whilst mid Ambition's baneful clouds de-
 cline ; [Peace ;

Which, grasping lawless and unbounded
 Giv'd like the fiery monster of an hour,
 O'er peaceful lands spread terror and af-
 fright ; [night—

Then quickly fading, that to smother
 Britons quick,—with profusion rains except
 To those, whose valour gain'd the glorious
 end ; [night ;

To those, who firmly prompt when Glory
 At death, at danger, never flinch'd away,
 By safety chosen, by martial joys inspir'd,
 Whose gallant labours oft their foes ad-
 mired ;

Let these your own, your land's respect ex-
 gage ;
 Record their deeds in the British annals

Let columns rais'd their patriot virtue shew,
For them let statues rise, let marbles glow;
Enrol their prowess in historic lore,
From Nile's fam'd streams, to Albion's
happy shore.

Britons, forget not here your yeoman trains,
The guard and glory of your native plains;
In danger's hour whose ardent zeal thine
forth,

And stamp their fame, their patriotic
Dauntless prepar'd, intern'd broils to quell,
Or rash Invasion's daring views repel:

Guarded by them your cloud-capt Tow'rs
remain,

The Throne, the Cottage, and the solemn
Guarded by them your Rights and Freedom
stand

Safe from a foreign or a factious hand;
To them his thanks a gen'rous Monarch
pays,

Then with your Sovereign's blend your
W. FERNYHOUGH, A. B.

*Strike-upon-Trent, Stafford-
shire, Nov. 14, 1801.*

SONG.—PEACE.

*Written and sung by MAJOR BLACK, at a
Meeting of the Royal Exchange Division of
Loyal London Volunteers, on Monday, Oc-
tober 26, 1801, being the Anniversary of
His Majesty's Accession.*

Tune—Geary Owen, the favourite Irish Air
in Harlequin Amulet.

THE elation's loud note of Contention
is o'er,

The Flag of Defence is waving no more:
How keen the delight from remembrance
of pain!

Let the late'st dulcet note rekindle the strain.

Oh! welcome, welcome, nymph
divine!

Round Britain's oak thine olive
twine;

For the laurel there, in constant
bloom,

Rejoices to greet the wanderer
[home.

At sound of thy voice the son of the wave,
All danger despising, his country to save,

On the hills no longer hostility knows,
But a cradle to lull him to gentle repose.

Oh! welcome, welcome, &c.

To Susan or Nan he can talk over deeds,
His country no longer his bravery needs,
When to clasp their lov'd heroes the vessel
they climb,

All covered with glory, untarnish'd by crime.

Oh! welcome, welcome, &c.

Now Plenty shall follow the track of the
plough,

And the peasant rejoice in the sweat of his
brow;

Now Health to his labour contented shall
spring,

And along the gay loom the shuttle shall
sing.

Oh! welcome, welcome, &c.

OM Neptune shall see, from the banks of
the Nile,

The true Army of England return to his life;
And the vanquis'd Invincibles ever shall
own

That they share with his Tars the mood of
[renown].
Oh! welcome, welcome, &c.

At your altars and homes then in gratitude
bend—

Securely enjoy what you arm'd to defend:
No foe shall attempt on those blessings to
seize,

For Attention's the word;—we are standing
[at ease].
Oh! welcome, welcome, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR A TEA VASE.

BY THE LATE DR. DARWIN.

FRIEND Boswell! take these ingots
fine,

From rich Potof's sparkling mine;

With your nice art a Tea Vase mould,

Your art! more vale'd than the Gold;

And where proud Radbourne's turrets rise,

To bright Eliza send the prize.

I'll have no serpents round it hiss

The foaming wave, and seem to hiss;

No Naiads weep, no Sphynxes stare,

No tail-hung Dolphins high in air.

Let wreathes of Myrtle round the rim,

And twisting Rose-buds form the brim.

Each side let Woodbine stalks descend,

And form the handles as they bend;

While at the foot a Cupid stands,

And twines the wreathes with both his
hands.

Perch'd on the rising lid above,

Oh! place a love-lorn Turtle-dove,

With hanging wing, and ruffled plume;

And gasping beak and eye of gloom.

Last, let the swelling vases shine

With silver white, and burnish fine;

Bright as the font whose banks beside

Narcissus gaz'd, and lov'd and died.

Vase! when Eliza deigns to pour

With snow-white hand thy boiling show'r,

And sweetly talks, and smiles, and sips

Thy fragrant steam with ruby lips;

More charms thy polish'd front shall shew,

Than ever Titian's pencil drew;

More than his chisel soft unshin'd,

Whose heav'n-wrought statue charms the
world.

PROLOGUE

To JULIUS CÆSAR, performed at MR.
NEWCOMB'S School, Hackney,
in May 1802.

Written by LAWRENCE SULLIVAN Esq.
Spoken by MR. F. REED.

THE din of Arms; the Battle's heat; the
Saiſe

Of thousands, combating for Fame or Life;

The Widow's deep distress; the Orphan's

moan;

The victims slaughter'd at Ambition's

Throne

These now are past; these sick'ning horrors cease; [Peace.]

And Nations breathe again the calm of
Hence let us date our comforts—hence unite
To fill the pulse with rational delight—

Tread the old boards again—and fresh re-
new [Ipsara drew?]

Those glowing pictures England's Shak-

But, if the nicer touches, that demand
More skilful acting, and a master's hand;
If Shakspeare's energy in us be lost;

And all the charm his magic numbers boast;
Or trembling diffidence, or cold neglect,
Rob of its force, or flout of its effect—

Oh, turn not with fastidious scorn away;
But mild indulgence let your looks display;
Kind to our first attempt your smiles extend,

And lose the name of Critic in the Friend!

O! that great Juvénus from his tomb
could rise;

And, higher pointing his astonish'd eyes,
Behold, transferr'd to Britain's happier
coast, [France could boast!]

That power, the World's proud Mistress
That poltroon life that once provok'd his
scorn,

Pent up by Ocean, cheerless and forlorn,
That paltry life, pre-eminent in fame,
Bids distant Nations tremble at her name:

Protégé Science in her borders grows,
And Arts are nurs'd in elegant repose.
Such is this country—such the envied clime;

That claims the useful portion of our time;
Yet suffers his wet earth and seas to roam,
More to endear to our native home,

THE EPILOGUE.

By the same Author.

Spoken by MR. W. SAUNDERS.

PORZIA enters with a Glass, and surveys the
Company.

SAY—let me see—I vow—I think I'm
blind—

What ails this glass?—It is not to my mind.
Or, if it is, I cannot, for my life,

Find one resemblance here to BAUTUS'
Wife!

Not one—so very fond, or very mad,
E'en for the best of Rivals, that may be had,

To do—"Iard his, me? what?"—I hear
you say—

Why, I die!—don't you recollect the Play?
Did I not, in my, the dagger's point to stain;
And with a stoic's nerve encounter pain?

"O, if that's all, and you have nothing
more [Iard?]"

To say, in confidence stop, for this is a
Nothing play—let them mend their wits!
One overlooks the rest of all our lives—

First as the day, we sport at our ease—
No earthly thing, but ourselves to please.

Just as the night comes, we gad about;
And when the faithless rises, the wren out.

Balls, Matquerading, Concerts, Operas,
Plays, [they raise—]

Dark rooms, where spectres from the dead

What's the Greek wine for all this Galla-
ria?

I have it pat—It is [Ipsara?]

O you're no [Ipsara?]

What spirited and clever things are done.
We tip the carriage, and sport the ge—

Clattering down Bond-street in a [Ipsara?]

We whip it round a Post—torn sharp—
And scarce endure the whizz in the street.

Than, to add something to the dull moment
Of Folly, and to chase that Spectre, Silence—

To break the flatness of a London [Ipsara?]

And hit upon a plan "exact the thing"—
Those dear, delightful Pro-Nos we [Ipsara?]

Where more than meets the eye, they [Ipsara?]

Still 'tis amusing, you must all agree.
To cater for ourselves, whether it be:

So we take tips, and ends, of them and them,
A molley olio of—I know not what—

And, when our own plain English will not
do, [Ipsara?]

We force our palates with some French
Or, failing there, we give it all the zest

Of German Dishes; exquisitely dress'd—
One word at parting, that you all may know

How rich the loan, you will do as before—
If, with this mental feast, and Shakspeare's
fare?

The wanted Pro-Nos Support you can best

To the Author of

"THE RECTOR, AND THE CURATE."

CURATE I am, and a Curate I'll be
Though I am not very rich or very

Yet a guinea I sometimes, find it [Ipsara?]

Put up at a marriage, or funeral fee,
And sometimes a guinea or two.

I do not complain of a lot that is low,
For in this God is better than I;

Nor do I sit fatten, and sighing long for
I sigh when I can, and I'd have you to

know,
I laugh, sir, much more than I cry.

All things to all men, like St. Paul to become,
Is the only sure way to be happy;

I have learn'd throughout life to be ever at
home;

On some days I drink Port with the Squire,
With the Farmer a cop of brown nogg;

Before us is the elegant feast,
And the calls on to taste of the treat;

High and low are the phrens, and various
each guest;

But when some of us feel we're the lowest
Why quarrel for the uppermost floor?

To health content, at our lot to resign,
Believe me, I could not endure it.

Oh, rather than confine the hand that's di-
vine,

Like you, and [Ipsara?]

May I die, [Ipsara?]

Jan 31, 1799.

and discover a

PREMIUMS offered by the SOCIETY, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all such useful Inventions, Discoveries and Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book,) as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended near FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by voluntary subscriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been distributed may be seen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their house in the *Adelphi*. The Register of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will shew the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Institution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wednesday*, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October* to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. The several Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting; at which time such person shall be ballotted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *subscribing member*, upon payment of any sum not less than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the transactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the several Committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addressing a note to the Housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been bestowed; and to inspect the magnificent series of moral and historical paintings so happily contrived and completed by JAMES HARRY, Esq. which, with some valuable busts and statues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewise the use of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Transactions.

The time appointed for admission to the paintings or models, is from ten to two o'clock, *Sundays* and *Wednesdays* excepted.

PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.

THE public are requested to take notice that the SOCIETY abide by the premiums offered in the 18th volume of their Transactions, for the sowing of acorns, and planting of timber-trees, although such premiums are not here reprinted.

Class 1. FOREST-TREES.

To the person who shall have inclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expence of tillage, owing to the stiffness or poverty of the soil, the surface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest-trees, namely, oak, Spanish chestnut, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce

GENT. MAG. June, 1802.

and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber trees, between the 1st of *October*, 1801, and the 1st of *April*, 1802, the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

3. For the third greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, the silver medal. A particular account of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper certificates that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the SOCIETY on or before the first Tuesday in *November*, 1805.

4, 5, 6. The same premiums are extended

one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1806.

7. **ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS.** To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land of the foregoing description properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal. The *accounts* and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

8. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

9. **OSIERS.** To the person who shall have planted, between the 1st of October, 1801, and the first of May, 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new-kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

10. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas. *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1802.

11. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in Nov. 1803.

* * * The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce *certificates* that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

12. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER-TREES, AND HEDGE-ROWS.** To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method to be pro-

duced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November,

13. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1802.

14. **PREVENTING THE BLIGHT, OR RAVAGES OF INSECTS, ON FRUIT-TREES AND CULINARY PLANTS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1802.

15. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1803.

16. **REMOVING THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHT, OR INSECTS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

17. **COMPARATIVE TILLAGE.** For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed*, and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what case it may be advisable to shorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method, now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture, or, in case of a green crop, the weight of an average sixteen pounds, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1803.

18. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT, BROAD-CAST, DRILLED, AND RIGGLED.** For the best set of experiments made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broadcast, four drilled, and four riggled, the two latter in equi-distant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, to-

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig three spits, or about eighteen inches deep, above the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

gether with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

19. **SPRING WHEAT.** To the person who, between the 10th of January and the 10th of April, 1802, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel; and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clean as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in the 19th volume that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

20. **BEANS AND WHEAT.** To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1801, and the 1st of April, 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equi-distant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1802; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an *account* of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre threshed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1803.

21. **BEANS.** To the person who, in the year 1801, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling-method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that a particular *account* of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent

crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

22. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in Dec. 1803.

23. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.** For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broad-cast and hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equi-distant rows, and hand or horse-hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land, on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803. The object which the Society have in view in offering this premium is experimentally to ascertain the most advantageous method of growing turnips. To do this in a satisfactory manner, both the drilled and broad-cast crops should have the advantage of the most perfect cultivation, consequently the drilled crops should have the intervals between the rows worked by the horse or hand-hoe, or by both these implements; and the rows should be either weeded or hand-hoed, or both weeded and hand-hoed. The broad-cast crop should have every advantage which weeding and hand-hoeing can give it, consistently with leaving the soil a flat surface.

24. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

25. **PARSNIPS.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second day in Nov. 1803.

26. **BUCK WHEAT.** To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed, also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

27. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal. Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

28. RAISING GRASS SEEDS. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each or any of the following named grass seeds, viz.—Meadow fox-tail (*alopecurus pratensis*), sweet scented vernal grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum*), Timothy grass, meadow Fescue grass, smooth-stalked meadow grass (*poa pratensis*) rough-stalked meadow grass (*poa trivialis*); the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that certificates from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above-mentioned, indicating clearly the particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1803.

29. The same premium is extended one year farther. Certificates to be produced on or before the first day of February, 1804.

30. ROTATION OF CROPS. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than forty acres, in the following rotation, viz.—1st, winter-tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply that to former crops, in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

31. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than thirty acres; the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

32. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres; the silver medal. It is required that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory certificates of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an account of their appearance, the number of horses and cattle, sheep or hogs, fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity of wheat per acre, and its weight per bushel, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of November, 1804.

It is presumed that very great advantages will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, by the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

33. The same premium is extended one year farther. Certificates to be delivered on or before the first day of November, 1805.

34. PRESERVING TURNIPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that a full and accurate account of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with certificates that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being sowed for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; its produce to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

N. B. It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges, (which the growers call pins) and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of the ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to prevent the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold water, and the rot which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.

35. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

36. PRESERVING CABBAGES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

37. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Cl. 34. And the accounts to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

38. PRESERVING CARROTS, PARSNIPS, OR BEETS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Cl. 34. and the accounts to be delivered in on or before the first day in November, 1806.

39. **PRESERVING POTATOES.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of set, and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power; and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who eat of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

40. **MAKING MEADOW-HAY IN WET WEATHER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

41. **HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

42. **ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND.** To the person who shall produce to the Society the most satisfactory set of experiments to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of rich arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analysis of it; and who having made a like analysis of some poor arable land, shall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby ascertaining the deficiencies of the poor soil, improve a quantity of it, not less than one acre, by the addition of such parts as the former experiments shall have discovered to be wanting therein; and therefore probably the cause of its sterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the same after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each state, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumstances, together with the method made use of in analysing the soils, be produced, with proper *cer-*

tificates and the chemical results of the analysis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1803.

It is expected that a quantity, not less than six pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved soils, be produced with the *certificates*.

43. **IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE.** For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, viz. clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

44. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the land before such improvement be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be enclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average-value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

45. **MANURES.** For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass or corn land, viz. soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

46. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

47. **GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA.** To the person who shall produce to the Society an *account* of the best method, verified by actual experiment, of gaining land from the sea, not less than twenty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1st of January, 1796, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in October, 1802.

48. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in October, 1803.

49. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in October, 1804.

50. **MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT.** To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal,

or twenty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

51. **MACHINE FOR REAPING OR MOWING CORN.** For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

52. **THRASHING-MACHINE.** To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be threshed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine* or a model with proper *certificates*, that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been threshed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

53. **DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCK-CHAFER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

54. **DESTROYING WORMS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

55. **DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised on not less than four acres of hop ground, the gold medal or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

56. **CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease,

together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

57. **PREVENTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF FLEAS ON SHEEP.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

58. **PROTECTING SHEEP.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular account of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

59. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

N. B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

60. **IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR, BY ERECTING COTTAGES, AND APPORTIONING LAND.** To the person who, in the year 1801, shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not less than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

61. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

62. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

63. **IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR BY APPORTIONING LAND TO COTTAGES.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall apportion to the greatest number of cottages, already built upon his or her estate, any quantity of land, not less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

64. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be de-

livered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

65. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts and certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

66. RAISING WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF LAND. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purpose of irrigating land, superior to and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A model on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large on the same construction has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1803.

The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first of March, 1804.

67. CULTURE OF HEMP IN CERTAIN PARTS OF SCOTLAND. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy, in certain parts of Scotland, comprehending the whole county of Argyle, that part of Perthshire situated to the north of the river Tay, and west of the Military Road (see Ainslie's Map of Scotland) leading from Logierait to the County of Inverness, and such other parts of Scotland as lie north of Inverness-shire, offers to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned district, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1802, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or nine guineas.

67*. To the person who shall sow with hemp, (in drills at least eighteen inches asunder) the next greatest quantity of land in the same above-mentioned district, not less than twenty-five acres statute measure, in the year 1802, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above-mentioned; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYEING, AND MINERALOGY.

68. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For the best method of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method

being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

69. PREVENTING THE DRY-ROT IN TIMBER.

To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802.

70. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS FROM BECOMING RANCID OR RUSTY. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full description of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

71. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR ANIMAL OIL. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most expeditious method, superior to any hitherto practised, of clearing goose-feathers from their offensive animal oil, for the use of upholsters, in making beds, cushions, &c. the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of such feathers unstripped and so cleared, not less than forty pounds weight, with a full *account* of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

72. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unperfumed state, and two gallons so refined, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803.

73. MANUFACTURING TALLOW-CANDLES. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

74. CANDLES FROM RESIN OR OTHER SUBSTANCES. To the person who shall discover to

the Society the best method of making candles of-resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

75. METHOD OF SEPARATING SUGAR IN A SOLID FORM FROM TREACLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

76. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the distiller who, in the year 1802, shall make the greatest quantity, not less than one hundred gallons, of a clean marketable spirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in strength or quality to the proof-spirit now in use, and at a rate not higher than the spirit produced from corn or molasses; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the spirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expense and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

77. INCREASING STEAM. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1803.

78. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

79. PREPARATION OF TAN. To the person who shall prepare in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufactures, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight of the principle called by the French *tanin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 25 lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

80. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN ON COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of cotton cloth twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the calico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

81. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of woad on alumine and the solutions of indigo by acids or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* and conditions as for premium 80.

82. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASES OF PAINT. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the bases of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50 lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

83. RED PIGMENT. To the person who shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use, in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damp, and noxious vapours.

84. ULTRAMARINE. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be sold at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

85. ANALYSIS OF BRITISH MINERALS. To the person who shall communicate to the Society,

the most correct analysis of any mineral production of Great Britain, hitherto either unexamined or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analysis and sufficient specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

86. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur, without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity, not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

87. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHY NITRATE. To the person who shall prepare, in Great Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalis, by a method superior to those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28 lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

88. FINE BAR-IRON. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for converting into steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

89. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

90. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

91. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily-fusible, composition, fit for the

purpose of glazing the ordinary kind of earthenware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

92. REFINING COPPER FROM THE ORE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

93. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of such map, together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804. The map to remain the property of the Society.

94. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland on similar conditions.

95. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland on similar conditions.

96. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1802, the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

97. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the best drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian Ink, or bistre, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

98. The same in silver for the next in merit.

99, 100. The same premiums will be given, on

the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

101. **HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY GENTLEMEN.** For the best drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black-lead, pen, Indian ink, or bistre, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803; the gold medal.

102. For the next in merit, the silver medal.

103, 104. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

105. **DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES.** For the best outline, after an original group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons of either sex, under the age of sixteen, the principal figure not less than twelve inches; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1803; the greater silver pallet.

106. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

N. B. These drawings are to be made on paper, and the original either to be produced to the Society, or to be referred to for their examination.

107. **DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES.** For the best drawing of a landscape after nature, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1803; the greater silver pallet.

108. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet. Each candidate must mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken; and the drawings must be made with chalk, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bistre.

109. **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS.** For the best historical drawing, being an original composition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches; to be made with crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bistre, and to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1803; the gold pallet.

110. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

111. **CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS.** For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of calico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

112. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

113. **COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS.** For the best pattern, in a new stile, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment work; the silver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

114. **LINE ENGRAVINGS OF LANDSCAPE.** For the best line engraving of a landscape, published in the year 1803, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804; and the impression to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

115. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

116. **LINE ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS.** For the best line engraving published in the year 1803, of an historical subject, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal.

117. For the next in merit; the silver medal. Conditions, &c. the same as in classes 114 and 115.

118. **MODEL IN CLAY OR PLASTER.** For the best model in clay or plaster of an ornamental design for the purpose of embellishing works of Architecture; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804. The model not to be less than thirty inches by twelve.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 119.) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSSTEAD, ESQ.

119. **ORNAMENTAL DRAWINGS FOR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS.** For the best ornamental drawing for the purpose of embellishing architectural designs; a silver medalion with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The drawing to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

120. For the best model in clay or plaster of a design for the same purpose; the silver medal. The performances in these two classes not to be less than thirty inches by twelve, to be made by persons under the age of twenty-one years. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

121. **PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS OF MACHINES.** For the best perspective drawing of machines by persons under eighteen years of age; the greater silver pallet. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

122. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet, on similar conditions.

123. **ENGRAVING** 124. **ON METAL**

BLOCKS. For the best engraving on wood, or metal block, of a subject or allegorical decoration for a volume of the Society's Transactions, proper to be prefixed to the premiums offered by the Society, and capable of being worked with the letter press; the gold medal. The engraved wood or metal block, and two or more impressions from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803, and the engraved wood or metal block to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society. The engraving to be of a proper size to form an octavo page in the volume.

124. For the next in merit; the silver medal on similar conditions.

125. **STATUARY MARBLE.** To the person who shall discover, within Great Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and certificates of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

N. B. In order to prevent useless expence or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

126. **BRONZES.** For the best drapery-figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

127. **MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK.** For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

128. **CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, &c.** To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards of cloth at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and

which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c. the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper certificates that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the housekeeper.

129. **WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wicks so prepared to be produced to the Society, with certificates that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

130. **PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.** To the person, in Great Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1802, and the first of January, 1803, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, *viz.*—nettles, potatoe-hawthorn, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the housekeeper.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

131. **TRANSPARENT PAPER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to foolscap, that shall take and bear common writing ink with the same facility and correctness as writing paper generally in

use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. *Certificates* of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

132. TAKING PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1802, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great Britain, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

133. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain, in the year 1802, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great Britain, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

134. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. To the person who, in the year 1802, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1803.

N. B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed thereon as they appear to merit.

135. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in Jan. 1803.

136. TAKING HARPOON. To the person who, in the year 1802, shall strike ... not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1802, signed by the master, with the mate when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1802.

137. FAMILY MILL. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parishes; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

N. B. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered an essential part of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

138. MACHINE FOR RAISING COALS, ORE, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and which shall produce the effect of a less expense than those already known or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made of the machine, made of less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803.

139. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. To the person who shall invent a machine or simple contrivance for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

140. MACHINE FOR MAKING BRICKS. To the person who shall invent the best and cheapest machine for making bricks, superior to any hitherto known or in use, whereby the labour of making bricks in the usual mode, by hand, may be greatly diminished; forty guineas. A model of the machine at large, on the same construction, has been used to good effect for the purpose of making bricks, and that at least one hundred thousand statute-bricks have been made thereby, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

141. MACHINERY FOR RAISING ROCKS. To the person who shall invent the best and cheapest machinery for raising rocks, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

simple, cheap, and expeditious method any hitherto known or in use of boring blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

147. **HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURERS.** To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expence, for the purposes of painters, jappanners, and other artificers, so as to avoid the necessity of copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas. A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

148. **IMPROVED VENTILATION.** To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other places, superior to any now known or in use, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

149. **MILL STONES.** To the person who shall between the first of February, 1802, and the first of February, 1803, prepare and bring to the Society the greatest number of mill stones, from any quarry in the United Kingdoms, in quality to the French burs, not less than thirty pairs; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the said mill stones are all taken from the same quarry, with their prices and dimensions, that they are equal to the French burs, not less than three feet eight inches in diameter, and are actually in use, to be delivered to the Society on or before the third day in February, 1803.

150. For the next greatest quantity, not less than twenty-five pairs; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas, on similar terms.

151. **PREVENTING ACCIDENTS FROM HORSES FALLING WITH TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGES.** To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the gold medal, or fifteen guineas. A model apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with *certificates* that the same has been practised with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Jan.

1803.

147. **CLEARING THE TURNPIKE AND OTHER ROADS IN WINTER FROM MUD, AND IN SUMMER FROM DUST.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and the cheapest method, verified by experiments, of clearing the turnpike and other roads of great resort, in winter from mud, and in summer from dust, or most effectually preventing the accumulation of either; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

148. For the second best account; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

149. **NUTMEGS.** For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

150. **CLOVES.** For importing into the port of London, in the year 1802, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

151. **PLANTATIONS OF BREAD-FRUIT TREES.** To the person who shall have raised in any of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or in any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or

the several Islands adjacent thereto, between the 1st of January, 1801, and the 1st of January, 1802, the greatest number of bread-fruit-trees, not fewer than one hundred, and properly fenced and secured the same, in order to supply the fruit to the inhabitants; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Proper *accounts* and *certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the methods made use of in cultivating the plants and securing the plantation, and that the trees are in a growing and thriving state at the time of signing such certificates, to be produced to the Society, with samples of the fruit, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

152. KALI FOR BARILLA. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama-Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

153. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants, at the time of signing such certificates, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

154. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

155. DESTROYING THE INSECT COMMONLY CALLED THE BORER. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

156. CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents (each four-fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1802, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the

winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

157. To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents, in the year 1802, in the manner above-mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

158. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

159. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

160. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce to be transmitted to the Society, arrived under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28 lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

161, 162, 163, 164, 165. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before-mentioned, to be transmitted to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

166 to 176 Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

177. IMPORTATION OF HEMP FROM CANADA. To the master of that vessel, which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1803, the product of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

178. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons, the silver medal. *Certificates* satisfactory to the Society to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

179. BHATGELPORE-COTTON. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1802, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhatgelpore cotton, out of which clothes are made in imitation of muslin, without dyeing; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds cleared, to be produced to the Society, with papers con-

plates, signed by the secretary to the board of trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

180. **ANNATTO.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

181. **TRUE COCHINEAL.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

CONDITIONS FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year; nor shall they, who for two successive years have gained the first premium in one class, be again admitted as candidates in that class.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has three times obtained the first premium in that class.

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society till after the public distribution of rewards in May, when they will be re-delivered unless mentioned in the premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, academy, or school, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

To encourage real merit, and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate in classes 97 to 122 inclusive, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, their age; and whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, JUNE 1st, 1802.

ORDERED,

That the several Candidates and Claimants to whom the Society shall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the last Tuesday in May 1803, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely, to receive the same; that Day being appointed by the Society for the Distribution of their Rewards: And before that Time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to those who are about to leave the kingdom.

In Cases where the Society may think fit to admit Excuses for not attending in Person, Deputies may be substituted to receive the Rewards, provided such Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the superior Officers thereof.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to those inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requested to observe, that if the means, by which the respective objects are effected, do require an expense or trouble too great for general purposes, the Society will not consider itself as bound to give the offered reward; but, though it thus reserves the power of giving in all cases, that part only of any premium as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

It is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner

each claimant think fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and, on the inside, the claimant's name and address; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

No papers shall be opened, but such as shall gain premiums, unless where it appears to the Society as absolutely necessary for the determination of the claim; all the rest shall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark, within two years; after which time, if not demanded, they shall be publicly burnt, unopened, at some meeting of the Society.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter in which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any dishonest or seditious method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any in the future.

The performances which each year obtain premiums or bounties are to remain with the Society until after the public distribution of rewards.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and, when certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's room, until they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, or less summoned by the committee.

N.B. The Society further invite the communications of scientific and practical men upon any of the subjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter, addressed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, at the Society's Office, in the Adelphi, London.

The models required by the Society should be upon the scale of one inch to a foot. The Winchester Label is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres, of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications on this point may be made agreeably thereto.

The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters.

. To persons inclined to leave a sum of money to this Society by will, the following sum is offered for that purpose.

Item. I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of _____ upon condition and to intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the collector for the use and behoof of a Society in London, who now call themselves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which said sum of _____ I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable designs of the Society.

By Order of the Society,

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Society of Arts Manufactures and Commerce.

ADELPHI, June 21st, 1802.

Wednesday, the 2d Inst. the Society held the last Meeting of that Session, and adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in October next.

Tuesday the 25th of May last, agreeably to the Resolutions of the Society, the Premiums and Prizes which had been then adjudged during the Session, were delivered to the Claimants by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the President, in presence of a very numerous and respectable Assembly. The Business was begun by an appropriate Speech from the President, noticing the Objects of the Society from its Institution, in the year 1754, to the present, and particularising the Rewards which had been then adjudged this Session.

The Rewards awarded, are arranged under the following Classes:

IN AGRICULTURE.

John Hunter, esq. of Gubbins, in Hertfordshire, for having planted 40,000 Oaks, the Gold Medal.

Thomas Johnes, esq. of Hafod, in Carmarthen, for having planted 400,000 Forest Trees, the Gold Medal.

John Christian Curwen, esq. of Workington, in Cumberland, for having planted 100,000 Larch Trees, the Gold Medal.

Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton Park, near Southampton, for planting 10,000 Elm Trees, the Silver Medal.

James Beech, esq. of Shaw, near Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, for his plantation of Timber Trees, the Silver Medal.

Rev. Richard Yates, of Chelsea, for his Essay on raising and promoting the growth of the Elm Tree, the Silver Medal.

Charles Gibson, esq. of Quermore Park, near Leicester, for planting 6,000 Elms, the Silver Medal.

William Fairman, esq. of Miller's House, in Kent, for his Experiments on the Branch Grafting of Fruit Trees, the Silver Medal.

Robert Brown, esq. of Markle, near Haddington, in Scotland, for his Culture of Beans on one year on the same Land, the Silver Medal.

Mr. Frederic Clifford Cherry, of New Farm, near Stoke d'Aubenton, in Surrey, for planting 60 Acres with Osiers, the Sum of 100 Guineas.

Mr. Seth Bull, of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, for planting 8 Acres with Osiers, the Sum of 100 Guineas.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Thomas Willis, of Lime Street, for his preparation of the Bulbs of the Opium plant, or common Field Poppy, as a substitute for Gum Arabic, the Silver Medal.

IN POLITE ARTS.

George William Gent, esq. of Upper Portland Street, for a Drawing of Lewis Cassin, the Gold Medal. Cl. 89.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mac Dowall, of Brook Street, M.D. June, 1802.

Street, Holborn, for a Chalk Drawing of the Virgin and Child, the Gold Medal. Cl. 91.

To Miss Winifred Barrett, of Stockwell, in Surrey, for a Drawing of a Landscape, the Silver Medal. Cl. 91.

To Miss Jackson, of Hanover Street, Hanover Square, for a Drawing in Black Chalk, after an Engraving by Bartolozzi, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Blackburne, of Park Street, Westminster, for a Drawing of Demosthenes from a Bust, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Mary Anne Gilbert, of Devonshire Street, Portland Place, for a Miniature Drawing of an old Woman, after Nature, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Emma Farhill, of Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, for a Drawing of Peasants in a Storm, the Silver Medal.

To William Stone Lewis, esq. of High Holborn, for a Drawing of Outlines of the Laocoon, from a Cast, the larger Silver Pallet. Cl. 92.

To George Jones, esq. of Great Portland Street, Mary-le-bone, for a Drawing of Outlines of Hercules and Anteus, from a Cast, the lesser Silver Pallet. Cl. 93.

To Richard Speare, esq. of Dean Street, Soho, for a Drawing, a View at Eatham, in Kent, the greater Silver Pallet. Cl. 94.

To Mr. Richard Cook, of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, for a Drawing of Minerva, before Porsenna, the Gold Pallet. Cl. 95.

To Mr. John Summerfield, of Packington, Coventry, for a Stroke Engraving, the subject Rubens and his Wife, the Gold Medal. Cl. 96.

To Mr. C. Nesbitt, of Fetter Lane, for Engravings on Wood, the Silver Medal. Cl. 100.

To Mr. Richard Austin, of Paul's Alley, Barbican, for Engravings on Wood, the Silver Medal.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Coppins, of St. Stephen's, Norwich, for a Drawing in Crayons of Belshazzar, copied from a Painting of Salvator Rosa, the greater Silver Pallet.

To Miss Frances Talbot, of Wymondham, Norfolk, for a Painting of an Herb Girl, from Nature, the Silver Medal.

each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside corresponding mark, and, on the inside, the claimant's name and address; and all claimants are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

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By Order of the Society,

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Society of Arts Manufactures and Commerce.

ADELPHI, June 21st, 1802.

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o Thomas Johnes, esq. of Hafod, in Carnarvonshire, for having planted 400,000 Forest Trees, the Gold Medal.

o John Christian Curwen, esq. of Workington Hall, in Cumberland, for having planted 100 Larch Trees, the Gold Medal.

o Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton Park, near Warrington, for planting 10,000 Silver Birch, the Gold Medal.

o James Beech, esq. of Shaw, near Cheshire in Staffordshire, for his plantation of Timber Trees, the Silver Medal.

o the Rev. Richard Yates, of Chelsea, for Essay on raising and promoting the growth of Oaks, the Silver Medal.

o Charles Gibson, esq. of Quermore Park, Lancaster, for planting 6,000 Elms, the Silver Medal.

o William Fairman, esq. of Miller's House, Sittingbourne, in Kent, for his Experiments in extreme Branch Grafting of Fruit Trees, the Silver Medal.

o Robert Brown, esq. of Markle, near Haddington, in Scotland, for his Culture of Beans Wheat in one year on the same Land, the Silver Medal.

o Mr. Frederic Clifford Cherry, of Newbold Farm, near Stoke d'Aubenton, in Surrey, planting 60 Acres with Osiers, the Sum of 100 Guineas.

o Mr. Seth Bull, of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, planting 8 Acres with Osiers, the Sum of 100 Guineas.

IN CHEMISTRY.

o Mr. Thomas Willis, of Lime Street, London, for his preparation of the Bulbs of the cactus non scriptus, or common Field Bells, as a substitute for Gum Arabic, the Silver Medal.

IN POLITE ARTS.

o George William Gent, esq. of Upper Bedford Street, for a Drawing of Leaves Cassia Erythraea, the Gold Medal. Cl. 89.

o Miss Elizabeth Mac Dowall, of Brook Green, M.D. June, 1802.

Street, Holborn, for a Chalk Drawing of the Virgin and Child, the Gold Medal. Cl. 91.

To Miss Winifred Barrett, of Stockwell, in Surrey, for a Drawing of a Landscape, the Silver Medal. Cl. 91*.

To Miss Jackson, of Hanover Street, Hanover Square, for a Drawing in Black Chalk, after an Engraving by Bartolozzi, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Blackburne, of Park Street, Westminster, for a Drawing of Demosthenes from a Bust, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Mary Anne Gilbert, of Devonshire Street, Portland Place, for a Miniature Drawing of an old Woman, after Nature, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Emma Farhill, of Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, for a Drawing of Peasants in a Storm, the Silver Medal.

To William Stone Lewis, esq. of High Holborn, for a Drawing of Outlines of the Laocoon, from a Cast, the larger Silver Pallet. Cl. 92.

To George Jones, esq. of Great Portland Street, Mary-le-bone, for a Drawing of Outlines of Hercules and Antaeus, from a Cast, the lesser Silver Pallet. Cl. 93.

To Richard Speare, esq. of Dean Street, Soho, for a Drawing, a View at Eltham, in Kent, the greater Silver Pallet. Cl. 94.

To Mr. Richard Cook, of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, for a Drawing of Mutius Scaevola, before Porcenna, the Gold Pallet. Cl. 96.

To Mr. John Summerfield, of Packington, Coventry, for a Stroke Engraving, the subject Rubens and his Wife, the Gold Medal. Cl. 98.

To Mr. C. Nesbitt, of Fetter Lane, for Engravings on Wood, the Silver Medal. Cl. 109.

To Mr. Richard Austin, of Paul's Alley, Barbican, for Engravings on Wood, the Silver Medal.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Coppins, of St. Stephen's, Norwich, for a Drawing in Crayons of Bellarius, copied from a Painting of Salvator Rosa, the greater Silver Pallet.

To Miss Frances Talbot, of Wymondham, Norfolk, for a Painting of an Herb Girl, from Nature, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Brauchamp, of Langley Park, near Beccles, in Suffolk, for a Painting of a Landscape, copied from Both, the Silver Medal.

To Dr. John Evans, of Shrewsbury, for two Maps of North Wales, the Sum of Forty-five Guineas.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. Thomas Clulow, of Shoreditch, for his Invention of weaving Purses, Pockets, and Sacks, in a Loom, and improving the Construction of Looms in general, Twenty-five Guineas.

IN MECHANICS.

To Mr. Henry Greathead, of South Shields, in the Bishoprick of Durham, for his Construction of a Cork Boat, by which the Lives of many Persons shipwrecked have been preserved, the Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas.

To William Hall Timbrel, esq. of Streatham, in the County of Berks, for an improved herniary Truss and new invented Calico Cushion, the Gold Medal.

To Mr. Richard Knight, of Foster Lane, Cheapside, for his Method of clearing Land from Stumps of Trees, and rendering them in a proper State for Fuel, the Silver Medal.

To Mr. James Brownhill, of Allua Mills, near Stirling, in Scotland, for his Discovery of a Quarry of Stone, proper for making Mill Stones, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds.

To Mr. John Webb, of Dorrington Street, for an Invention in Gun Locks, to prevent accidents in using Guns or Pistols, and to guard against their being improperly fired, the Sum of Twenty Guineas.

To Mr. James Woatt, of Fulham, for securing Beams of Timber decayed by Time, or injured by Accidents, in Buildings, the Sum of Ten Guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To Dr. Alexander Anderson, of St. Vincent, for the Culture of Cloves and Cinamon, the Gold Medal.

To the Hon. Joseph Robley, of Tobago, for a Plantation of Bread Fruit Trees, the Gold Medal.

An Account of the Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen elected Members since October last, whose Titles and Names are as follow :

The Most Noble the Marquis of Exeter, F. R. S. and S. A. the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Barrington, the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, Sir Geo. Prescott, Bart. Hon. John Heniker Major, John Robinson, esq. M. P. Col. Peachy, M. P. Rowland Burdon, esq. M. P. Lieut. Gen. John Watson, James Brogden, esq. M. P. Mr. Sheriff William Rawlins, Thomas Myers, esq. Joseph Nollekins, esq. R. A. John Dixon, esq. George Prescott, esq. Thomas Calverly, esq. Thomas Taylor, esq. Mr. John Sowerby, John Scott, esq. William

Gosling, esq. Alexander Scott, esq. William Woodburn, Mr. Vaughan Charles Tufton Blicke, esq. Mr. John Desanges, William Irving, esq. Lie Francis John Wilder, James Andon LL. D. Daniel Moore, esq. Solomon esq. W. H. Pepys, jun. James Green, John Fuller, David Pike Watts, esq. Bridgman, esq. William Phillips, esq. Sykes, esq. Mr. John Dutton, Henry esq. Rev. Mr. J. Clay, Josiah Robert esq. John Gold, esq. Richard Vaval, esq. John Godwin, esq. Thomas Edmon William Butler, esq. Mr. William Peter Mr. Thomas Bish, Henry Decort, esq. tine Green, esq. Martin Bree, esq. Jam drick, esq. Henry Gore Clough, esq. M liam Woodthorp, Charles Winstanley, seph Ablett, esq. Dr. Clough, William esq. William Coles, esq. Mr. William Mr. William Chapman, Joseph William Samuel Lovat, esq. Walter Bracchrid Henry Winstanley, jun. esq. Daniel Lh esq. John M'Arthur, esq. William J esq. Mr. Thomas Jones, David Park Joseph Martin, esq. William Leckam Ambrose Pitman, esq. Mr. George Col. William Tatham, J. S. Manning Mr. Edward Vennor, George Lockat William Green, esq. Christopher Ford Mr. Samuel John Neal, William Mel esq. William Pierrie, esq. George Bunt esq. John Hunter, esq. Mr. Alexander Birkett, Mr. Joseph Bunnell, Mr. V Marston, Mr. James Little, Stephen S esq. Col. William Gent, Dr. Ogilvie, V Breton, esq. Thomas Cartwright Sme John Watkin Phipps, esq. Mr. Thomas ney Devenish, Mr. William Brown, Henry Eastace, William James, esq. Poynder, jun. esq. Henry Michels, a muel Gussel, esq. Drevant Bibbun Rev. William Phillips, Thomas Leg James St. Aubyn, esq. William Henry esq. Thomas Stackhouse, esq. George esq. Philip Neill, esq. William With John Maud, esq. Thomas Windsor, esq. Buckle, esq. Ralph Dodd, esq. Mr. T Wilson, Charles Browning, esq. Mr. Greathead, Mr. Richard Reeve, John esq. Thomas Andrews, esq. Mr. Gibson Edward Birt, esq. John Barnwell M esq. Peter Green, esq. John Aleson F esq. John Flamank, esq. Joseph Ivan wood, esq. Mr. William George, John esq. Robert Bevil, esq. Mr. John F Robert Black, esq. Capt. H. L. Fress Joseph Cooper, Benjamin Hall, esq. G Sharp, esq. Robert Dury, esq. Captain Kent, Mr. G. G. G.

By Order, _____

CATLAP, Secy

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1802.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 23.

10 *Secretary at War* presented *Estimate of Embodied Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, from March 25 to May 1802.*

11 *r. Corry* presented several *Estimates of Miscellaneous Services in Ireland.*

12 *r. Tierney* moved for *Accounts of the duty of a half per cent. which, after observations by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were ordered.*

13 *Order of the day* being read for the reading of the *Coroners Fees Bill*, as opposed by *Mr. Dickinson* and *Mr. Buller*, and supported by *Mr. Buller*. There only 23 Members present, an adjournment of course took place.

H. OF LORDS.

March 24.

14 *the Royal Assent* was given, by *Commission*, to the *Irish Duty, the Mutiny and Riot, the Marine Forces Regulation, American Consular Duty, the Transportation amended, the Fortborough Election, the Clergy Nomination, the Plymouth Embankment, and other public and private bills.*

15 *the Commons, the same day, Mr. Pitt* had leave to present several *Petitions for Public Charities, &c. in Ireland, and the accustomed annual aid of Parliament.*

16 *the House* having gone into the *Committee of Supply*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to move a motion of adjournment relating several branches of the public service.

The first would be to defray the interest on *Exchequer bills* funded and paid year. This would amount to the sum of 5,520,195. 1d. The second would be to defray the interest and incidental expenses of the *Office of Commissioners for the National Debt*, amounting to 200,125. The third was for the purchase of one-third of the *Duke of Richmond's annuity* of 19,000. The *Commons* were aware that an *Act* had passed 17 years ago, to allot stock, so as to give sufficient interest to cover one third of the purchase money of that annuity, and to charge the demand which the noble Duke had upon his Majesty, in consequence of the grant made to the family in reign of *Charles the Second*. The sum necessary to complete the purchase would be 14,611,125. The fourth would be a grant of 500,000 for the extra trouble of the *Superior Officers* in making out *Exchequer bills*. The fifth would be for the interest on prompt payments to the *Government* for the year 1801. 8,114,185. 6d.

GENL MAC. June, 1801

an allowance to the Bank of England, for receiving the loan and lottery, 23,562,354d. and incidental expenses, same as occurred during the drawing of former lotteries, 1500. In addition to these articles, he had three others to propose. The first was, to discharge the *Exchequer bills* issued by the *Act of the 4th George III.* and which had been paying off in the Bank, amounting to three millions, advanced in 1793 to the Bank, for which new *Exchequer bills* will be issued when the old ones are paid off. In consequence of the peace, it would not be necessary to renew the loans. The next article consisted of the indemnity which it was necessary to give to *Earl St. Vincent* and *Lord Grey*, for the claims made against them for the detention of certain American vessels at *Martinique*. It would be recollected, that in 1793, in consequence of an order of Council, ordering all American ships which should be found trading with France to be seized, those noble Lords quitted this country for that purpose. On their arrival in the *West Indies* they declared the island to be in a state of blockade, and made a seizure of all vessels carrying on trade with France. In 1794 the system was changed, and a Treaty was entered into between this country and America, by which it was stipulated, that all the vessels seized should be restored, and compensation made for the losses. Application was accordingly made to the *Lords of Appeal*, who adjudged that the noble Lords should make good to the sufferers what they themselves and they were obliged to pay the demands. An appeal was then made to the *Lords of the Treasury*, on behalf of *Lord St. Vincent* and *Lord Grey*; and the *King's Proctor* was desired to examine the cases which were done; and the whole of it was fully stated to their Lordships, who had ventured to recommend the indemnifications to be made to *Lord St. Vincent* and *Lord Grey*. If any gentleman wished to see the *Proctor's* letter, it was ready for their inspection on the table. The sum necessary to reimburse the expenses of the noble Lords would be 45,332,175. 6d. The next article was for the deficiency which arose in the conveyance duties on imports and exports. He should propose a resolution for providing for this deficiency of 1,100,000. of goods imported and exported. He then moved the resolutions; which, after several objections from *Mr. Jones* and *Mr. Robinson*, were carried without a division.

piy, of the resolution for an indemnity to Lord St Vincent and Grey, brought on a debate, in which Messrs. Robson, Pinfittart, Neboll, Jones Johnson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Captain Malcolm, and the Attorney-General, spoke; after which, this and the other resolutions were agreed to.

March 26.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Corry moved a resolution respecting Ireland; which, being objected to by Mr. Bator and Mr. Robson, was supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord De Blaquiere, and Mr. Corry; the latter of whom stated, that, by the Act of Union, it was covenanted that Ireland should retain the disposition of a specific sum for particular services; and that the Foundling Hospital, which maintained 3500 children, required 1000*l.* more this year than formerly, in consequence of the increased price of provisions. After some further explanations, the following resolutions were agreed to. The estimates were for nine months, viz. to the 31*st* January, 1803:

Pratique Dublin port, 726*l.* 1*0s* 2*d*.—Apprehending public offenders in Ireland, 173*l.* 1*5s*. 4*d*.—For defraying charge of criminal prosecutions, 173*l.* 1*5s*. 4*d*.—For proclamations and advertisements in the Dublin Gazette, &c. 486*l.* 1*5s*. 6*d*.—Printing and stationery for public offices, 12,62*l.* 1*5s* 2*d*.—Incidental expenses of the Treasury, 1384*l.* 12*s* 4*d*.—On building offices for records, &c. 483*l.* 1*7s*.—For working the Wicklow gold mine, 1806*l.* 1*5s* 4*d*.—Clothing the battleaxe gun, 68*l.* 1*5s* 4*d*.—The Dublin Society, for promoting humanity and other useful arts, 280*l.* 1*5s* 4*d*.—Further grant to the Dublin Society, 3115*l.* 7*s* 9*d*.—To the Farming Society of Dublin, 1384*l.* 12*s* 4*d*.—English Protestant Schools, 1350*l.* 7*s* 9*d*.—Framling House, 1262*l.* 6*s* 3*d*.—Hisberton Maimé Nurseries for farmers' children, 1532*l.* 12*s* 9*d*.—Hibernian School for orphan children, 240*l.* 1*0s* 6*d*.—Lack Hospital, 4164*l.* 1*7s* 3*d*.—The London Children's Society, 331*l.* 6*s* 4*d*.—For the House of Industry in Dublin, 13,167*l.* 3*s* 8*d*.—For the Secretary for the discounting Vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion, 531*l.* 1*5s* 4*d*.—For the Female Orphan Asylum in Dublin, 3,601*l.* 3*s* 1*d*.—For putting up and repairing a temporary house for young criminals, 1869*l.* 4*s* 7*d*.

H. OF LORDS.

March 29.

The Earl of Suffolk, in congratulating their Lordships on the happy return of Pezay, recommended to the consideration of Ministers the mutilated sailors and soldiers, whose gallant services the country had obtained it.

Lord Pelham, in moving the order of the day for taking into consideration His Majesty's Message respecting the Civil List, shew'd, with much ability, the cause of the excess, which he stated to have been unavoidable. His Lordship concluded, by moving an Address to his Majesty, expressing their Lordships' thanks for his Majesty's communication, and their disposition to adopt any reasonable plan for the abatement of the debts affecting the Civil List.

Earl Fitzwilliam concurred in the Address; but moved, that, for the word "speedily," should be substituted, "as soon as Lordships would be pleased to enquire." In

Lord Hobart conceived that the information before the House rendered further enquiry needless; added to which, there was no instance of such a measure having been adopted.

Lord Holland felt the necessity of supporting the dignity of the Crown of a great and powerful country like this; but said several instances, which he deemed to demonstrate that the information before the House was materially deficient.

The Earl of Mordaunt entered into a more elaborate eulogium on the superiority of the British Constitution; repeated the long-continued attempt of some writers to impede a belief, that the entire of the Civil List was applied to the individual uses of the Sovereign; and contended that the allowance to the junior branches of the Royal Family were greatly inadequate.

The Earl of Carnarvon argued for further enquiry; which was opposed by the Earl of W. Jersey as unnecessary.

Lords Pelham and Hobart generally explained.

On a division, the numbers were, in the Address, 60;—against it, 4.

The Commons, the same day, in a Committee, voted 500*l.* out of the consolidated fund, for the improvement of the port of London, to be paid by the first cent in lards.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that he should next Monday bring forward the account of the expenditures, out of the Ways and Means, for the past year; and that, being now justified by the peace in doing so, he should move for the Repeal of the Tax on Income.

The House in a Committee on the Civil List, the Chancellor of the Exchequer minutely detailed its nature and origin, in order to prove that the subject was naturally benefited by the present disposition of the Sovereign having had the uncontrolled direction of the revenue; all that disposition took place in the year 1789, when the Civil List was per annum 1,000,000*l.* In 1790 it was increased to 1,200,000*l.* In 1791 it was increased to 1,400,000*l.* In 1792 it was increased to 1,600,000*l.* In 1793 it was increased to 1,800,000*l.* In 1794 it was increased to 2,000,000*l.* In 1795 it was increased to 2,200,000*l.* In 1796 it was increased to 2,400,000*l.* In 1797 it was increased to 2,600,000*l.* In 1798 it was increased to 2,800,000*l.* In 1799 it was increased to 3,000,000*l.* In 1800 it was increased to 3,200,000*l.* In 1801 it was increased to 3,400,000*l.* In 1802 it was increased to 3,600,000*l.* In 1803 it was increased to 3,800,000*l.* In 1804 it was increased to 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to make good deficiencies. The Civil List, having been encumbered during the late reign with annuities to the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Amelia, amounted, on the accession of his present Majesty, to no more than 750,000*l.*; in consequence of which, Parliament found it expedient to grant 3125,000*l.* in the year 1769, to pay off arrears upon this establishment. In the year 1775, 1000,000*l.* more was granted; as were 618,340*l.* in the year 1776; 60,000*l.* in the year 1784; and 210,000*l.* in the year 1786; amounting in all to 1,501,840*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman here contended, that, exclusive of the reduced value of money, the increased price of every article, &c. these several grants did not make the Civil List, during the reign of his present Majesty, amount to so much as it had done during the time of his three immediate predecessors. Upon the pensions at home, there was a decrease of 175,000*l.*; upon those to Foreign Ministers, there was an increase of 92,531*l.* The prosecutions of offenders against the State, various negotiations with Foreign Powers, the increased number of messengers, &c. had tended to the establishment of the present debt affecting the Civil List, and which amounted to 990,053*l.* After adverting to the future propriety of selling the Crown lands in the West Indies, and strongly enforcing the necessity of discharging the present arrears of the Civil List, Mr. Addington moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Fox expressed his strong desire to support the splendour which ought to be attached to each branch of the Royal Family, and particularly to the office of First Magistrate. It might appear harsh, and it was painful to him, to oppose the present motion; but he felt himself called upon by public duty to do so; and he was of opinion, that it ought to be rejected, and an Address presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would in future live within his income, and make such a fund out of the Civil List revenue as would be sufficient to liquidate the debts already contracted. The Civil List had been determined by Parliament after the most mature consideration; and Ministers were therefore bound to continue the expenditure to its amount; or, if they could not do so, on ascertaining that to be the fact, to have come to Parliament for instructions; but, instead of doing either, they extended 900,000*l.* a year, when only 800,000*l.* was granted, and, taking the legislative power into their own hands, called upon Parliament to make up the deficiency. By Mr. Burke's bill, it was rendered criminal for the Civil List to contract debts; and each excess of expenditure beyond the sum allowed by the Legislature was a misdemeanour. Mr. Fox

went largely into the Civil List during former reigns, in order to show that it was often incumbered by larger annuities than during the reign of his present Majesty; George II. having paid 100,000*l.* a year to the late Prince of Wales, and having paid, besides other annuities alluded to by the List speaker, that to the late Duke of Cumberland during 15 years; whereas his present Majesty paid it for five only.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied; and was followed by Mr. Pitt; who, in a strain of irony perhaps peculiar to himself, adverted to many parts of Mr. Fox's speech, which our limits prevent our noticing. To prove that Mr. Burke did not attach to his bill the meaning now given to it, he stated, that the first excess of Civil List expenditure, after its having been passed, was in the year 1784, during nine months of which Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Lord George Cavendish, were in office; and further, that in the discussions which took place in 1786, and at subsequent periods, when Ministers brought the Civil List before the House, such a construction had not ever been attempted to be put upon this bill. The Pension List and the salaries, Mr. Pitt observed, had been kept within bounds; the excess of expenditure, principally under the head of occasional payments, to which the foreign messengers had largely contributed, was unavoidable; and he felt particular gratification that every circumstance before the House could be clearly and satisfactorily explained. In the first 60 years of the last century the average Civil List expenditure amounted to 794,000*l.* per annum; and the annual expenditure of the last 40 years, including all the grants, together with that now applied for, averaged no more than 918,000*l.* being at the rate of eight to nine; which, considering the increased price of provisions, &c. and that the value of money had varied in the proportion of two to three, he conceived did not warrant the observations that had been applied to it.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt severally explained.

Mr. Tierney thought it necessary to enquire whether the Civil List now made the same payments as formerly. He said, that the 900,000*l.* at which only the Civil List was stated, was considerably increased by the four and a half per cent. duties to his Majesty, and by the sums to the various branches of the Royal Family out of the consolidated fund. After adverting to the falling-in of annuities, &c. Mr. Tierney said, that another considerable saving had accrued to the Civil List, in the article of secret service money, which, during former wars, had been defrayed out of that fund, but for which Parliament had, during the late war, voted near 900,000*l.* Mr. Tierney concluded by moving, that the

Chairman

Claims should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Burt were of opinion that the Office of Secretary at War should be abolished.

Mr. Stanley and Foster the Civil List expenditure.

At 12 o'clock a division took place on Mr. Denmy's amendment, which was negatived, 223 to 46; after which the main question was carried, 226 to 51.

March 30.

The report of the Committee of Supply, relative to the arrears of the Civil List, was received; and, for a number of reasons, Messrs. *Nobels, Russell, and Jones*, was agreed to.

March 31.

Mr. Robert Mansel Sutton stated, that Edward III. having no other child but Edward (the Black Prince) Duke of Cornwall, each succeeding Prince of Wales had enjoyed that title, with the emoluments attached to it, since the year 1250, when it was solemnly decreed by Parliament, and acceded to by Henry VI. that the Prince of Wales was entitled to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall from the moment of his birth. From that period the right of the Prince had not ever been disputed, except in the case of James the First, whose eldest son, Prince Henry, having died, he refused these revenues to his second son, afterwards Charles the First, in whose favour it was, however, determined by Parliament: and so final was this decision held, that, in the 3th of his present Majesty, it was deemed expedient to pass an Act to enable the Crown to grant, during the minority, leases of these lands, the revenues of which, with the exception of 28,000*l.* had been paid into the Treasury, and applied to the purposes of the Civil List. The question at issue was not between the King and the Prince of Wales (in which case it would not have been brought forward), but between his Royal Highness and the public; originating in the desire of his Majesty, and on the solicitude of the Prince to stand well with the public, as he was determined not to receive any of the money, but to apply it to the payment of his debts. And further to prove, that, however absurd Parliament had been, he still had not obtained his right. Mr. Sutton said, that, this being a point of right, he had no doubt that the House would prevent the necessity of seeking in another Tribunal to obtain it: and concluded by moving for a Committee to enquire into the amount and appropriation of the receipts of the Duchy of Cornwall, from the birth of the Prince of Wales to his becoming of age.

Mr. *R. M. Burt* seconded the motion, in

order that the point at issue should be determined according to the merits.

The *Chairman of the Exchequer* highly extolled the ability and general candour of the first division of the question before the House; but many persons, whose speech he equally extolled with that of the *hon. Gentleman*, who had brought it forward, differed materially from him; and decidedly stated, that a question on standing, and applying to the public, was a right to be treated with of the world. It had been truly said, that the Prince of Wales owed to stand well with the public; and the solicitude must be gratifying to every good man. "Any man who could suppose a contrary feeling, or a different wish, must be void of honour, dead to every generous impression, and ought to be banished from society, and held up to the scorn of the public." Nor was this feeling, honourable and cautious as it was, merely paid to his Royal Highness; it was of high and general interest that the Prince should stand well with the public: it was also desirable that each branch of the Royal Family should be supported with splendour, and respect to which was founded in the sense of man. Under these impressions, and with the sentiments resulting from the education of his Royal Highness, that he would apply whatever part of the money in question he might receive to the payment of his debts, he felt much reluctance in applying the application; but he conceived that wherever there was wrong in this money, there was redress for it; and that, if there was wrong in this case, which he could not admit, Parliament was not the proper medium through which to seek a remedy, till it appeared to have been redressed elsewhere. He could not admit the idea, that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during the minority, amounting to 233,780*l.* were never intended to be applied by the Duke, in maintenance during the like period, and which cost within 18 months of that sum, was to be at the charge of the Sovereign. When the Prince of Wales came of age, he was allowed a revenue of 50,000*l.* per annum, which in the year 1757 was augmented to 60,000*l.* and which has since been increased to 100,000*l.* forming a total of 2,722,000*l.* from that period, from which the money expended on Carlton House, and other items, are to be deducted. He was anxious that the Royal Highness should be speedily relieved in the use of his undiminished revenue; but, drawing this out to be the proper medium, he would move, "That by other orders of the House."

Mr. Justice
Journal by *A*

and was subsequently contended that it established the revenue in question being difficult

cult to determine, a Committee of the House became the proper medium, and the report of that Committee would establish the mode to be further adopted.

The *Master of the Rolls* said, he did not mean to argue the right of the Prince of Wales; but that a Court of Law was the proper place for the question to be determined. This was a claim of right, which its advocates stated was clearly established; but, till that point, which he doubted, was made out, the House ought to be cautious how it exercised a judicial authority.

Mr. Fox did not receive this to be a question of law, but of fact, which did not require the House to exercise a judicial power, but to make a legislative provision. This was not like a case between a guardian and his ward, in which the former was liable to account for the ward's income; as no account could be demanded from the King. When Frederick Prince of Wales attained the age of majority, the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, received during his minority, were paid to him. It was now observed, that the sums disbursed for the education of the Prince of Wales should be deducted from his revenues, although such a mode had not been adopted respecting the Duke of York, whose revenues arising from the Bishop of Osnaburg, during his minority, were applied in the purchase of estates for him in this country. The Prince, as a public creditor, called upon the House to decide a question of fact; and he was decidedly of opinion, that the House ought to admit or to negative the claim.

The *Attorney General* stated, that the Duchy of Cornwall was granted by Edward III. to the Prince of Wales, for the express purposes of his education during his minority, and for his subsequent support; and that, even admitting the Prince of Wales had a claim in the present instance, which he denied, still the money disbursed for him before he came of age more than equalled the revenues of the Duchy during that period.

Lord *Hutchesbury*, the *Solicitor-General*, Colonel *Grosvener*, Mr. *Johnstone*, and Mr. *Ellis*, opposed the motion; which was supported by Messrs. *Sheridan*, *Trefry*, *Tyrwhitt*, *Jones*, *Dent*, Sir *F. Boddett*, Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Fuller*, Lord *Temple*, and Mr. *Sutton*, in a general reply, and lost by the order of the day, which, on a division, was carried, 160 to 103.

April 1.

The House in a Committee, on the mo-

tion of Sir *W. Pitteney*, extended the operations of the Parish Apprentices bill to the Houses of Industry.

April 2.

Mr. *Canning*, in making his promised motion respecting Trinidad, stated, that it appeared, the cultivated land in Jamaica, in the year 1797, comprised 100,000 acres, and employed 250,000 slaves. The cultivated land in Trinidad amounted to no more than 30,000 acres; wherefore, to equalize the culture of the latter with the first, would require a still greater number of slaves, whose increase he was solicitous to prevent. He concluded by moving for various papers.

The *Councilor of the Essequip* doubted the possibility of giving the desired information.

General *Gaspaigne* expatiated on the important national advantages resulting from the slave-trade, into which America had largely entered, for the supply of the Spanish settlements; and contended, that the only consequence of motions like the present was to enhance the price, which had risen 75 per centum.

The motion was carried.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, agreed to the following resolutions:

That there be granted to his Majesty, for repairs at Port Patrick, 47*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; preparing abstracts of population, 300*l.*; index to Lord's Journals, 65*l.* 5*s.*; arrangement respecting Danish colonies, 238*l.* 7*s.*; copies of abstracts of population, 125*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; clerks in office of public accounts, 1044*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Colman, sergeant at arms, 324*l.* 10*s.*; bills drawn from New South Wales, 10,539*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; expenses paid by the Consul at Algiers, 112*l.*; publishing returns of the price of sugar, 420*l.* 14*s.*; supplies on a voyage from New South Wales, 324*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; new settlers in New South Wales, 78*l.*; prosecutions relating to the coin, 1,324*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; convict, 1,024*l.*; superintendence of alms, 7,520*l.*; bounties on corn, 1,020,218*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; reduction of national debt, 20,000*l.*; civil establishment of Upper Canada, 7,950*l.*; Nova Scotia, 7,515*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; New Brunswick, 4,650*l.*; Prince Edward's Island, 2,194*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; Cape Breton, 3,398*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; Newfoundland, 1,575*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; Bahama Islands, 4,500*l.*; Bermuda, 580*l.*; Dominica, 600*l.*; New South Wales, 5,968*l.*

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

ASIA.

Accounts from Asian State, that an immense fall of locusts had taken place in the Southern districts, and that they had totally destroyed all vegetation in their course.

This ravage was succeeded by a calamity still more afflictive; for, these destructive animals died in such quantities as to occasion an epizootical distemper, which had nearly depopulated whole towns and villages.

By a Treaty between Saad-et-Ally, the present Nabab of Oude, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, concluded at Lucknow on the 10th of November, 1801, his Highness has ceded to the Company, in perpetual Sovereignty, a certain portion of his territory, *in lieu of the indemnity usually granted by him to the Company's troops.* The revenue of this ceded territory amounts to One Million Three hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds sterling. Mr. H. Wellesley is appointed Lieutenant-Governor; Messrs. Leche, M. Seton, and Fombelle, Commissioners for the management of this country; and Messrs. Leycester, Deane, &c. Collectors.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The Congress has agreed to the admission of the North-Western territory, as a State, into the Union.

The New York Gazette, of the 25th of March, states the arrival of the ship Friendship at that place, from Grenada, the Captain of which says, that at his departure the town was in flames. The total number of French troops landed in St. Domingo is stated at nearly 15,000; of these upwards of 6000 are already dead, or rendered incapable of service by illness. The principal division of the army under the Commander in Chief, Le Clerc, does not exceed 5000 men. The white people in the possession of the Governor's house sent a petition to Gen. Le Clerc, praying that the General would pay attention to the many and great services of the "virtuous Toussaint." Le Clerc rejected their petition, saying to the deputation which presented it,—"Go tell the rebel, there is now no grace for him; in a few days I will make him a public and ignominious spectacle. Four days ago he instigated M. yes to murder the Whites; and then, after a mock trial, shot the instrument of his own guilt, because he saw in him a dangerous rival."

New York papers, of the 24th of April, contain advices from St. Domingo, dated Cape François, the 2d of April; and they state, that Madame Deltoures, the General's wife, had been taken by the French. The jewels, and other ornaments on her person, were of immense value.

The Philadelphia Gazette gives an extract from the Gazette du Port Republicain, of the 11th of April, containing a letter from Gen. Le Clerc to Gen. Pugeu, accompanying an intercepted letter from Rigaud to Gen. Leclerc. Rigaud is charged by Le Clerc, upon the authority of this letter, with having refused justice to the French. Le Clerc therefore orders him to be sent, with his family, immediately to France.

A letter from Rodan, in this island, inserted in the Barbadoes Mercury of April 24, relates the unusual circumstances of a

revolt at Dominica. This letter is dated April 12. On the 9th, the 8th West India Regiment, composed of Blacks, arrived, and in a most barbarous manner put to death Captain Cameron, Lieut. Mackay, Lieut. Wainwright, Commissary Law, and Quarter and Barrack-Master-Sergeant McKee. Clerk of the Chique Lane, and Quarter-Master-Sergeant Young, were both wounded; the former dangerously. His Excellency the Hon. A. Codrington Johnstone, who is Colonel of the 8th West India regiment, and Governor of the island of Dominica, immediately collected all his troops, militia, and other European men, he could muster, and embarked for Port Rupert's, where the Black regiment was stationed, and where they had committed the atrocities above recited. Fortunately some ships of war were in the bay, some of which were landed, and aided in the reduction of the mutineers. The Governor found them drawn up in their usual place of parade, with two of his officers, whom they had spared, in the front. They refused to obey the Governor's order to ground their arms, and were immediately fired upon with such effect, that those who did not fall attempted to save themselves by flying to the hills. The disposition, however, made by the Governor of his force, frustrated their designs, and the whole were exterminated, excepting about 130, who were secured, and sent as prisoners on-board the ships of war.

Lieutenants Mackay and Wainwright appeared to have been peculiar objects of their rage. Lieutenant Wainwright's fall was truly lamentable. These barbarians having stripped him, fastened him to a tree, cracked him with their bayonets, and mutilated him in a most shocking manner, even retaining that death which would have been a boon, as terminating his sufferings; and the dead body of Lieut. Mackay, the first victim of their wrath, they equally mutilated, by dragging it about the road in a manner too brutal to relate.

The following is the account of the loss suffered by His Majesty's troops:—8th regiment, 3 men killed, 15 wounded.—Two marines of the Magnificent band wounded.—Militia, 1 man killed, 6 wounded.—One volunteer sailor badly wounded.

The loss of the 8th West India regiment is stated to be, at the least, 200 killed and wounded.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Majesties made their solemn entry into Presburg on the 12th of May. On the following day the King opened the Diet with a Latin speech, containing the propositions which were to be submitted to their deliberation. Before the sitting closed, the Diet commenced a depuration from their body to wait on the Archduke Charles, and greeted him with

in homage of their gratitude, for the innumerable services which he had rendered to the kingdom of Hungary during the war, and to recommend their nation to his future protection.

The answer which the Hungarian Diet has given to the proposals made by his Imperial Majesty, states in substance as follows:

The Diet is persuaded, that, under the present circumstances, an augmentation of the Hungarian troops is not necessary; it however consents, that all the national regiments shall be completed to their full complement. It decrees an increase of public contributions in the proportion of two millions of florins. On the other hand, it demands the free exportation of all Hungarian productions, a better organization of the national militia, and changes in the system respecting money which has hitherto prevailed.

Letters from Scutari, of the 26th May, state the arrival at Belgrade, on the 22d, of a Tatar, with a letter from the Captain Pacha, in which the Janissaries are once more assured of an absolute pardon, and of entire oblivion of all the past, upon condition that they shall remain quiet. The Aga and the Caimacan, whom they had chosen, were also confirmed upon this condition. They have, notwithstanding, refused to acknowledge a receiver of customs lately arrived. Accounts state, that Jaisy Pacha and the Aga of Nissa, after several combats, have at length made their peace with the Porte. The former has disbanded nearly all his troops. The garrison of Widjin, composed of the troops of Passawan Oglou, made on the 11th an incursion into Wallachia, upon the towns of Kambooling and Tengoslin: they massacred all who resisted, and the pillage was general. The Turkish troops, which were posted at some distance, did not interfere. Their object was, to inflict vengeance upon the Prince of Wallachia, who had obtained from the Grand Signior a commission to reduce Passawan Oglou.

A letter from Göttingen, of 6th May, says,—“The famous theory *exsicatrice* of Doctor Brown, a late celebrated Scots physician, has found in Germany the most violent partizans. The most desperate cures have been attempted upon this system, of which the patient has been frequently the victim. A young professor of medicine, named Cappel, has pursued this system with equal obstinacy as want of success, and has been opposed by M. Arnemann, an experienced physician. A literary war broke out, in which the young students supported Cappel, and the steady old people M. Arnemann. The students, to the number of 400, attacked the apostles of his adversary. The police in vain attempted to disperse them; and they even resolved to come next day and to attack the

station of the Garde du Corps, and to take it by assault. Towards night some squadrons of Hanoverian dragoons arrived at the gates of the city; but the intrepid Brownians were not deterred from their undertaking. The dragoons charged them, and the city for some time had the appearance of a place taken by assault and given up to plunder. Fourteen students were wounded; but this did not discourage the rest from pursuing their designs against the police, until they at length succeeded.”

The Sturgard Gazette states, that the Treaty concluded on the 20th of May, 1802, between the French Republic and the Duke of Württemberg, has been fully ratified. The ratifications were exchanged at Paris by Citizen Hauteville and M. Norman, the Duke's private Secretary.

The body of the Russian Admiral Kutof has been interred with great pomp at Peterburgh. His widow is to receive, during her life, the pay of her husband, which amounts to 12,000 roubles a year.

Since the restrictions have been taken off the press, a number of new French and German works have been translated into the Russian language, and are about to be published at Peterburgh.

The Prince Schöff, a celebrated favourite of Catherine II. having arrived at Warsaw, on his way to Italy, the populace, who always considered him as the projector of the dismemberment of Poland, treated him with the utmost indignity, and even threatened his life. Troops were obliged to be ordered out for his protection; and the next day he made a precipitate retreat from the city.

HOLLAND.

The Batavian Legislative Body have declared themselves permanent till June 1803, in violation of the Constitution, by an article of which it was ordered, that one-third of them should be replaced on the 11th of June.

The British trade with the Batavian provinces is now subject to no other burden than the payment of the duties which existed before the war.

SPAIN.

A masked Prisoner of State, lately embarked at Cadix, was, it is now reported, the unfortunate Don Urquiza. This nobleman resided for a considerable period in England, as Ambassador from the Court of Madrid. His offence is said to have been an attempt to abridge the power of the Inquisition. He is to be transported to one of the Philippine Islands; there to remain in close confinement for life. A number of his friends have also become victims to their zealous co-operation with him in promoting the cause of humanity. Among these is the learned Jovellanos, who, it appears, had expressed his sentiments with too much freedom, in a memorial, which

which he drew up at the express request of the Government, on the best means for ameliorating the internal organization of the Spanish Monarchy.

The King of Spain has published an Edict, by which he takes possession of the property of the Spanish Langue of the Order of Malta, and declares himself Grand Master of the Order within his States.

From Cadix we learn, that a fresh importation of poresses had been brought by the San-Paulo from Vera Cruz. Twenty-eight millions more are expected; so that the total amount of the importation, since the Peace, will be fifty millions.

Letters from Madrid, of the 15th of May, state, that the city of Lores, situated in the kingdom of Merca, experienced on the 30th of April a dreadful disaster. The reservoir, which is of several leagues extent, and served to water the surrounding countries, suddenly burst, and inundated a space of more than 20 leagues, as also a part of the city. Five hundred houses have been destroyed. Above 1000 persons have lost their lives, and a great number of beasts have been drowned.

MOROCCO, &c.

A rebellion against the Emperor lately broke out, and the insurgents were headed by the Emperor's nephew, who has, however, been defeated with great loss, as appears by the following letter from Tangiers, dated May 19:

"We have this day received intelligence of an action having taken place between the Emperor of Morocco and his nephew, in which the latter has been completely defeated with great loss: it is already known that there are 8000 killed, 2400 taken prisoners, besides an immense number of wounded. The Emperor speaks in the highest terms of the very great assistance he received from an officer who arrived at the camp the night before the action, and requested the Emperor to accept his services. He has the command of a squadron of horse, and contributed in a great measure to the defeat of the enemy. It is expected that this week will put an end to the war, as Ambassadors are now going from the Emperor in answer to terms proposed by the nephew. We learn, that the officer who distinguished himself so much belongs to the city of London Light Horse, and that he is deputed, from some of the principal merchants in that city, to procure the release of two ships detained by the Emperor of Morocco. We are happy to find, that, in consequence of his great services on this occasion, the Emperor has lent a favourable ear to the object of his mission. The Emperor has already conferred some distinguished honours upon him."

Dispatches from Sierra Leone state, that the Immamys had, on the morning of the

11th of April, made a second and wholly unexpected attack on the town and fort. They were repulsed, after a very short conflict, and closely pursued to a considerable distance. On the part of the enemy, only three men were killed, and a few slightly wounded. The Immamys being in the habit of carrying their dead and wounded off the field, even during the heat of action, it is not easy to ascertain their loss: as dead bodies were left behind them in their flight.

ITALY.

The Puffianti met at Milan on the 11th of May. The members present amounted to 120. Ciro Benvenuti was elected President. As it was the first time the representatives of the Italian Republics had exercised their functions, there was in the evening public rejoicing.

The inhabitants of Venice elected one of the Princes of the House of Austria to be the next Grand Duke of Venice.

The King of Etruria has published a Proclamation, wherein he states, that he first ate he ought to make of the good given him from God, in the promotion of Religion. He acknowledges the Pope as God's Vice-Chancellor, and refers to all spiritual matters.

He restores all the regular Ecclesiastical Orders; and declares the state of the Church unaltered.

The Bishops of Malles and Feltre are independent in the administration of the Sacraments; they may publish and postulate letters without submitting them to any examination, and choose Ministers to every religious function.

The Bishops, in their several dioceses, are appointed licentiates of all books whatsoever; nor is any book to be published without the permission of the Bishops of their diocese.

A letter from Genoa says, that place nearly blockaded by the English. The Chief, who, with some reason has been called the Devil, has established his headquarters at Capaccio, from whence he incessantly makes excursions for the purpose of laying contributions upon the place. Some time since they robbed an English merchant, named Lidven, of two tons of merchandise, shortly after which the merchant received a letter from the Chief of the bandits, offering the goods to be for 2500 livres. "We promised, quod dicitur," say the Brigands, "to restore Lidven's goods, so that he may transport them to Genoa. If he were an enemy of the Chief, we would have taken them ourselves."

Done at our residence at Capot-
26th of April, 1802, in the
of our Government.

1) "JOSEPH MUSSO,
General, surnamed the Devil."
arly part of May, Captain Pico
the head of a body of troops to
Devil. He had 100 grenadiers,
orders.

The famous Musso, Chief of
ds, better known by the name of
has quitted his headquarters at
s, about three leagues from that
established himself in the highest
of the Appennins, where he is
with all the roads. Having a de-
at with our Government as be-
wer and Power, he has made a
in writing, the purport of which
00 livres shall be paid to himself,
to each of his comrades; and he
that they will henceforth live in
as honest men, if the Govern-
grant them a complete amnesty.
which has not been answered.

FRANCE.

His papers this month have been
lled with Addresses to the First
the most extravagant style of
d-bombast. That from the Coun-
al of the department of Calvados
ogant and domineering tone) be-
: "General Consul,—Europe,
conspiring against France, throw
frontiers her innumerable batta-
our arms disligated them like
quen salies beneath your transients
y, and trembling for their future,
our enemies expected only the
e conqueror; while, as the price
onjust aggression, they have re-
own a peace dictated by modera-
magnanimity—a peace which
fix for ever the repose of the
Similar expressions occur in al-
y columns.

the 16 Firral (May 6), Year 10.
rte, First Consul of the Repub-
res as follows:

Citizen Coquebert-Montbrez,
ry-General for Commercial Af-
sterdam, is named Commissary
of Commercial Affairs at London.

Minister of Foreign Affairs is
with the execution of this decree.

Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,
of State, (Signed) H. B. MARAT.

1. In the Legislative Body, on
the Counsellor of State L. one
the plan of a law for recruiting
A new Conscription is the basis
it is to roll. Proceeding upon
sion, that every man is bound
as at the call of his country, all
as between the age of 16 and 40
r. Mac Jew, 1802.

are enrolled; and out of these, the levies
necessary to recruit the army are to be
drawn by lot. The standing army of
France thus becomes completely a military
the principles of which will be found nearly
to correspond with that of England. It is
to be observed, however, that in the event
of a war, the plan of Conscription is also to
be employed; and by this means it is ex-
pected that there will be procured soldiers
more robust, more temperate, and more
attached to their country, than those de-
hatched dregs of the great towns usually
picked up by recruiting Sergeants. The
number of those fit to bear arms, between
the age of 16 and 40, is calculated to be
amount to six millions; those from 20 to
25, to one million; and those from 20 to
21 to 200. In times of peace, the new
levies are to be made solely from the
latter class, and the first is reserved for
emergencies. The army on the peace estab-
lishment is to consist of 300,000 men;
of which 38,000 will be composed of of-
ficers and veterans; who are not raised by
Conscription. There remains therefore
the number of 262,000 to be provided for.
The whole of this number is to be relieved
every five years, 52,400 men being each
year discharged, and an equal number
raised out of those from 20 to 21. The
proportion for each district is not to be
fixed solely according to the population;
but respect is also to be had to the habits
of the people, which are most robust, and
which are most warlike.

LEGISLATIVE BODY, May 15. Rois-
der, Marmont, and Damas, Counsellors of
State, charged with presenting a project of
law for the establishment of a Legion of
Honour, being introduced, Rosterer told
the project:

"There shall be formed a Legion of
Honour.

"This Legion shall be composed of 10
Grand Council of Administration, and of
13 Cohorts.

"There shall be assigned to each Cohort
national property, bringing an annual pro-
duce of 100,000 francs (about 8000 ster-
ling).

"The First Consul is, by right, Chief
of the Legion, and Chief of the Grand
Council of Administration.

"Each Cohort shall be composed of seven
Grand Officers, 10 Commandants, 13 Of-
ficers, and 350 Legionaries; the members
of the Legion are for life.

"The pay of each Grand Officer shall
be 5000 francs (about 2000 sterling); of
each Officer 1000 francs (about 400 ster-
ling); and of each Legionary 250 francs
(about 100 sterling). These sums shall be
taken from the property assigned to each
Cohort.

"Each individual admitted into the Le-
gion

gion shall swear, on his honour, that he will devote himself to the service of the Republic, the preservation of the integrity of its territory, the defense of its Government, and of the laws and property they have consecrated.

"All military men who have received arms of honor are members of the Legion. Those also who have rendered eminent services to the State in the war of liberty, and citizens who, by the knowledge, talents, and virtue, have contributed to establish or defend the principles of the Republic, or caused justice and the public administration to be respected, may be nominated members."

Paris, May 18.—In the fitting of the Legislative Body of yesterday, the Councilors of State Duprey, Brunz, and Desfolles; in the name of the Consul, presented the following project of a law relative to the Soldiers returned to France by the Treaty of Amiens, and other French Colonies.

Art. 2. In the Colonies referred to in France, conformably to the Treaty of Amiens, slavery shall be maintained according to the laws and regulations anterior to 1789.

3. The same shall also take place in the other French Colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

3. The treatment of the Blacks, and their importation into the said Colonies, shall be regulated according to the laws and regulations existing before the said epoch of 1789.

4. Notwithstanding all anterior laws, the Administration of the Colonies shall be subject, during ten years, to such regulations as shall be made by the Government.

May 21. A very animated discussion has taken place in the Tribunate upon the question of the formation of a Legion of Honour. It was strongly opposed by Sayve Rollin, and by Chauvelin; the proposal was, however, at last adopted by a majority of 18: the numbers were, in favour of it, 56—against it 38; in the Legislative Body it was carried by 166 to 110.

The National Institute, at its public meeting of the 14th May, decided to establish of its three classes a foreign allocation, viz.: Dr. Priestley, to the physical and mathematical class. To the moral and political class, M. Niburch, the traveller. To the class of literature and the fine arts, M. Klopstock, the author of the "Messiah," &c.

Paris, June 2. Bonaparte having sent to the King of Etruria a copy of the Concurrence, the latter returned it with a great number of marginal notes written in his own hand, and containing observations in which he expressed his hopes that Bonaparte would confirm. Bonaparte answered in a way which showed it was not his desire that the King of Etruria should presume to have any thing to do with the affairs of France.

and sent a transcript of the following title to the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "The King of Ethiopia has prohibited in his Kingdom the execution of these articles of the Concordat which may have any relation to it."

The Monitor quotes, without endorsing it, an article from another paper, which declares that civilization in Tuscany is gone back seven centuries; that the King of Etruria has given himself up entirely to the Priests; that the whole State has been surrendered to the power of the church; that the Pope, in the same manner as his predecessors, may now dispose of the King as he pleases, if he dare; that the obedience he has vowed to the Holy See; and that Tuscany, once the cradle of the arts, is now likely to become the tomb, if the *Grætor of the State*, Bonaparte, does not abolish it!

The bust of M. Maleïshes (the advocate of the unfortunate Louis XVI) has been placed, by order of the Government, among those of its most enlightened characters, as having done honour to himself and to human nature.

- General Andreieff is appointed Ambassador from the French Republic, to his Britannic Majesty; this decree is dated May 10th.

General Andreotti is a Corsican by birth and the particular favourite of the First Consul; and, during the last two years of the war, was the Chief Director of the *Depot de la Guerre*. He is between 40 and 50 years of age, of most amiable manners, universal knowledge, and conciliating temper. Andreotti first distinguished himself at the famous pillage of the Py, with Bonaparte, in the year 1793; since then he has been in Egypt; and his last campaign was with the Gallo-Batavian Army, as Chief of the Staff with Augereau.

[, Otto is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the United States of America.

General Vial is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Order and Island of Malta.

M. Reinand is associated Co-Editor at Zorn.

The public agents at Martinique, St. Lucia, and Tobago, have been also nominated.

A grand military parade took place on the 5th June, on the ceremony of rededication to the 1st regiment of artillery the colours which had been suspended in the Temple of Mars, upon the 10th of March 1793, by the Convention of black troops, made the 10th of March 1793.

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to the regiment. The First Consul thus: "Officers and Sub-Officers of the regiment. It was in your ranks I saw the first lessons of the military art. I always observed your regiment-patriotic to the sentiments of honor, &c. &c. No prisoner could be more bravely or handsomely bettowed; and the result in the fertility of news, certainly the best mode of rendering such news interesting to a vast concourse of nations.

course of Public Instruction, proposed by the Government, has been agreed to by the Legation of the Republic.

original names of all the public places in France have been restored, and the use of the revolutionary appellations abolished.

reg the *Arctics* of the French Republic find one, which obliges merchants sailing for the Canaries to board passengers sent to them by government. They are to provide for passengers in the proportion of every 100 tons.

1. Year 13. The following letter was day received from the General in

St. Domingo.—"Head Quarters at the Cape, May 8.

General Minister.—I take the earliest opportunity of dispatching Citizen Bruyeres, d-de-Camp, to acquaint you with happy events which have re-established liberty throughout this fine and important country. You must have received notices by which I informed you of many occurrences which took place in the month of Germinal (March 22, 23). Beaten and dispersed in every way, terror filled the camps of the

Destitute of stores, and almost powder, they were reduced to submission. The arrival of the Legion on nothing and more gave me nothing. Christophe sent to inform me that always been a friend to the whites, Lucien qualities and information he seemed more worthy than any other colour; that all the Europeans had been in St. Domingo and near as to his principles and his conduct; at important circumstances, which and frequently decide the conduct of his character, had not left him to act as he could have wished; in which, that he was anxious to know if there still remained any hopes of for him. I returned, in answer, to the French people the door of peace was always left open; that the actions of men, and thus a people, whatever were its consequences, placed the responsibility of its actions by themselves, that, in fact, the

information received by me previous to my departure was personally favourable to him; and, in short, that if he was willing to place himself at my discretion, he would have reason to be satisfied.—He still hesitated. Several columns marched in pursuit of him, and some slight encounters took place. At length, Christophe apprised me that I had only to send him my orders. Those I sent were that he should repair alone to the Cape, dismiss all the working negroes whom he had still with him, and collect all the troops under his command. Every thing was punctually executed. More than 2000 inhabitants of the Cape, who were in the most distant *moreres*, have returned. His magazines and artillery are in our hands, and about 1200 troops of the line, whom he had still remaining, joined our troops. A part of them have been disarmed and sent to work at the plantations. The rest I retain in order to be incorporated with the national troops; the submission of Christophe completed the consolidation of Toussaint. He employed every means to acquaint me with the afflicting situation in which he was placed, and with what pain he saw hostilities continued without an object, and without an end. He added, that very unfortunate circumstances had already occasioned many calamities; but that, however great the force of the French army, he should still remain sufficiently strong and powerful to burn, ravage, and sell dearly a life, which had once been useful to the mother country. All these communications, frequently repeated, gave rise to profound reflections. Three-fourths of the Colony had this escaped the ravages of fire; and Toussaint and the Blacks, though they had done much mischief, and conducted the war with extreme barbarity, had never seen France, and, for twelve years, had received only false impressions of our force and our character. I caused Toussaint to be informed, that he had only to repair to the Cape, and that the hour of pardon might still return. Toussaint did not fail to profit by the permission I had given. He came to see me, entreated to be restored to favour, and took an oath of fidelity to France. I accepted his submission, and ordered him to repair to a plantation near Gonaïves, and never to leave it without my permission. I have placed Deslaines at a plantation near St. Marc. All the planters, who had been carried off, are returned. I shall cooperate with the colonial troops (such part of the trained blacks as I shall think fit to be entrusted with arms. The stores and pieces of artillery which they had dragged to the top of precipices, or concealed in the woods, are daily brought in. They had still more than a hundred. A new era commences. From all the *negres* and *colons* I have collected, I will

o the regiment. The First Consul thus: "Officers and Sub-Officers of a regiment. It was in your ranks I saw the first lessons of the military art. I always observed your regiment-patriotic to the sentiments of honor, &c. No soldier could be more bravely or handsomely bettowed; and the result in the fertility of news, certainly the best mode of rendering such news interesting to a vast concourse of readers.

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reg the *Arctes* of the French Revenue find one, which obliges merchants sailing for the Colonies, to on-board passengers sent to them by Government. They are to provide for passengers in the proportion of every 100 tons.

4. *Jan. 13.* The following letter is a day received from the General in

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then Minister.—I take the earliest opportunity of dispatching Citizen Bruyeres, d-de-Camp, to acquaint you with every event which have re-established liberty throughout this fine and important country. You must have received notices by which I informed you of many occurrences which took place in the month of Germinal (March 22, 23, &c.) beaten and dispersed in every way, terror filled the camps of the

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formation received by me previous to my departure was personally favourable to him; and, in short, that if he was willing to place himself at my discretion, he would have reason to be satisfied.—He still hesitated. Several columns marched in pursuit of him, and some slight encounters took place. At length, Christophe apprised me that I had only to send him my orders. Those I sent were that he should repair alone to the Cape, dismiss all the working negroes whom he had still with him, and collect all the troops under his command. Every thing was punctually executed. More than 2000 inhabitants of the Cape, who were in the most distant *morner*, have returned. His magazines and artillery are in our hands, and about 1200 troops of the line, whom he had still remaining, joined our troops. A part of them have been disarmed and sent to work at the plantations. The rest I retain in order to be incorporated with the national troops; the submission of Christophe completed the consolidation of Toussaint. He employed every means to acquaint me with the afflicting situation in which he was placed, and with what pain he saw hostilities continued without an object, and without an end. He added, that very unfortunate circumstances had already occasioned many calamities; but that, however great the force of the French army, he should still remain sufficiently strong and powerful to burn, ravage, and sell dearly a life, which had once been useful to the mother country. All these communications, frequently repeated, gave rise to profound reflections. Three-fourths of the Colony had still escaped the ravages of fire; and Toussaint and the Blacks, though they had done much mischief, and consulted the war with extreme hubbub, had never seen France, and, for twelve years, had received only false impressions of our force and our character. I caused Toussaint to be informed, that he had only to repair to the Cape, and that the hour of pardon might still return. Toussaint did not fail to profit by the permission I had given. He came to see me, entreated to be received in favour, and took an oath of fidelity to France. I accepted his submission, and ordered him to repair to a plantation near Gonaïves, and never to leave it without my permission. I have placed Dessalines at a plantation near St. Marc. All the platoon, who had been carried off, are returned. If that intercourse with the colonial troops (such part of the trained blacks as I shall think fit to be entrusted with arms. The stores and pieces of artillery which they have dragged to the top of precipices, or concealed in the woods, are daily brought in. They had still more than a hundred. A new era commences. From this the *Arctes* and *Arctes* Liberte, which will

will perceive that we are busily occupied with the internal administration of the country. The bad season has commenced; but the repose which the troops enjoy will enable us to pass it with the least possible loss. In consequence of your attention, we are abundantly supplied with provisions. Health and respect. (Signed) L. C. & C.

From the Supr. at the Cape, Nov. 8.

"The rebuilding of the Cape proceeds with a degree of activity which it is difficult to conceive. This city rises out of its ashes. I do not conceal the mischief which has been done in many districts of the Colony; but from the different official reports which I am now receiving, I am convinced that more than three-fourths of the Colony are entire. The districts of Annonimie, and all those of the South, the Blois, and Fort Liberté, are completely preserved. American vessels crowd our harbours with cargoes of flour, coal, and other materials for building. Citizen Pichon acquaints me that the Americans have shown much dissatisfaction with the measures taken by me on my arrival; but, in my opinion, they are wrong to speak of the past. There were some agents of the American Government with Touffaint, and they did not always give him the best advice. Muskets, guns, and powder, were furnished from the United States with increased activity, the moment the Preliminaries of Peace were known. It was therefore natural that I should take measure to procure this communication with the republic. Our Commissioners in America do not feel very much for the interest of the public Treasury; a paltry little brig, which you sent out, has cost 22,000 francs for repairs. Citizen Pichon, however, ought to know that the brig was not worth half that sum. The national trade also begins to tend me a few vessels. I have given orders for restoring the operation of the colonial system as far as possible. All vessels coming from France are exempted from every kind of import duty. They pay 10 per cent. on exportation: it would, perhaps, be advisable to diminish five only; but I shall wait for instructions from you on this point. This can no wise injure commerce, because you can, in the meantime, diminish in a like proportion the duties upon the trade from the West Indies. The Colony is also in a situation to receive such a commercial system of regulation as you may think proper. Should our large commercial towns take means for supplying our demands, we may in a short time restore the operation of the customs of 1784, relative to the Customs. I have further to request, that you will assure the First Consul that I have not for a moment lost sight of the direct instructions he gave me, as well as a public as in a commercial point of view, and that I shall regard the day when the national commerce alone will

be sufficient for the demands of St. Domingo, as a happy day for myself and the army; inasmuch as the initial war shall have for its result the triumph of commerce. I have sent the Duc de la Southern coast. Gen. Rochambeau is in the district of St. Marc. The whole of the army is entitled to my praise; but I ought to notice, in a more particular manner, the zeal, the firmness, and the services of Gen. Rochambeau. The activity of Bouché, the Chief Commissary or demerit, is also entitled to eulogium.—Heath and respect. (Signed) L. C. & C.

Extract of a Letter from the Cape.

"The news of the Peace has brought Touffaint to reason; the whole mind is pacified. The Chiefs have submitted to the laws of the Republic. I yesterday saw Touffaint at the house of Gen. Latoré, and I saw a man. All that he said was well considered; he has good sense, policy, and a great habit of command. Touffaint is very superior to all robbers of color whom I have seen. They have formed a very wrong idea of him in Europe."

In a letter from Gen. Latoré to Touffaint, he tells him, that a vest of cotton shall be thrown over every thing that he passed prior to his arrival at St. Domingo. "With regard to yourself," he observes, "you desire repose, and you desire it. After a man has borne not for several years the burthen of the government of St. Domingo, I apprehend he needs repose. I leave you at liberty to retire on the vicinity of your habitations you please. I rely so much on the attachment you bear to the colony of St. Domingo, as to believe that you will employ the moments of leisure you may have in your retreat, in communicating to me your views respecting the means to be taken to make agriculture and commerce again flourish."

To this letter is subjoined a notice, which repeats the eulogium of Touffaint and his colleagues.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dr. A. Fothergill, of Bath, has been lately presented by the Board of Agriculture with a very elegant Soufflet, accompanied by an unanimous vote of Thanks, for his Essay on an important subject in Agriculture.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The City, June 3.

About 2 this afternoon, a tremendous fire broke out at a warehouse in Great Abchurch-lane, Goodman's Fields, supposed to be occasioned by a candle being left burning near some straw, which was to be used for the horses. The fire was very violent, and the flames were seen at a distance of several miles. The fire was extinguished by the firemen, but the damage was considerable. The goods were all lost, and the building was a total ruin. The fire was very violent, and the flames were seen at a distance of several miles. The fire was extinguished by the firemen, but the damage was considerable. The goods were all lost, and the building was a total ruin.

ding any further; but the damage is very great.—This was “the house, first founded by one Odel, built, in an expensive manner, in 1737, but suppressed by the Act for licensing places of dramatick entertainment. It was supported at length by an evasion; during which Garrick entered himself of the Inn, and drew a crowd of nobility and gentry, whose carriages filled the space from Temple-bar to Whitechapel.”—*Pennant’s London*, page 250.—

fell into disuse, it was converted into a warehouse, and, as filled with cotton was thus completely destroyed.

Monday, May 24.

A splendid entertainment was this evening at the Mansion-house by the Mayor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Brethren of the Antient Lodge of Freemasons. After the Prince had been opened in the Egyptian Hall, as Grand Master, attended by the greater part of its Members, the company were conducted by a band of music into an adjoining apartment, where a magnificent supper was served up, consisting of the delicacies of the season, and decorated with many appropriate emblems of Masonry, tastefully designed, and correctly executed. On each end and sides of the table were six ornamental dishes, formed in the shape of Masonic Hieroglyphicks. In the centre was placed a large Masonic table, white and gold, six feet high, raised on eight elegant pillars, supporting a pediment, and Glory, with Masonic armaments to it, were two large globes inlaid with four marble pillars, upon which were the letters I and B suspended. On each side were figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, with the Sun, Moon, and other emblems of Masonry, Red together, with the Prince’s plume, and Master; the arms of the British Empire, and a scroll, recording its motto, *desperandum—Auspice Teucri.*—

Smaller and other ornaments were very well arranged, and not only gratified those who were most learned in the mysteries, but also others, who were unacquainted with its mysteries, and had been invited to see the tables. Among the Personages who partook of this Feast, were the Swedish Ambassador, Harington, Murray, Mountmorris, Hyde Park, Hayes Macumara, S. M. M. M. D. Darell, Colonel Stewart, Mr. Harcourt; the two Sheriffs; Melrose, Marshall, Mayrick, Harrison, Lanez, Shum, Wilkinson, Dawes, Galley, Grenfell, Cassell, Blackman, Barre, &c.

Thursday, June 10.

This day the arch over the sinking pier of the London Bridge was opened, the presence of Surveyors and Architects

might go down, and examine the state of this wonderful cavity. This enquiry took place every seven years, as may be seen by the date of the last opening, which is yet to go down, which was on the same day in 1795. This improvement on Bridge Architecture was the work of the learned Dr. Stukeley, and conducted by Mr. Jeff, the Architect of that beautiful bridge. After the Committee had passed their report on the exterior and interior, the inquisitive and curious passengers were permitted to descend the ladder, to gratify the mind, on paying the workmen six pence. A Correspondent, who went down, says, he was most agreeably surprised with the unexpected size of the arch, its dignity and grandeur. The first space on which you stand, is the centre of the pier; on each hand are the rising crowns of the two arches resting on this pier, which is the fifth from the Westminster shore; and about 18 feet above where you stand, is the crown or soffit of the great arch, rising from the centre of the adjoining pier, and carrying this bridge from the fourth to the sixth pier; so that, by this arch of Dr. Stukeley, the fifth may be removed, and not injure the bridge in any degree. The hexagonal angles of the two ends of this chamber, which is 15 yards wide, are also hollow; and, indeed, it is in the South angle or recess in which the ladder is fixed to descend; near the bottom of which is a small opening, to permit fresh air to pass through this chamber, to fan and ventilate its perpendicular walls and roof. The workmen reckoned this the seventh time this large stone has been removed from the top of the arch since the bridge was built. In case of necessary repairs, the North recess or angle may also be opened; but, from one opening, there was no want of light after a short stay.—There is a description of this mode of constructing arches, accompanied by a plate, in our vol. XXX. p. 364. This paper was presented to the Royal Society, and written by Dr. Stukeley, wherein he recommends this, which he calls *interlaced arch*, to form all the arches of bridges; so that, should one pier sink, or give way, the two next adjoining will render the whole safe.

Monday, June 18.

This day his Majesty went, in the usual state, to the House of Peers; where, in a short but excellent speech (which will be given in due course in a future number) he was pleased to prorogue the Parliament.

The Speaker also addressed an admirable speech to the Sovereign, which we shall not fail to preserve hereafter.

Tuesday, June 29.

This day was issued the Royal Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament.

* This bridge was opened on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 18, 1795.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, INVALIDS. Ensign Francis Jan. 5. **White,** from the invalids at Plymouth, to be ensign in Capt. Rogers's independent company of invalids in the Tower of London, *vice* M^r Rogers, exchanged. Ensign John M^rGregor, from the invalids in the Tower of London, to be ensign in the (late M^r Butler's) independent company of invalids at Plymouth, *vice* White, exchanged.—**Brow.** Capt. Alex. Bryce, of the royal engineers, to be major in the army.

War-office, Jan. 16. Barracks. Jn. Flynn, esq. late captain-lieutenant in the Royals, to be barrack-master of Strathmore, in Nova Scotia, *vice* Ogden, retired.

War-office, Jan. 26. Hospital-pass. Apothecary Wm. Warcup, to be garrison-lieutenant in the island of Martinique, *vice* Thompson, promoted. Surgeon W. A. Burke, from the 37th foot, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Warcup.

War-office, Feb. 6. Staff. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, of the 36th foot, to be brigadier-general in the army serving in the Mediterranean only. Thomas Aker Collins, esq. to be commissary of accounts in British North America.—**Hospital-pass.** Assistant-inspector Alex. Robertson to be deputy-inspector of hospitals to the forces. Surgeon Adair Blackwell, from the 50th foot, to be surgeon to the forces, *vice* Ward, promoted. To be apothecaries to the forces: Surgeon Thomas Role, from the 45th foot, *vice* Findlay, dec.; Surgeon Michael Egan, from the 79th foot; Surgeon Fletcher Webb, from the 2d foot.—**Barracks.** Robert Collier, esq. late captain in the Scotch brigade, to be barrack-master in Great Britain, *vice* Marshall, retired.

War-office, Feb. 9. Barracks. Capt. Jn. Taylor, of the 29th ft. to be major in the army.

War-office, Feb. 16. Staff. Horner Bruce, esq. advocate, to be deputy-judge-advocate and clerk of the courts martial in North Borneo, *vice* Tylor, appointed to a seat in the Court of Session.—**Hospital-pass.** Garrison-lieutenant — M^rDonall, of the island of St. Lucia, to be garrison-surgeon of Antigua, *vice* Matthews, removed to the same staff.

St. James's, Feb. 24. Henry Bentinck, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the islands of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other of the islands commonly called the Grenadines, as lie to the Northward of the island of Carriacou, in America, took the usual oath, administered to be taken by the governors of his Majesty's plantations.

Whitehall, Feb. 27. Affection Baron Curzon, created Viscount Curzon, of Penn, co. Buckingham.

War-office, March 9. Staff. Lieut.-col. Keimel. Alexander Murray, of the Coldstream hussars, to be deputy-inspector

in his Majesty's George Lord Rivers, created Viscount Rivers, of Soudley castle, co. Gloucester, with remainder to Gen. Sir William Augustus Pitt (brother of Lord Rivers), and his heirs-male, and to the heirs-male successively of Port Beckford, of Stapleton, co. Dorset, *esq.* by Louisa Beckford, his late wife, deceased (daughter of the 1st Lord Rivers).

War-office, March 20. Barracks. Col. Peter Frederick Count de Mestun, to be major-general in the army.

Whitehall, March 20. Rev. James Macqueen, presented to the church and parish of North Uist, in the presbytery and island of Uist, *vice* Allan Macquenn, dec. Rev. John Macquenn, in the church and parish of Garloch, in the presbytery of L. Carron, and county of Ross, *vice* Macquenn, dec. Rev. James Smith, to the church and parish of Erromouth, in the presbytery of Clunside, and county of Berwick, *vice* Todd, dec. Rev. Patrick McHale, to the church and parish of Conrie, in the presbytery of Auchtermuchty, and county of Perth, *vice* M^rDiarmid, dec.

Whitehall, March 21. Rev. — Kennedy, presented to the church and parish of Apperchilly, in the presbytery of Louchington, and county of Ross, *vice* Rev. John Macquenn, translated to the church and parish of Garloch.

St. James's, March 24. George Earl of Essex, appointed baronet-lieutenant of the county of Hereford, *vice* Viscount Beaumont, dec.

Whitehall, March 24. General Sir Ralph Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. named governor of Gibraltar, *vice* Gen. —, dec.

Whitehall, March 27. Sir James Campbell, knight, appointed his Majesty's secretary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark. Francis —, esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation at the same court; Charles Fenwick, esq. to be his Majesty's second secretary.—A pointment of Andrew Calder Gisle, esq. to be his Majesty's secretary at London, approved.

Whitehall, March 27. Hospital-pass. Wm. M. D. inspector of hospitals, to be principal medical officer of the hospitals in the city of Wight, *vice* Jackson, retired.

Whitehall, April 6. Rev. George Mathew, M. A. recommended by his Majesty to be chosen dean of the interspersed church of York, *vice* Fountayne, dec.—Joseph White, D. D. appointed University of Oxford.

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Dunmoyne, June 5. Lieut.-gen. Wm. Gifford, to be commander of all his Majesty's land forces serving in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee islands, and in the island of Trinidad.

War-office, June 12. Garrison. Major the Hon. Wm. Grey, of the 17th foot, to be lieutenant-governor of Chester, vice Gann, decd.—The undermentioned officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by seniority in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only: To be major-generals, Colonel William Gent; and Thomas Nicholls; to be colonels, Lieut.-col. John Orr; to be lieutenant-colonels, Majors Robert Bell, Tredway Clarke, Richard Howley, and Andrew Ogle; to be majors, Captains Jn. Morris, Thomas Hayes, Walter C. Leonard, Colin Mackenzie, George Sharpe, and Arthur Forrest.

Whitehall, June 15. Mary, which of Downshire, widow of Arthur, esq. of Downshire, created a viscountess of the United Kingdom, by Sandys, baronet of Onslow, with remainder to her son William-Hill (commonly called Lord Arthur), second son of the said Arthur and Marquis of Downshire, by the said Mary his wife; also, to the third, fourth, or fifth sons and, in default of their issue, to her eldest son, the present Marquis of Downshire.

Whitehall, June 15. His Grace Hugh Duke of Devonshire, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland, and the cities appointed to be taken thereupon, at Northumberland-house.

St. James's, June 16. William L.L. Lowther, appointed lord-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland; and the Earl of Lonsdale, decd. took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon.

Dunmoyne, June 18. Lord Whitworth, appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French Republic; and James Talbot, esq. to be secretary to that embassy.

Whitehall, June 20. Rev. John Marshall, M.A. promoted to the rectory of Orsett, co. Essex, vacant by the translation of Dr. Beidon, bishop of Gloucester, to the see of Bath and Wells.

War-Office, June 22. Brevet Col. Marcus Donaworth, on the half-pay of the late 135th foot, to be brigadier-general in the Windward and Leeward Charibbee islands. To be majors in the army: Capt. David Douglas, late of the Scotch brigade; Capt. Colin Dundas Graham, late of ditto; Capt. Alexander Scott, late of ditto; Capt. John Cameron, late of ditto; and Capt. Jas. Urquhart, late of ditto.—To be lieutenant-col. George Murray, of ditto. To be adjutant-general of the 1st in the Leeward Glodflanes, resigned.

Whitehall, June 22. Right Rev. Samuel Horsley, D.D. translated to the see of Exeter, vice Dr. Blyth, decd.—M.A. to be a prebendary of St. Paul's, diocese of London, vice Hargreaves, decd.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

*R*EV. James Evans, B.D. master of the City-school at Salisbury, to be master of the City-school, vice Dr. Skinner. Rev. John Griffiths, elected headmaster of the King's school at Rochester, Kent. Rev. Wm. Thompson, M.A. assistant-master in the school of Louth, elected master of Allard school, co. Lincoln, vice Mr. R. S. Skillem, M.A. elected headmaster of Crypt grammar-school, Leicester.

Whitehall, June 22. Henry St. John Hallen, M.A. rector of Quarrington, co. Lincoln, elected master of the free grammar-school of Peterborough, vice Heyrick, resigned.

Whitehall, June 22. Edward Connelton, M.A. Fellow of college, elected professor of poetry in University of Oxford, vice Hurd, decd. Dr. Fitzwilliam, elected high sheriff of the borough of Hull.

Whitehall, June 22. Earl of Effingham, elected high sheriff of Lancashire, vice Lord Biddulph, decd. Lord Eldon, elected a governor of the Bank of England, vice Lord Kenyon, decd. Dr. Baillie, assistant-physician to Guy's hospital, appointed physician to the infirmary, Dr. Saunders, resigned; and Dr. James, formerly physician to the Northern hospital, chosen assistant-physician to Guy's hospital.

Whitehall, June 22. Richard Powell, elected physician to the infirmary hospital, vice Dr. Lushington, decd. Ward Allen, esq. elected principal of the school of Chipping, vice Gregory, decd. Smith, one of the masters in Chancery, appointed assistant-general to the office of Chancery, vice Walker, decd.

Whitehall, June 22. Thomas Wright Vaughan, esq. appointed one of the justices for the city and Liberty of Westminster, vice his father, resigned. Mrs. Coffin, esq. the dramatic writer, named assistant-secretary to the E. India Company, vice Maddocks, decd.

Whitehall, June 22. William Adam, esq. elected counsel in the India Company, vice Ross, decd. John Owen Parr, elected Treasurer of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, vice Sheppard, decd.

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- Rev. Morgan Lewis, Great Sampford with Hampstead V. Essex, *vice* Hale.
- Rev. Henry Plimley, M. A. St. Leonard V. Shoreditch.
- Rev. Robert Savage, M. A. Hartford V. co. Devon.
- Rev. George Walleit, Berrow perpetual curacy, co. Worc. *vice* Wheeler, resigned.
- Rev. Edward Burton Barker, B. A. Bazon R. Suffolk.
- Rev. Timothy Napleton, M. A. North Bovey R. Devon, *vice* Lock, dec.
- Rev. John-David Perkins, M. A. St. Lawrence R. in Exeter.
- Rev. W. Waters, curate of Stebbington, co. Northampton, Dunby R. co. Lincoln.
- Rev. Thomas Cule, of Daventry, Long Buckby V. co. Northampton.
- Rev. Henry-Edmund Hill, B. D. Fenny-Compton R. co. Warwick.
- Rev. Thomas Boucher, Wythol-Florey R. co. Cornwall.
- Rev. George Barrington, M. A. to the eleventh or golden prebend of Durham, *vice* Weston, dec.
- Rev. T. A. Atwood, elected lecturer of St. Margaret's, Westminster.
- Rev. Henry Jackson Close, M. A. Bognor R. Suffex, *vice* Greenwood, resigned.
- Rev. Charles Moss, M. A. canon of Wells, Whitchurch Canoniconum V. Dorset.
- Rev. W. Hunt, M. A. Cistle-Cary living, and Rev. Mr. Phillott, Wooksey V. both ex. Somerset, and both *vice* Moss.
- Rev. Samuel James, Alerton living, co. Somerset, *vice* Hunt.
- Rev. C. Ashfield, M. A. Stewkley V. co. Bucks.
- Rev. Launcelot Sharpe, M. A. licensed to the perpetual curacy of Allhallows Stayning, Mark-lane, London.
- Rev. Abraham Jobson, M. A. vicar of Wincewood, co. Leicester, Wisbech St. Peter's living, with St. Mary annexed, in the Isle of Ely. *vice* Rev. Caesar Morgan, D. D. promoted to Stretham R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Swaine, dec.
- Rev. John Sheepshanks, M. A. Trinity living, Leeds, *vice* Capps, dec.; and Wyke-would V. co. Leic. *vice* Jobson, resigned.
- Rev. Charles Stead Hope, B. A. St. Aldmound V. Derby. *vice* Manlove, dec.
- Rev. Sharrad Becher, M. A. elected a vicar-choral of the collegiate church of Southwell, *vice* Case, dec.
- Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. appointed clerk in orders of the parish of Chelsea, Middlesex, *vice* Garsiner, dec.
- Rev. Thomas Chambers Wilkinson, All Saints R. and St. Peter's V. consolidated, Stamford, co. Lincoln.
- Rev. Thomas Thomas, M. A. curate of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, Tidham V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Davis, dec.
- Rev. Thomas Aubrey Howard, Yatton R. Berks, *vice* Bellin, dec. —
- PAINT. MAC. Jan, 1802.
- Rev. Jn. Higgins, Bacton V. co. Hereford.
- Rev. J. C. Leake, Barningham Parva R. co. Suffolk.
- Rev. George Wasey, M. A. Whittington R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Thomas, dec.
- Rev. John Turner, Sherston Magna V. with Aldington curacy annexed, Wilts.
- Rev. Dr. Harding, of Sakhill, to a prebend of Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Hand, dec.
- Rev. Dr. Knox, master of Tunbridge school, Rampton Crays R. Essex, *vice* Chamberlayne, resigned.
- Rev. J. F. Mucklestone, prebendary of Lichfield, Wykenbury V. co. Chester, *vice* Swinnerton, dec.
- Rev. Henry Bond Fowler, M. A. Tredington perpetual curacy, co. Gloucester, *vice* Robinson, dec.; and Elmstone-Hardwick V. in the same county.
- Rev. Richard-Thomas Gough, M. A. Blakeney with Crickethorpe and Langham Parva R. and Cley next the Sea R. Norfolk, *vice* Thomlinson, dec.
- Rev. Martin Nogg, Little Shelford R. co. Cambridge.
- Rev. George Moore, M. A. to a prebendal-stall in Canterbury cathedral.
- Rev. John Williams, M. A. Plaxtol perpetual curacy, Kent.
- Rev. Wm Hicks, rector of Little Braxted, Essex, Grew Marlow V. Bucks.
- Rev. Thomas Place, LL. B. Kirklington R. co. York.
- Rev. Samuel Wix, M. A. Inworth R. Essex, *vice* Bull, dec.
- Rev. T. Boardillon, M. A. Fensington cum Hilton V. co. Huntingd. *vice* Cook, dec.
- Rev. John Fearon, Painstwick V. co. Gloucester.
- Rev. Mr. Griffith, West Grinstead and Plaford RR. Wilts.
- Rev. Moses Dodd, M. A. appointed master of Chichester school, with Eastworth chapelry and a prebend annexed.
- Rev. Rob. Farrington, M. A. St. George in the East R. Middlesex, *vice* Mayo, dec.
- Rev. John Owen, M. A. St. Benedict and St. Peter R. Paul's wharf, London.
- Rev. E. Northey, Nether Sawrey V. co. Somerset.
- Rev. Robert Davers, B. A. Bradfield St. George R. with Rushbrooke annexed, co. Suffolk, *vice* Wright, dec.
- Rev. W. M. Whalley, M. A. Witham Abbey donative, Essex.
- Rev. J. Brown, M. A. Ilkerton V. co. Derby.
- Rev. John Helt, M. A. vicar of Wrangby, co. Lincoln, Gringly-on-the-Hill living, co. Nottingham.
- Rev. Edward Vaughan, St. Martin and All Saints V. Leicester, *vice* Gregory, dec.
- Rev. John Rampton, of Doncaster, Ackworth R.; and the Rev. George Deane, of Ely, M. A. Ampleforth prebend, in York cathedral; both *vice* Newman, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Joseph Dixie Churchill, M. A. *Blickling R. Norfolk.*
 Rev. Marmaduke Wilkinson, B. A. *Newton R. Suffolk.*
 Rev. Robert A. Ingram, B. D. *Segrave R. co. Leicester, vice Thwaite, dec.*
 Rev. J. Newling, *Ditchingham R. Norfolk, vice Maffay, dec.*
 Rev. J. F. Bohun, St. Michael South *Eleham perpetual curacy.*
 Rev. J. L. Warren, M. A. *Werdmore V. co. Somerset.*
 Rev. James Phelps, M. A. *Alderley R. co. Gloucester.*
 Rev. Matthew Suttee, M. A. *rector of North Cerney, to a prebendal stall in Gloucester cathedral, vice Dr. White, resigned.*
 Rev. Thomas Ludd, B. D. *Brompton-Regis V. co. Somerset.*
 Rev. William Cooper, M. A. *West Rains R. co. Lincoln.*
 Rev. M. Dodd, M. A. *Highley prebend, in Gloucester cathedral, to which is annexed the prebendal school of Chichester.*
 Rev. Joseph Rudlock, M. A. *Afarth V. co. York, vice Ellis, dec.*
 Rev. Mr. Graves, aged 37, *rector of Claverton, near Bath, Crocombe living, co. Somerset.*
 Rev. Thomas Kidd, M. A. *second master of Merchant Tailors' school, St. James R. Garlick Lane, London.*
 Rev. Thomas Mills, *elected lecturer of St. Olave, Hart-street, London.*
 Rev. John Ion, *Rutton and Lowthorpe perpetual curacies, co. York.*
 Rev. Charles-Robert Marshall, B. D. *Hanworth V. co. Lincoln.*
 Rev. D. Everard, M. A. *Burnham-Thorpe R. co. Norfolk, vice Nelson, dec.*
 Rev. Edw. Roud, *Dittisham liv. Devon.*
 Rev. George Glover, B. A. *Waterford-Stratford R. Bucks.*
 Rev. Charles Turner, M. A. *Wendover V. co. Bucks.*
 Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, M. A. *Driffeld precentorship and prebend, in York cathedral, vice Rev. Henry Forster Mills, appointed chancellor of the said cathedral, on the resignation of the Rev. Geo. Markham, promoted to York deanery.*
 Rev. Samuel Henshall, M. A. *Stratford Bow R. co. Middlesex.*
 Rev. Wm. Carey, M. A. and Rev. Limplugh Wickham Hird, M. A. *to prebendal stalls in York cathedral.*
 Rev. Thomas Penton, *curate of Upwell, Norfolk, Bampton V. co. Wiltshire, vice Walker, resigned.*
 Rev. Wm. Hardman Jane, D. D. *Trevington R. co. Worcester.*
 Rev. Robert A. Beck, M. A. *installed prebend of Tockerington, in York cathedral, vice Ford, dec.*
 Rev. David Hughes, B. D. *fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, elected principal of that society, vice Hoare, dec.*

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. C. Buresford, M. A. *and Sagulby, co. Lincoln, to hold worth R. co. Warwick.*
 Rev. Edward White, M. A. *to hold V. with the chancellor of Langport, co. together with West C. and R. St.*
 Rev. Charles Fowler, M. A. *to hold leston V. with Easton V. both co. H.*
 Rev. George Croft, D. D. *lecturer Martin's, Birmingham, to hold Ten with Arnccliffe V. both co. York.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER

March **DRURY-LANE.**
 16. *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*—Th
 13. *The Duenna*—The Anatomist
 20. *Venue Preserve*—*Virgin Un*
 22. *Pizarro*—*The Mock Doctor*
 23. *Antaxerxes*—*Wim's Dope?*
 25. *The Winter's Tale*—*Virgin Un*
 27. *The Duenna*—*The Liar*
 29. *The Winter's Tale*—*My Grand*
 30. *Ditto*—*The Mock Doctor*
April 1. *Antaxerxes*—*The Homage*
 3. *The Winter's Tale*—*The Sings*
 5. *The Country Girl*—*Hurquo*
 6. *Love in a Village*—*The Lying*
 7. *Redemption*
 8. *The Winter's Tale*—*The Devil*
 9. *Selection of Sacred Music*
 10. *Antaxerxes*—*Three Weeks after*
 12. *The Orphan*—*Harlequin Am*
 19. *Pizarro*—*The Spauld Child*
 21. *The Winter's Tale*—*The An*
 22. *The Fashionable Friends*—*The D*
 23. *Ditto*—*Who's the Dope?*
 24. *The Rivals*—*The Craz*
 26. *Antaxerxes*—*Harlequin Am*
 27. *Pizarro*—*The Duffer and Ap*
 28. *The Winter's Tale*—*The Dev*
 29. *No performance; proclamation*
 30. *Apogee*—*Three Weeks after*
May 1. *The West Indian*—*Virgin Un*
 3. *Macbeth*—*The Wedding Day*
 4. *Algonah*—*The Mock Doctor*
 5. *The Winter's Tale*—*The Sab*
 6. *The clandestine Marriage*—*Ti*
 7. *Rule a Wife and Have a Wh*
 8. *Algonah*—*The Wedding Day*
 10. *The Way to Keep Him*—*Th*
 11. *The Winter's Tale*—*Adrian*
 12. *She Would and She Would Be*
 13. *Algonah*—*The Virgin Un*
 14. *As You Like It*—*Free 10, Th*
 15. *Winter's Tale*—*Wedding Day*
 17. *The Tender Husband*—*The C*
 18. *A Trip to Scarborough*—*Ad*
 19. *The Winter's Tale*—*The An*
 20. *Algonah*—*The Mock Doctor*
 21. *The Way to Keep Him*—*Th*
 22. *Much Ado about Nothing*—*Th*
 24. *School for Scandal*—*Adrian*
 25. *The Way to Keep Him*—*The S*
 26. *Antaxerxes*—*Who's the Dope?*
 27. *Tu*—*Stylaster the Life Saving Ship*

a member of the Court of Westminster for a long period; and succeeded to the office of high constable on the resignation of Mr. Daniel Jones, in 1731 (see our vol. II. p. 726). An unmarried sister of his, Dorothy Rawlinson, died a few years ago, at a very advanced age, and left a considerable fortune to her nephew aforesaid, who, having long conducted an extensive and lucrative line of business with success, was considered very rich. He has left two daughters, the eldest of whom is married to Capt. Corner, in the East India trade, and the other to Mr. Rivers, surgeon, in Spring-gardens, Charing-cross.

P. 280. The late Mr. Jolliffe's will has just been proved. It is accompanied by six codicils, all of which, except the last, together with the will, are written by himself upon loose half-sheets of paper, or the backs of letters. He has left the bulk of his fortune to his eldest son, Hy'ton Jolliffe, esq.; and 10,000*l.* to his youngest, William-John Jolliffe; and 300*l.* for the creation of a *usufruct*. His eldest son is his sole executor. The last codicil was made after his accident; he was only able to sign it with his mark, which was for the purpose of adding 500*l.* to a former legacy of the same amount to his youngest son.

P. 469, b. for Clenard, read Clenard.

P. 470, b. Marthe Morgan, esq. was one of the commissioners of the Hackney Coach Office, and author of an essay on the character of Falstaff; and formerly private secretary to Lord Shelburne.

Ibid. for Madaw, r. My'ow.

P. 472. Ann Hamilton, Countess-Dowager of Roden, was the eldest daughter of James Earl of Clarendon, by Lady Henrietta Bertinck, daughter of William Earl of Portland. She was born 1730; and the Princess of Orange stood as sponsor. In 1772 she married Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden, of Ireland, by whom she was mother of the present gallant Earl, who distinguished himself in the late rebellion. On the death of her brother, the late Earl of Clarendon (who left no issue by his late Grace, daughter of Thomas Lord Foley, Baron of Kilkenny), her ladyship became the representative of the Hamiltons Earls of Clarendon; and in her right Lord Roden enjoys the estates of that family.

P. 474, b. for "many claimant," r. "every claimant."

P. 475, a. Dr. James Mackintosh Adair is recorded in the first volume of Philip Thicknesse's *Memories*, 1784, in the least of which are some curious traits in the best style of this writer. The episode is justly due to the name of Thicknesse deserves some farther notice of the author of a scandalous pamphlet which seems to reproach Mr. T. of course, a character he does not appear to merit.

in a... an eminent attorney...
b... lower with Mr. K...
the county of...
who rather humble, his honorable position...
and steady pursuit in business...
in saying, with Arthur in "The Road...
Stratagem," "We are the men of law...
merit, who can bring our fortune out of...
ourselves." He came early to life in Lon-
don, where he spent his first years with Mr.
Charles Ashmole, attorney; and when he
master died, he courted his widow, whom
he afterwards married, and she survived
her 5 years. See our vol. LXXVII. p. 12.

Ibid. for "one of the ganglions," r. "one of the ganglions."

P. 476, l. 19, r. "After a lingering and painful illness, aged 67, the widow of John Hinde, esq. of Longham-hall, Essex, was aged Dec. 11, 1780. She was once married to Henry Thayer, esq. of Longham, and commissioner of the excise, who died Dec. 9, 1787, being married four of Thayer, esq. struggled to his death, who left him the manor of Longham, which is left to his niece."

Ibid. l. 32. Mr. Jacob Harrison, in the middle part of his life, made two voyages to the Indies; for more than 40 years he worked on the city of Amsterdam mail boat; and four years before his death it was strong enough to carry water through the streets; and died at the age of 100.

BIRTHS.

May 21. A T. Edmund, Suff. the wife of Dr.

Rev. Cooper Willoughby, esq.

27. The wife of Jn. Dean, Presb. esq. in

28. In Weymouth-street, Portman-place,

the wife of Jn. Anst. Hesselius, esq. ad.

29. The wife of Captain Owey, of the

royal navy, a daughter.

31. In York-place, Portman-square, the

wife of ———, Esq. a daughter.

Lady, in Dublin, the lady of Sir Richard

Steele, born a son and heir.

The wife of Ralph Tew, esq. of Tim,

a daughter.

The wife of Alex. Rastall, of Bap-

leach, in Saddleworth, esq. Salop. the

son, baptised Longham, Essex, and Jack,

with the mother, likely to do well.

number is himself a twin, and he

before delivered of twins.

At Wallingbury-place, Essex, the wife of

Arthur Hordley, esq. a son, born dead.

At his house in Boker-street, Portman-

square, the wife of Jn. Hawkley, esq. ad.

In Canton-street, Mayfair, the wife of

at Holman, esq. born Jan.

—, the wife of

—, the wife of

—, the wife of

—, the wife of

—, the wife of

—, the wife of

—, the wife of

5. In Grafton-street, Lady Charlotte Duncanson, a daughter.

6. In Jermyn-street, the wife of George Torrance, esq. a daughter.

7. At his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-square, Lady Petre, a son.

8. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Major Dayson, a son.

9. In Piccadilly, the wife of Thomas Anson, esq. M.P. a daughter who died in a few hours.

10. In Lincoln's inn-fields, the wife of Henry Hulme, esq. a son.

11. In Henry-street, Dublin, Lady Emily Henry, a son and heir.

12. In Palace-yard, the lady of the Speaker of the House of Commons, a son.

13. At the house of John Woolmore, esq. in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, the wife of Joshua S. S. Smith, esq. of Hampton-court-green, a son.

14. At Chichester, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, a son.

15. In Upper Seymour-street, the wife of T. Nisbet, esq. a son.

16. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of the Rev. John Brumston Stane, of Foston-hall, Essex, a daughter.

17. In Broad-street, the wife of Mr. Newman, a son.

18. The lady of Sir Gen. Cayley, bart. a son.

19. At Trenham, the Marchioness of Worcester, a son.

20. The lady of Sir David Carnegie, bart. of Southwick in Scotland, a son.

21. In St. James-street, Piccadilly, Lady Pellam, a son and heir.

22. At the house of Sir Wm. Ruth, the wife of Basil Montague, esq. a son.

23. In Portland-place, the lady of Sir John C. Milgrew, bart. a son.

24. At Wilhamstown, to Essex, the wife of Capt. W. Moore, a son.

25. At St. James-street, the wife of Edmund Wigley, esq. M.P. a daughter.

26. At his house in Somers-town, the wife of Nicola Piralle, esq. a son and two daughters, who, with the mother, are all likely to die well.

27. Mrs. H. Johnston, of Covent-garden theatre, a son; and Mrs. Gibbs, also of that theatre, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1801. **A**T Duncanson, in the East-Indiaman, C. S. Moberg, esq. (eldest son of C. T. Moberg, of West Hartington, in the county of Durham, esq.) to Miss Moberg, daughter of Sir Wm. Moberg, bart. of Lancashire.

1802. **May 27.** Mr. W. G. Rice, of the House of Commons, to Miss F. Davies, of Grafton-street, Bloomsbury.

Lord Viscount Sydney, to Lady Charlotte Clements.

3. Major Adolphus Hercuber, the deputy-adjutant general to the forces at Minorca, to the eldest daughter of Charles Turner, esq. of Charlton-place, Kent.

20. At Dublin, by special licence, R. P. Dundas, son of Gen. Ralph D. to Miss Marianne La Touche, dau. of John La T. esq.

31. Rev. A. Brodie, M.A. to Miss Walter, dau. of John W. esq. of Teedington.

June 1. At Tottenham, Mr. R. F. Parflew, surgeon, to Miss Lucretia Wilmot, dau. of the late Mr. J. W. of that parish.

2. Hon. Mr. Wellesley, brother to the Marquis W. to Lady E. Cadogan, daughter of the Earl of C.

3. Col. Bayley Wallis, M.P. for Ilchester, to the widow of the late Col. Bolville, of the guards.

4. At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. David Saville, to Miss Petre, dau. of Martin P. esq. commissary to the forces in Portugal.

5. Capt. Corne, of the royal navy, to Miss Seales, of East Acton.

6. Lieut.-col. Manley Power, of the 20th foot, to Miss Coulson, of York-place.

7. John Springett Harvey, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Lightfoot, of Berners-street, relict of the Rev. John L. author of the "Flora Scotica."

8. Sir George Stuart Mackenzie, bart. of Cull, to Miss Mary McLeod, fifth dau. of Donald M.L. esq. of Genies, in Scotland.

9. J. Ruffell, esq. of Camberwell-grove, to Miss Foster, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

10. At St. Pancras, Rev. Edward Goddard, of Cliff-Pond, Wilts, to the only daughter of the late Edward Baynton, esq. and sister of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

11. Francis Trench, esq. of Dublin, to the youngest daughter of the late James Nelson, esq. of Surewbury.

12. Hon. James Abercrombie, third son of the late Sir Ralph A. to Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Egerton L. esq. of High Leigh and Twynlow, co. Chester.

13. Hon. and Rev. Walter Hutchinson Aiton, to the eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Haines, vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

14. Thomas Creevey, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Ord, of Great Camberland place.

15. Capt. Henry Ligon Ball, of the royal navy, to Miss Charlotte Foster, of Power-place.

16. John Hareck, esq. late lieutenant in the 28th light dragoons, to Mrs. Jenkins, widow of David J. esq. of Birmingham.

17. At Brighton, the Rev. John Sharpe, of N. field, Sussex, to Miss Petrie, of Brixton common, Surrey.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hensley, esq. to the Hon. Archibald Pelham, 4th dau. of Lord Yarborough.

19. Edward Cook, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Fidler, of Mo. Lake, Surrey.

20. At Hampstead, Mr. Henry Siddons, of Covent-garden theatre (son of the celebrated Mrs. S.) to Miss Murray, daughter of Mr. M. both likewise of that theatre.

21. At Hampstead, John North Baydall, esq. to Miss Oddie, daughter of John O. esq. of Argyle-street.

DEATHS.

1800. **JOHN**, Thomas, and Richard, sons of the Rev. Richard Glover, of Dean's-yard, Westminster, were all cut off in the space of seven months, and he succeeded at Barking, Essex.

June 2. Aged 54. Mr Thomas Richards, late a reman to Mr. Thomas Prynny, of Loxford-hall, in the parish of Barking.

1811. March 4. On his passage from Gorée to St. Jago, Capt. Watts, of his Majesty's ship *Osprey*, after an illness of five months, aged 45 years, 32 of which he had spent in the navy. He was one of Capt. Cook's officers in his first voyage, and was taken ill whilst on board by some of the natives of the islands he visited in the course of the voyage.

July 7. At Berranpore, in the East Indies, Major-general Edmond Rawthorne, commander of the King's native infantry.

Dec. 13. In a fatal overexertion of mind, aged 60, Mr. Theobald Michel, gun-maker. He was the grandson of Robert Michel, of Hingham, Suffolk, a gentleman of considerable rank and fortune, who resided at that town in many parliaments, and, in the 11th of Queen Anne, on voting the succession on the House of Hanover, he was one of the memorable 113 who carried it by a majority of only one vote. He married Theodosia, daughter of George Montague, Earl of Halifax, and, having children by another marriage, he settled all his estate on his issue male or eldest, and of whom Theobald was for 50 years the survivor. His father was a younger brother, and held some place in London, where he died the year he was born, and his mother did not long survive. When he found his clear pedigree and title, he applied to the two gentlemen who held the paternal estates, conveyed from a female line, and shewed his claim, to no purpose. Power sometimes overcomes right—when money is wanting. One of the gentlemen did not long survive him; he who sat in parliament many years for a borough said to belong to this poor man (see p. 287). He was an industrious and able workman; and, till poverty and distress, brought on by age and infirmity, overtook him, he was deserving the respect of all good men. In his person he shewed, though covered with tatters, the air and manners of a gentleman. Mr. M. was never married. Being left an orphan, he was adopted by Mr. Henry Hawley, of Corkspur-street, gun-maker, whose father is said to have made the first guns in the flourishing town of Birmingham, where he was born. Mr. Hawley made him a very excellent workman, a d. dying, left him his business. But his prospects took too much hold of his mind, and, for an any nothing, he neglected his customers. Thus reduced to his garret,

he, by piece-work, kept himself from starving, till a fatal Sun day morning, having nothing for dinner, and the land of mortgaging him for rent, an old friend, with whom he lived, went to provide him something to eat, but before he returned, he had destroyed himself. He left a will in favour of the heirs of his friend a debt to Mr. Hawley, which secures to them all his claims on those his presumptive estates, which he in the counties of Northampton, Suffolk, and Kent, as by the various proofs in Chancery doth appear.

25. At Quebec, Major-General Mordaunt.

1802. Jan. 20. Aged 55, the Rev. John Lord Phillips, who had been 19 years vicar of St. Mary, Essex.

March 1. At Charl-town South Carolina, the Rev. Dr. Henry Purcell, upwards of 26 years rector of St. Michael's, in the city.

March 2. At Port Royal town, Montserrat, Lieut. Charles Wake, of the royal armies, and nephew of the late Sir Wm. Wake of Court-en-hall, Northampton.

15. At St. Helena, the wife of Col. F. R. Brown, lieutenant-governor of that island.

21. At Maida, Mr. G. Braubridge, surgeon, formerly of Leicester, and late commander of His Majesty's ship *Indra*.

29. At Kingston barracks, Jamaica, Major-General Lennox, commanding the garrison of the 60th regiment.

April 2. At his apartments in Son college, in his 66th year, the Rev. David Batwell, formerly of New College, Cambridge, where he was admitted 1751, and proceeded B.A. 1755. He was a native of Hampshire, and his only performance was the lecturing of St. Benedict's Fish, Gracechurch-street, on which he married himself and wife.

6. O'haard the Temeraire, whilst at anchor off Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr. H. Atchins, a mill-dresser, aged about 24. Playing about the stern-hawser, the North wind setting in at one P.M. the ring-bolt to which the hawser was affixed giving way, the hawser struck him so violently on the head as to occasion his death within three hours. Previous to the unfortunate accident he had been taken from the hawser several times by his messmates, who, being older, knew the danger he was in.

13. At Prestick, near Ayr, Mr. Abraham Braddick, formerly one of the grammar-schoolmasters at Glasgow.

At St. Peterburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Meybohm, wife of James M. Esq. of that place.

May . . . At Berlin, aged 77, Baron De Heintz, the Prussian minister. This able statesman was celebrated throughout all Europe for his talents, and still more for the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity by the Great Frederick.

Aged near 70, Mrs. Poppel, daughter of Richard Motry, Esq. of Ebbw, Esq. of the

Aged 19, Mr. Sawyer, son of Wm. S. esq. of Kentish-town.

In Mortimer street, Cavendish-square, Mr. Robert Thompson, goldsmith.

At York, aged 72, Edward Balingfield, esq. son of the late Sir Henry B. bart. of Oxburgh, Norfolk.

14. In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Apreece Soley, druggist and chemist, of High Holborn.

Mr. Wm. March, saddler, of Wisbech.

Mrs. Cooke, paternal aunt of the late Sir John C. bart.

15. In his 85th year, the Rev. George Trancker, bishop of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren, and many years the faithful pastor of the congregation at Fulneck, near Leeds.

In his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Foulkes, shopkeeper, of M. Chyulth. He was above 40 years a preacher among the W. M. Methodists; and for a number of years made it his practice to extend upwards of 40l. every winter in cloathing the poor, besides other acts of munificence on charitable occasions.

16. Charles Knott, esq. steward and auditor of Winchester college.

At his house on Milton terrace, near Gravesend, aged 68, Mr. John Millen.

17. At Bath, Isaac Middleckes esq. assistant secretary to the E. India Company.

In a deep decline, the wife of Daniel Crokatt, esq. late counsel in Bombay, and daughter of Daniel Seton, esq. chief at Surat.

At Fladeng's hotel, in Oxford-street, the Hon. Frederick Stuart, M.P. for the county of Bute, in Scotland.

Aged 86, Mr. Burhage, a reputable farmer, of Offord, near Stamford, co. Linc.

18. Advanced in years, Mr. John Peat, an opulent farmer and grazier, of Frithbank, near Ruston.

At an advanced age, the wife of Mr. J. Langley, of Gainsborough, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 62, Stephen Besson, of Lincoln, formerly a shop-keeper near Horn-bridge. He fell into the river Witham the night before, which is supposed to be the cause of his death.

At Nottingham, Mr. Kirkland, surgeon, eldest son of the late Dr. K. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester.

At Ilminster, in his 70th year, Mr. John Howell, of Newgate-street.

At Templeford, in co. Bedford, Lady Payne, widow of Sir G. B. bart.

In Coleman-street, aged 78, Nathaniel Medgillians, esq.

At Vienna, Prince Philip of Lichtenstein, well known by his residence at Paris during the 8th years of the French Revolution.

19. At her apartments in Chandos-st. the sister of L. D. N. line, esq.

Aged 70, — R. Tindles, gent. of Mar-Mc-Overson, Rutland.

Aged 84, — v. Himmage Denny, rector of — and senior preacher of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1740, M. A. 1742.

At his house in Merriam-street, Dublin, Charles Stanley, Lord Viscount Stanhope, Baron Monck, is treated 1800. He succeeded by his son the Hon. Henry Stanhope, now at Eton college.

Sir Philip Alford, of Filton, Kent.

20. In North-street, Westminster, Col. Wm. Robertson, of the royal navy.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, in her 18th year, Mrs. Mary Noel, sister of the late, and aunt of the present, Lord Viscount Westworth.

Mrs. Jacob, daughter of Mr. Angell, of Kington, Wilts.

21. At Newark, Miss Anne Twining, eldest daughter of Mrs. T. Woodchall, bart.

Mrs. E. Long, of Maddington; and, in the 18th, suddenly, Mr. Nathaniel Long, of Figheldean, Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Probert, of Magdalen college, Cambridge; B. A. 1723; rector of Little or Upper Yeldham, Essex, in which he was professed by the King.

Suddenly, at Leather-hall, co. Westmorland, in an advanced age, George Wherley, esq. several years principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

In London, Mr. Joseph Sutton, draper, of F. borough. He left his house in perfect health on the 18th.

22. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 42, Miss Catherine Woodford, a maiden lady.

In his 71st year, William Ady, gent. of Wisbech.

At Apple-hope, in Scotland, Jo. Campbell, esq. of Lochend.

At Nairn, Riddle John Hope.

23. Of a decline, the wife of Mr. Cook, in the Strand.

John Barker, esq. of Highbury-place.

At St. Andrew, Charles Wigan, esq.

At St. Owen's, on his road to Paris, the Rev. Greg. St. Stapleton, Catholic bishop of the Middlesex, and brother to T. St. esq. of Carlton, co. York.

At Carlton, co. Lincoln, in his 84th year, Mr. Cope, many years master of the free grammar-school there. His attention to the duties of his office was truly laudable, and his conduct as a man long respectable.

At Lower-hill, co. Westmorland, after eight days severe illness of a head-complaint, with which he had been long afflicted, James Leachman, Earl of Loudoun, died.

May 12, 1773, at — — — — —

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estate property in houses, houses, houses, &c. was situated; also, colonel of the militia, military, and a vice-president of the Marine-Bonne General Company. Nearly the two last years he had been a very precarious and declining state of health; and at that time in so exhausted a state as to be incapable of retaining any thing but human milk on his stomach. He was son of Robert Lowther, esq. of Malpas, near Warrington, 1716; Catherine, daughter of Sir Joseph Mordaunt, bart. by Mrs. his wife, fourth daughter of John Viscount Mordaunt. He died 1743, the 1746, leaving three daughters, another son, Robert, and 3 daughters; Margaret, married to Henry, present Lord Darlington; Catherine, to the Duke of Bolton; and Barbara. The latter succeeded Henry third Viscount Mordaunt, who died without issue, in his title of Count 1750; and was also heir to the undivided wealth of Sir James Lowther, Whitehaven. Sept. 7, 1761, his Lordship (then Sir James Lowther) married Mary Stuart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Bute; and, as he afterward obtained a grant from the Crown of part of an estate which had been long held by the Duke of Portland's family as an appurtenance to an estate in the county of Cumberland, given to the ancestor by King William III. it was rashly and untruly surmised that Lord Bute's interest was in inducing the Lords of the Treasury to improve his son-in-law's property at the expense of the Duke of Portland, who was then in Opposition. A considerable share of unpopularity attended this transaction; which Sir James greatly increased, multiplying litigations, and bringing at the same time a great number of ejections for the purpose of establishing his claim. A litigious disposition, or rather a determination to proceed, by means of wealth, and under our of law, all who were obnoxious to him, has been frequently imputed to Lord Mordaunt; and the records of the courts, the books of reports, and the accounts of affidavits in different counties, have appeared, for a long series of years, to afford the basis for the imputation. In 1782, when it was generally understood that the Duke of Portland would be of much longer continuance, Sir James Lowther wanted on Lord Mordaunt, then at the head of the Admiralty, and, after deploring the state of his Majesty's Navy, voluntarily offered to build a ship, at his own expense, a seventy-gun ship. If this proposal was sincerely made, too much praise cannot be ascribed to his benevolent patriotism; but, common suspicion be well-founded, it is merely a selfish attempt to acquire popularity, and ensure immortality, without the claim arising from actual merit.

GENT. MAG. June, 1802.

The peace of 1783 made the building of a ship at that time unnecessary; but, although the country has since been engaged in a more extensive contest, and attended with greater exertions than those which gave rise to the proposal of such a donation, the offer was never repeated. He was, some years ago, violently slandered by Peter Phadur, whom he prosecuted for a libel, but, on receiving a concession, was induced to desist; an instance of pacificity which does him honour, and he evinced great personal courage in a duel fought, in the year 1792, with Capt. Cathbert, which, it is supposed, was not the only transaction of the kind in which he had been engaged. In 1794 an entail prerogative which belonged to the family, but had been for some time extinct, was revived, and Sir James was called up to the House of Lords by the titles already enumerated. He had been more than 30 years a member of the House of Commons, having several times elected for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland; and, at the general election of 1767, was returned for both. His parliamentary interest was very considerable; and he had the honour of first introducing Mr. Pitt to the British Senate, whom he caused to be elected, in 1789, upon his interest, for Appleby, at the instance of their common friend the late Duke of Rutland. He was always anxious for the extension of his Borough interest; and although the possession of such influence be reckoned favourable to the views of ambition, he never occupied any official situation. To the last hour of his life he was busy in election controversies; and his influence was directed to contest the county of Westmorland and the city of Carlisle. Doing without issue, the earldom becomes extinct; but the viscountcy descends to Sir William Lowther, bart. of Swillington, co. York, M. P. for the county of Rutland. He has provided liberally for all his family connexions, and his servants, his sisters will have above 60,000*l.* besides the Barbados estate of 4000*l.* a year. The estate in Yorkshire, left to Mr. John Lowther, is 5000*l.* a year; and the estates in Westmorland and Cumberland, left to the present Viscount Lowther, are supposed to be 45,000*l.* a year, including the Whitehaven estate, which was before entailed upon him; besides which, he will have near 100,000*l.* in personalty, as 50,000*l.* in gold have already been found in his houses. The Viscount is well known to be deservingly of it all, as a more amiable, liberal, and benevolent man never existed. Lord Mordaunt's will, and the distribution of his property, have given universal satisfaction; his own sisters and other near relations are well provided; and even his enemies bestow the greatest praise on him for the justice

justice and liberality of this last act of his life.—On the 9th of June, at 8 A. M. the Earl was interred in the family-vault at Lowther, co. Westmorland. He was attended by his own servants, having given directions that his funeral should be private, and that they only should attend; and, although it was not known to any person, except the family, when the ceremony was to be performed, yet a very great crowd of people from the neighbourhood was assembled, and behaved with the greatest respect, decency, and decorum.

24. Near Vauxhall, Capt. Saml. Wightman, of the royal marines.

In his 64th year, Wm. Margetts, gent. of Hemingford Grey, co. Huntingdon.

James Archer, jun. of Kneefall, co. Nottingham. He was hired for a seaman in 1795, and fought with Admiral Jervis on the glorious 14th of February, 1796, and with Nelson at the ever memorable battle of the Nile. He returned home on the 19th of May last, in good health and spirits; was taken ill on the 21st, and died in three days.

25. Mrs. Corbould, wife of Richard C. esq. of John-street, Fitzroy square.

Aged 46, Mr. Edward Gunth, an eminent draper and grocer at Horncastle.

At her father's house in St. James's square, in her 20th year, of a fever, the eldest dau. of Saml. Thornton, esq. M. P. for Hull.

At his house in Essex-street, Strand, George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. fellow of the College of Physicians, and senior physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He was born in Aberdeen, Nov. 18, 1736, and was the only and posthumous child of Mr. George Fordyce, the proprietor of a small landed estate, called Broadford, in the neighbourhood of that city. His mother, not long after, marrying again, he was taken from her when about two years old, and sent to Founan, at which place he received his school-education. He was removed thence to the University of Aberdeen, where he was made M. A. when only 14 years of age. In his childhood he had taken great delight in looking at phials of coloured liquors, which were placed at the windows of an apothecary's shop. To this circumstance, and to his acquaintance with the late learned Alexander Garden, M. D. F. R. S. many years a physician in South Carolina and in this city, but then apprentice to a surgeon and apothecary in Aberdeen, he was in consequence sent, when about 15 years old, to his uncle, Dr. J. Fordyce, who at that time practised medicine at Uppingham, in Northamptonshire. With him he remained several years, and then went to the University of Edinburgh, where, after a residence of about 1 year, he received the degree of M. L.

October, 1758.

was upon the subject of the natural disposition of the mind at Edinburgh. Dr. Cullen was much pleased with his diligence and industry, and, besides showing him many other marks of regard, he used frequently to give him private assistance in his studies. The poet was ever after grateful for this kindness, and was accustomed to speak of his preceptor in terms of the highest respect, calling him often "his learned and revered master." About the end of 1758 he came to London, but went shortly after to Leyden, for the purpose, chiefly, of studying anatomy under Albinus. He returned, in 1759, to London, where he soon determined to be himself a teacher and practitioner of medicine. When he made known this intention to his relations, they highly disapproved of it, as the whole of his patrimony had been expended upon his education. Inspired, however, with that confidence which frequently attends the consciousness of possession of great talents, he persisted in his purpose, and, before the end of 1759, commenced a course of lectures upon chemistry. This was attended by an audience. In 1764 he began to lecture on Materia Medica and the practice of physic. These three subjects he continued to teach nearly 30 years, giving, for the first part, three courses of lectures on each of them every year. A course lasted nearly four months; and, during it, a lecture of nearly an hour was delivered 12 times in the week. His time of teaching commenced about 7 o'clock in the morning, and ended at 10; his lectures upon the three abovementioned subjects being given one immediately after the other. In 1765 he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, after a considerable contest with the professor Sir William (then Dr.) Watson; the number of votes in his favour being 105, in that of Watson 106. In 1774 he became a member of the Literary Club; and in 1776 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. No circumstance can demonstrate more strongly the high opinion entertained of his abilities by the rest of his profession in London than his reception into that body. He had been particularly active in the disputes which had existed about 20 years before, between the followers of Boerhaave and Haller, and had, for that reason, it was thought, refused to be admitted into the following year. But the College, in 1787, were desirous of a new system of medicine, and he was accordingly elected. He was well acquainted with the history of the country. They will be the more so by attending to the

air body, secured his assistance in a which they were unable to perform themselves. In 1793 he assisted in a small society of physicians and surgeons, which has since published two volumes, under the title of "Medical and surgical Transactions;" and continued its meetings most punctually till a month or two of his death.—

Thus mentioned some of the particulars of his literary life, we shall give a list of his various medical and surgical works; and first of those which were published by himself. 1. *Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation.* He gave a course of lectures on these to some young men of rank; soon the close of which, one of his hearers, late Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, presented him with a copy of them, from which he had taken while they were delivered.

Dr. Fordyce corrected the copy, and afterwards published it under the mentioned title. 2. *Elements of the Theory of Physic.* This was used by a text-book for a part of his courses on that subject. 3. *A Treatise on the Digestion of Food.* It was originally before the College of Physicians, in a Question and Lecture. 4. *Four Discourses on Fever.* A fifth, which concerns the subject, has been left by him in manuscript, and will shortly be published. Several works appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the *Medical and surgical Transactions*. In the former the papers by him, with the following titles: 1. Of the Light produced by nations. 2. Examination of various experiments of Dr. W. Hunter. 3. A new Method of assaying Copper. 4. An Account of some Experiments on the Loss of Weight in Bodies on being heated or heated. 5. An Account of an experiment on Heat. 6. The Creation of Mutual Motion. 7. On the use of the additional Weight which acquires on being calced. 8. Account of a New Pendulum, being the 11th Lecture.—His papers in the *Medical Surgical Transactions* are: 1. On the Small-pox, and Causes. 2. An Attempt to improve the Art of Medicine. 3. Some Observations on the composition of Medicines. 4. Besides, the inventor of the extirpator in heated rooms, an account of which was given to the Royal Society by Sir Charles Bagley; and was the author of many improvements in arts connected with chemistry, on which he frequently was consulted by manufacturers.—Though he had numerous literary works, none of which have been mentioned, he left by him in manuscript a Dissertation on Fever a

of; and two introductory lectures, one to his Course of Materia Medica, the other to that of the Practice of Physic. This will not appear extraordinary to those who knew what confidence he had in the accuracy of his memory. He gave all his lectures without notes, and perhaps never possessed any; he took no memorandum in writing of the engagements he formed, whether of business or pleasure, and was always most punctual in observing them; and when he composed his works for the publick, even such as describe successions of events found together, as far as we can perceive, by no necessary tie, his materials, such at least as were his own, were altogether drawn from stores in his memory, which had often been laid up there many years before. In consequence of this retentiveness of memory, and of great reading and a most inventive mind, he was, perhaps, more generally skilled in the sciences, which are either directly subservient to medicine, or remotely connected with it, than any other person of his time; certainly more so than any other person, whom the writer of this article, a physician himself, and not acquainted with many in his profession of rank and celebrity, has ever known. One fault, however, in his character, as an author, probably arose, either wholly or in part, from the very excellence which has been mentioned. This was his deficiency in the art of literary composition: the knowledge of which he might have infensibly acquired, to a much greater degree than was possessed by him, had he felt the necessity in his youth of frequently consulting his thoughts to writing, for the purpose of preserving them. But, whether this be just or not, it must be confessed, that, notwithstanding his great learning, which embraced many subjects so way allied to medicine, he seldom wrote elegantly, often obscurely and inaccurately; and that he frequently erred with respect even to orthography. His language, however, in conversation, which confirms the preceding conjecture, was not less correct than that of most other persons of good education. As a lecturer, his delivery was slow and hesitating, and frequently interrupted by pauses not required by his subject. Sometimes, indeed, these continued so long, that persons unaccustomed to his manner, were apt to fear that he was embarrassed. But these disadvantages did not prevent his having a considerable number of pupils, actuated by the expectation of receiving from him more full and accurate instruction than they could elsewhere obtain. His person is said to have been handsome in his youth; but his countenance, from its fulness, must have been always unexpressive of the great powers of his mind. His manner was too much refined, and his

dress in general life studied, than what most persons in this country regard as proper for a physician. From their studies, and from his spending no more time with his patients than what was sufficient for his forming a just opinion of their ailments, he had for many years but little private employment in his profession; and never, even in the latter part of his life, when his reputation was at its height, enjoyed nearly so much of many of his contemporaries. It is worthy of mention, however, that the amount of his fees, during the year immediately preceding his death, was greater, notwithstanding his advanced age, and infirm health, than it had ever been before in the same space of time.—He had always been fond of the pleasures of society; and in his youth, to render the enjoyment of them compatible with his pursuits after knowledge, he used to sleep very little. He has often, indeed, been known to be late for three hours in a morning without having undressed himself the preceding night. The vigour of his constitution enabled him to fast in, for a considerable time, without apparent injury, this debilitating mode of life. But at length he was attacked with gout, which afterwards became irregular, and for many years frequently afflicted him with excruciating pains in his thighs and bowels. In the latter part of his life also, his feet and ankles were almost constantly swollen; and, shortly before his death, he had suppuration of water in his chest. But these he disregarded, and uniformly attributed his sickness, which for several weeks previous to his death he knew to be mortal, to the presence of the first mentioned disease. In 1762 he married a daughter of Charles Stuart, esq. conservator of the Scotch privileges in the United Netherlands, and by her had two sons and two daughters: 1. George, who died while an infant; 2. Mary Sophia, married to Samuel Bentham, esq. a brigadier-general in the Russian service, and inspector-general of naval affairs in this country; 3. William, who was drowned in Effex-street, at the age of 21. The loss of him continued to afflict his father to the time of his own death. 4. Margaret, who is now married.

Another Correspondent adds, "When some men die, 'They die dead!' nothing having occurred in their last throes that is worthy of record, or conversation by many. Not so with that truly great philosopher and celebrated naturalist, who, by his intuitive mental and extraordinary genius, advanced to the summit of his profession. As a lecturer, for more than 30 years, on the various branches of medicine, his memory will be held in the highest estimation, and ever honoured by the eminent in the profession in town and country. His remains

were privately interred, on the 21st of June, in St. Anne's, S. ho. Many of the Faculty wished to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory; but it could not be granted."

25. At his house on Croom's-hill, Greenwich, in his 58th year, Christopher Males, esq. vice-admiral of the White.

In Portland-place, of a bilious fever, the wife of Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. late of High Chancery, Herts.

At Wolter, Mr. John Whitehead, esq. in the Royal Chivalry Legion.

In Queen's-street, aged 29, the widow of Anth. Liver, esq. late of Bailey, S. B. Herts.

At his lodgings in Jesus-college, Oxford, aged 95, after a lingering illness of above nine years, the Rev. Joseph Hume, D. D. principal of that society 1763, predecessor of Westminster 1763, and rector of Thameston, co. Northampton. This gentleman attended to be an Earl Harcourt in the Court of Mecklenburgh-Schleswig, in 1761, and had the high honour of marrying our gracious Queen. His death was owing to the following remarkable accident: being down, unfortunately, upon the tail of a favourite cat, which was under the leg of his chair, the animal cried piteously, but the old man had lost his hearing; the animal grew furious, and, in a desperate attempt to get loose from its confinement, fastened its claws on its master's leg, and tore the calf so shockingly that the leg at length mortified, and brought on death.

27. At Camdentown, in her 85th year, the wife of Mr. F. Distincher, of Bedford-square, Bedford-square.

James Coter, esq. captain in the royal navy, and brother to John C. esq. M.P. for Woodcote, Salop.

Drowned, while bathing near the Swan head-pile, in the river Thames, Master Braderip, an Etonian. The accident happened in sight of several persons, and both were instantly pushed off in search of the body, which in less than 20 minutes was taken up in very deep water, and immediately conveyed on shore, where medical aid was duly obtained, but without effect.

Aged 78, the widow of Mr. Meade, many years an excise-officer at Cambridge.

Of a fever, aged 35, Mrs. Ellen Salt, wife of Mr. R. S. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, drawing-master.

28. At his apartments in Robert-street, Blaithers-road, by shooting himself with a pistol, Mr. Crossman, a Methodist court officer. A disagreement in his pecuniary affairs is reported to be the cause thereof.

At her house in Bedford-square, Bedford-square, Mrs. Wrentham.

After a painful and lingering illness, the wife of Mr. Joseph Roper, of South-hill.

At Voolst-hank, near Amers, Suffolk, in his 27th year, Lieut. Bryan Johnston, of the royal navy.

29. At Streatham, co. Surrey, aged 83, John Whitlock, esq.

1. Patron of 1000. Lieut.-col. William Guna, formerly of the Inniskilling dragoons, and lieutenant-governor of Chester cattle.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Lightazel, of Norton-street, Portland-place.

Aged 81, Mr. W. Chapman, late of Kennington-lane, Surrey.

3. Mr. Gurnham, an eminent grocer, of Baker-street, Portico-square.

31. At Chelsea, the Rev. Henry Otto Schrader, chaplain to his Majesty's German chapel at St. James's.

Suddenly, the Rev. Charles Hare, prebendary of Catterick, co. Ayr, in Ireland, rector of Trillick, co. Clare, and brother of James H. esq. M.P. for Knarborough, co. York.

June 1. At Barmouth castle, in his 13th year, John Lord Barmouth, eldest son of the Earl of Cathness.

Aged 51, Mr. John Wakelin, of Pantons-street, May market, five-month.

2. A. Moden-hill, Surrey, the lady of Sir Robert Burnett, knight.

In Bristol, the widow of Capt. Nathaniel French, of the Somerset Fusiliers.

In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Jane Meinwaring, sister of William M. esq. M.P. for Middlesex.

3. At Waverley, Surrey, in his 7th year, Archibald, only son of the late John Mac Nab, esq. of Newton.

The wife of Luke Flood, esq. of Maryland-point, Stratford, Essex.

In his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Martinson, of Hull, ship and insurance-broker, and agent to several of the contract vessels.

4. At Rochester, much regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Rebecca Harwood, daughter of Thomas Chide, esq. of Bromley, Kent, and relict of the Rev. James H. M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and vicar of Dartford, 1765, who died 1778, aged 64, having by her had seven children. He was buried in a vault in St. Edmund's cemetery on the top of Dartford-hill, and has an elegant marble tablet, with a short inscription, against the East wall of the South chancel. He was chaplain to Bp. Wilcox, and is represented in the print of Bromley palace in Hasted's Kent.

At Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, the Hon. Hen. Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis, Dorset, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Earl of Westmorland. He was surveyor of the King's private roads; and married, in 1775, the daughter of Edward Buckley Batton, esq. of London, banker.

After a lingering illness, Jas. Mico, esq. of Horton, near Ilminster, Somerset.

In his 61st year, J. B. Murphy, esq. of Slon college. He had resided 38 years as a merchant at Cadiz.

At Teston, in Kent, the seat of Sir Cha. Middleton, bart. Mrs. Cornwall, of Chan-

park, Surrey, widow of Capt. C. of the royal navy.

The wife of Mr. Pidcock, surgeon, of Watford, Herts.

Very suddenly, at his house in Cottingham, aged 83, Wm. Travis, esq. of Hull.

Aged 47, Capt. John Wife, some years master of the vessel called the Bremen packet, employed in the trade between that port and Hull.

At his house in Oxford-street, the Right Rev. Lewis Bagot, D.D. lord bishop of St. Asaph. He had been for ten years past in a decline, but was confined to his bed only the day before his death. An illness of such long continuance had wasted him to a mere skeleton. Though but little known in the world, from the weak state of his health, which did not admit of his mixing much in it, he was a man of great learning, an accomplished scholar, and of the most gentle and amiable manners. He was translated from the see of Norwich to that in which he died. The Warburton lectures, preached in Lincoln's inn chapel, are the only works, we believe, that he has left to the press. In that duty he followed Bp. Hurd, and, it may perhaps be said, *cum passibus aequis*.

A Clifton, near Bristol, of a violent fever, which lasted seven weeks, Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Tho. Fletcher, esq. of Basing, co. Middlesex; born A.D. 1762; married, in November, 1783, to the Rev. George-Henry Galle, M.A. rector of Hanwell, in the same county; with whom she lived in perfect domestic union, and the exemplary discharge of every conjugal and maternal duty. They had issue, 1. Hannah; 2. Caroline; 3. George-Henry; 4. Henry-Samuel, died in 1791; 5. Edward-Henry; 6. Eleanor, died 1794; 7. Emma-Margaret; 8. Arthur-Henry; 9. Ellen-Clara; 10. Mary-Louise, born at Clifton, during the height of her mother's illness, May 12, 1802 (see p. 468).

At Colsterworth, co. Lincoln, aged 20, Miss Mary Muffon; who was to have been married on the 7th.

5. Much lamented, the wife of Colonel Wood, of Piercefield, M.P. for Newark.

Aged 61, Mr. John Rooke, farmer, of Fickerton, near Lincoln.

At Mount, Miss Diana Warren, youngest daughter of Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase W. bart.

At the house of Henry Bonham, esq. in Broad-street-buildings, after a severe illness, Capt. Charles Wemyss, of the navy.

Mrs. Sharp, widow, of Colsterworth, co. Lincoln. She retired to rest well as usual the preceding evening, and was found dead in the morning.

6. At Deal, after a long illness, aged about 60, Benjamin Syer, esq. collector of the customs at that place, and one of the jurats of Sandwich.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 19, 1862. [53 **INLAND COUNTIES. MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	72	11	33	9	32	3	24	3	33	1
Surrey	72	6	33	0	33	8	22	0	30	6
Hertford	62	4	33	6	32	2	23	0	35	9
Bedford	64	6	35	2	34	6	21	3	32	0
Hunting.	65	2	30	0	32	0	16	0	29	0
Norham.	62	1	30	0	26	9	16	0	31	0
Rutland	67	6	36	0	32	0	17	0	36	0
Leicester	67	3	30	0	32	3	13	0	33	6
Notting.	74	8	33	0	35	6	20	4	39	0
Derby	73	0	35	9	39	6	20	2	37	4
Stafford	73	3	30	0	30	2	23	5	37	9
Salop	72	4	30	4	37	0	22	9	44	5
Hereford	64	0	41	7	31	7	13	9	36	7
Worcest	72	4	36	2	37	6	24	4	37	6
Warwick	75	3	30	0	32	6	23	6	38	2
Wilt	69	4	30	0	23	4	20	6	37	8
Bucks	70	6	30	0	23	10	23	10	34	6
Oxford	65	3	30	0	29	9	20	9	33	5
Bucks	67	6	30	0	25	6	19	9	33	0
Monm.	65	8	30	0	22	0	16	9	30	0
Bedon	62	4	43	2	31	2	16	0	30	0
Rathor	70	8	30	0	32	1	21	10	30	0

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	71	8	31	0	30	4	24	0	31	0
Kent	69	6	30	0	32	0	23	10	31	4
Suffex	72	0	30	0	27	0	24	3	34	0
Suffolk	67	1	30	0	29	9	13	4	38	6
Cambrid.	65	8	30	0	27	0	16	5	30	10
Norfolk	67	9	34	0	28	6	18	9	38	6
Lincoln	70	1	46	6	30	2	16	0	30	7
York	67	9	43	0	25	11	16	11	32	3
Durham	74	6	30	0	30	0	20	8	30	0
Norham.	64	8	42	1	27	1	18	2	30	0
Cumberl.	75	2	49	4	30	6	18	3	30	0
Westm.	79	3	56	0	30	3	25	4	30	0
Lancast.	74	11	30	0	30	0	20	11	38	0
Chester	69	4	30	0	30	0	25	3	30	0
Flint	76	5	30	0	31	10	20	0	30	0
Denhigh	73	1	30	0	33	4	20	6	30	0
Anglesea	70	0	30	0	30	0	20	0	30	0
Carnarv	71	8	40	0	33	4	16	6	30	0
Mertion	67	6	44	0	37	4	19	0	30	0
Cardigan	54	4	30	0	30	0	20	0	30	0
Pembroke	42	6	30	0	33	1	13	4	30	0
Carmar.	56	0	30	0	33	0	18	0	30	0
Glamorg.	61	3	30	0	26	8	16	4	30	0
Gloucest.	66	2	42	0	30	2	21	6	32	0
Somerfet	62	1	30	0	29	11	15	4	30	0
Monm.	61	8	30	0	31	10	20	1	30	0
Devon	61	5	30	0	23	1	16	0	30	0
Cornwall	59	10	30	0	24	11	16	5	30	0
Dorset	62	0	30	0	24	4	14	3	38	0
Hants	65	3	30	0	27	6	22	4	35	7

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

67 10 42 7 31 4 19 9 34 9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

61 6 33 4 27 1 18 0 19 1

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	72	11	34	0	32	5	21	10	31	2
2	66	7	42	7	25	9	17	1	29	2
3	67	9	44	2	23	6	13	9	23	6
4	67	11	44	6	29	11	16	5	30	5
5	69	1	44	1	27	1	19	9	34	9
6	70	9	51	6	30	7	19	1	34	9
7	73	9	42	7	31	4	21	8	38	0
8	72	0	42	0	37	5	13	11	34	9

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	55	3	42	7	26	1	12	8	34	9
10	63	7	42	7	30	8	19	11	32	0
11	60	9	42	7	24	4	17	10	34	9
12	64	0	42	7	25	11	23	6	36	9
13	65	3	42	7	26	6	13	1	38	2
14	60	4	42	7	24	4	15	6	30	0
15	60	1	42	7	27	10	19	6	30	11
16	55	11	33	4	25	9	13	6	29	2

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 28.

First	5s. to 55s.	Meddling	00s. to 00s.	Flour Pollard	24s. od. to 0s.
Seconds	45s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	13s. 6d. to 0s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Commandito	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Ball of 140lbs. Avoidupois, 39s. 5d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 15s.	Suffex Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.
Fareham Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Essex Bags	4l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 26.

Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 12s. od. to 6l. 12s. od.	Aver.	5l. 12s. od.
Straw	2l. 0s. od. to 2l. 8s. od.	Aver.	1l. 18s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 23, 1862, is 3s. 1d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITH FIELD, June 28. To sink the oil—per stone of

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beefs,	at 1800—

TALLOW, June 28, per stone of

COALS, June 28. Newcastle 40s. od. to 0s. od.

SOAP, Tallow, 00s.—

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1893.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle	Div.	Yield	Vol.	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle	Div.	Yield	Vol.
1. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
2. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
3. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
4. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
5. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
6. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
7. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
8. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
9. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
10. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
11. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
12. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
13. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
14. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
15. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
16. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
17. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
18. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
19. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
20. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
21. 100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
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